INDIANA REVIEW

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INDIANA REVIEW

PICTORIAL POLITICAL HISTORICAL

The Story of the State of Indiana from Its Beginning, and a General Survey of Progress to the Present

* * *

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
NINETEEN THIRTY-EIGHT

SEAL OF THE STATE OF INDIANA
1816

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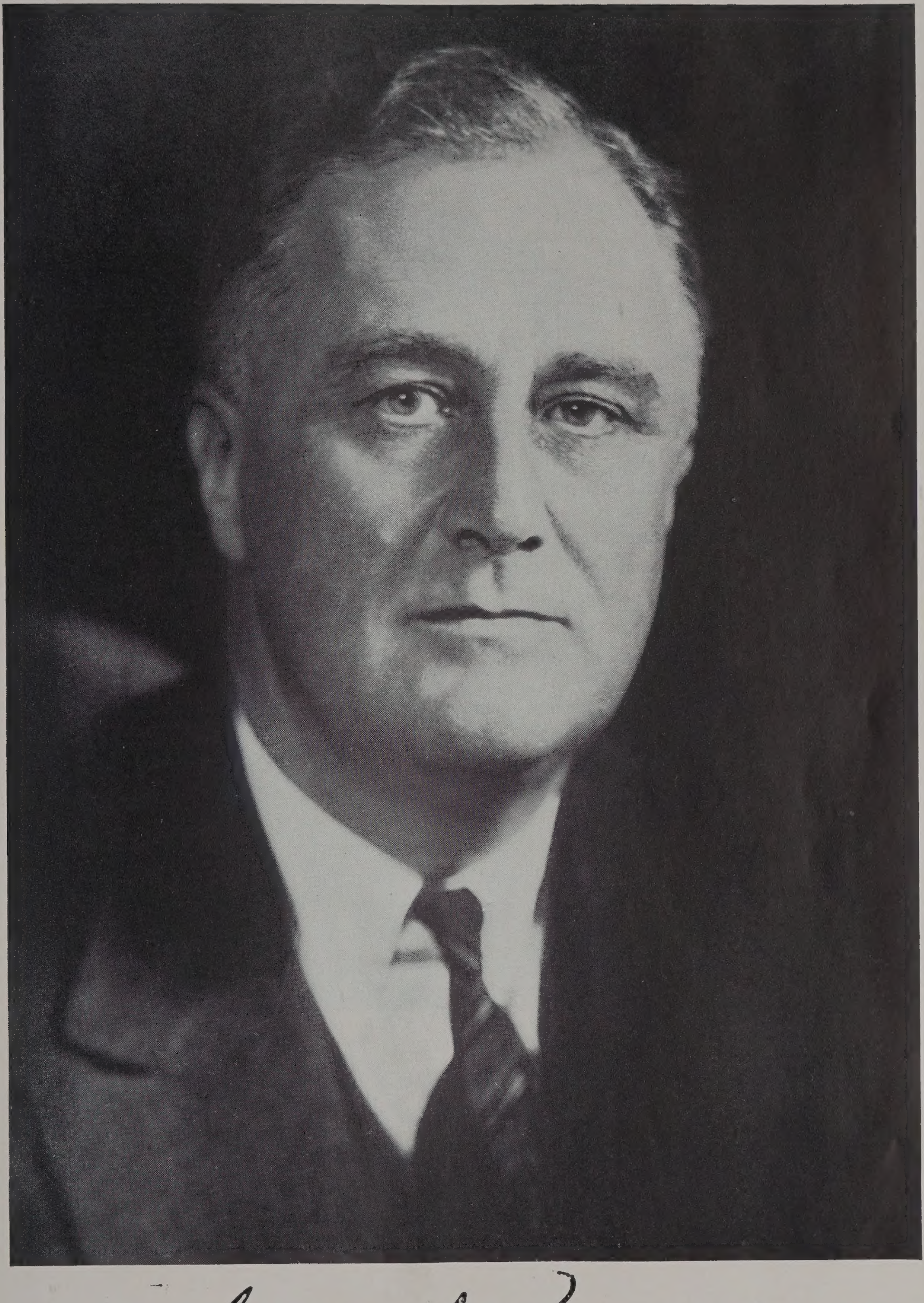


Franklin D Roosevelt

President of the United States

Foreword

EVERY Hoosier can take pride in the fact that his state is known throughout the land for its friendly, thoughtful people, its balanced industry and agriculture, its great public school system, its peaceful labor relations, and its model banking laws.

Indiana state government within the last few years has recognized that it must assume a greater responsibility for the social and economic security of the people. The common problems of human needs, unemployment, and economic insecurity have become, and rightly so, problems for your state government.

We have tried to the best of our ability to solve these problems that Indiana may be a better place in which to live for all the people—the farmer, the worker, the business and professional men and women, and the industrialist.

Democracy, after all, only means that different types and classes of people can live together and solve their common problems in a friendly, effective way. That has been our aim in Indiana.

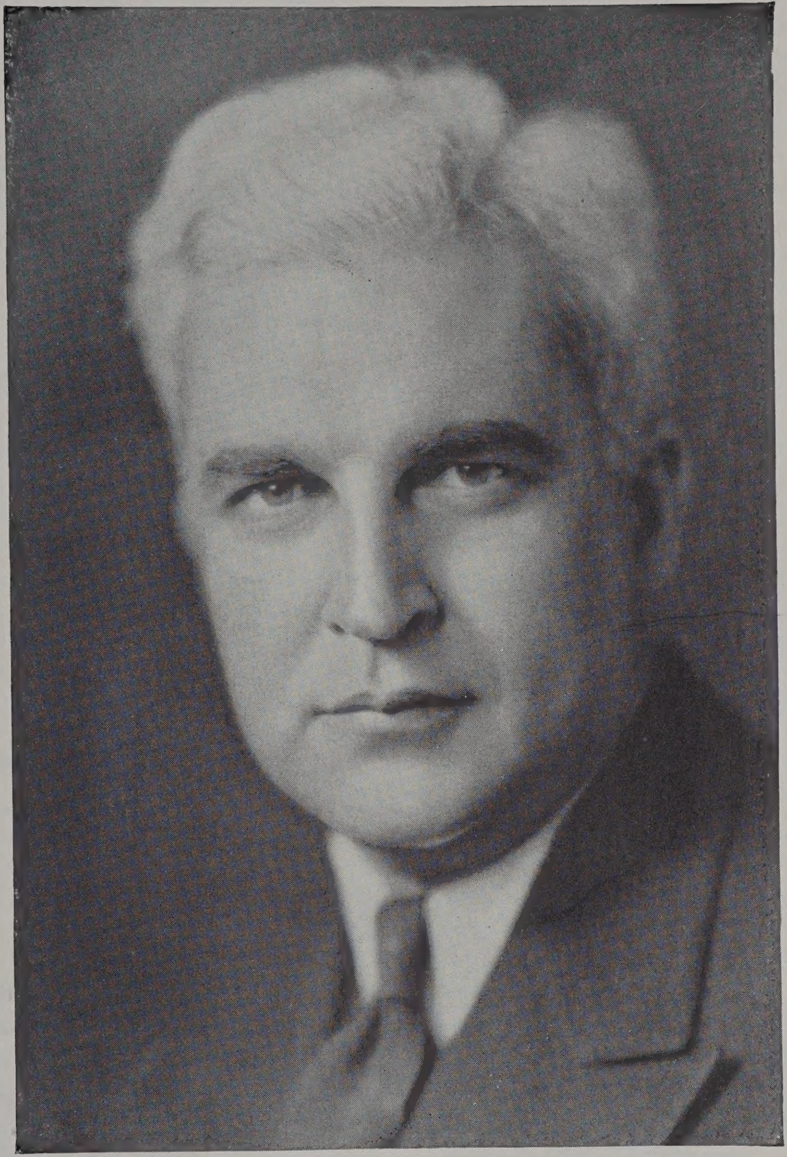
M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND,
Governor of Indiana

M. Clifford Townsend
Governor

"Our Constitution provides that all free governments are, and of right ought to be, founded on the authority of the people and instituted for their peace, safety, and well-being.

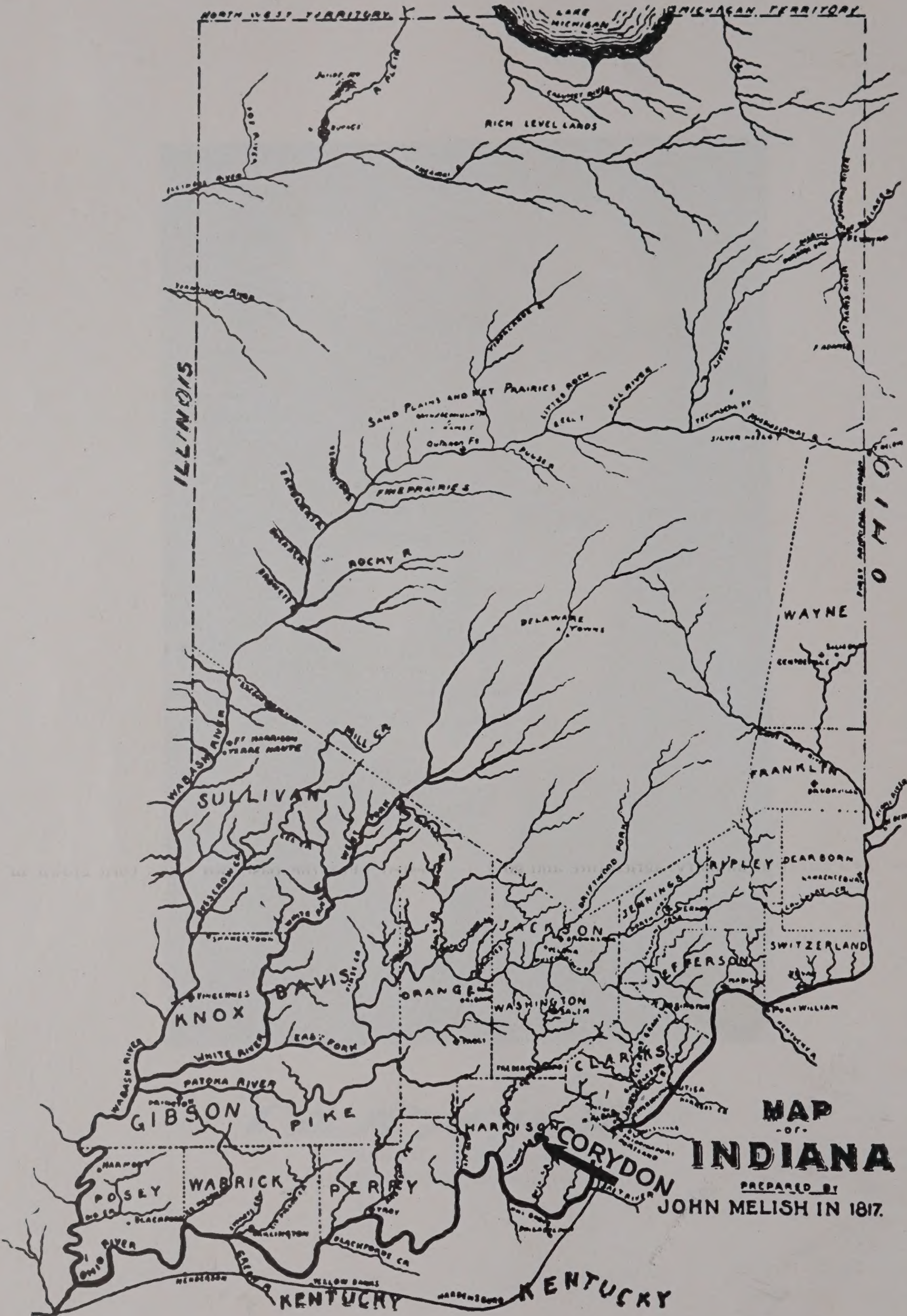
"The most sacred obligation of government is to see to it that they (the people) do not suffer for lack of the material necessities of life."

—*Paul V. McNutt*



Paul V. McNutt

Governor of Indiana 1933-1937
High Commissioner of Philippines 1937-——



MAP -OF- INDIANA

PREPARED BY JOHN MELISH IN 1817.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY
LAKE MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN TERRITORY
RICH LEVEL LANDS
ILLINOIS RIVER
SAND PLAINS AND WET PRAIRIES
LITTLE ROCK
EEL RIVER
FINE PRAIRIES
ROCKY R
DELAWARE TOWNS
ILLINOIS
OHIO
WAYNE
FRANKLIN
MILL CR
WABASH RIVER
SULLIVAN
DRIFTWOOD FORK
RIPLEY
DEARBORN
JENNINGS
JACKSON
SWITZERLAND
JEFFERSON
DAVIS
ORANGE
WASHINGTON
KNOX
WHITE RIVER
EAST FORK
CLARKS
PATOKA RIVER
GIBSON
PIKE
HARRISON
CORYDON
POSEY
WARRICK
PERRY
OHIO RIVER
KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY

INDIANA---*The Hoosier State*

As a result of a resolution drawn up by the 1937 state legislature, Indiana is officially today what she has been unofficially for many years—the "Crossroads of America."

For almost half a century the United States' center of population has wandered slowly across Indiana. Ever since 1890 that errant dot, moving a point westward each decade, has drawn the poised pen of map makers to the state. In 1930 the nation's population center was 2.9 miles northeast of Linton in southwestern Indiana.

Those artists of maps may well point to Indiana, for historians and lovers of literature have done so ever since the valiant La Salle anchored the "Griffin" where the St. Joseph river opens to the south. In the years that followed, Indiana's men and women—pioneers, poets, philosophers—have added many colorful pages to the chapters of history and literature.

A "streamlined" 20th century is a far cry from the days of the "Voyageurs" and "Coureurs de Bois," Indian trails and homespun—a long step, too, from the romantic period when tiny Vincennes ruled the heart of America from the Ohio to the Rockies and from Louisiana to Canada. The passing years have been good to Indiana, however, and today the word "Hoosier" is synonymous with progress—20th century progress. When statistical experts tabulate their long columns, they consistently rank the "Crossroads of America" as a leader in industry, agriculture and government.

Though Indiana's major interests centered around agriculture for many years, the state experienced a rapid industrial expansion during the last half century. Indiana's chief manufacturing advantages include a location directly in the path of east-west travel, an outlet on Lake Michigan, and extensive native coal deposits. These advantages were major causes of the almost miraculous growth of such northern Indiana cities as Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, and Whiting. Centered in those Lake Michigan cities, and particularly at Gary, is Indiana's most important industry—the manufacture of steel.

Raw materials for Indiana's next most important industry, slaughtering and meat packing, are supplied by Hoosier farms. Three-fourths of the state's meat products are packed in Indianapolis, the capital and largest city in Indiana. Evansville, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Muncie, and Fort Wayne also have meat packing plants.

Other important Hoosier industries include foundry and machine shop products, produced chiefly at Gary, Fort Wayne, East Chicago, Whiting, and Terre Haute; manufacture and repair of railroad cars, at Hammond, Gary, Fort Wayne, East Chicago, Michigan City, and Jeffersonville; flour and grist-mill products, at Evansville, Richmond, Noblesville, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute; and automobiles and accessories, at Indianapolis, Muncie, Anderson, Connersville, Newcastle, Columbus, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Evansville, and Kokomo.

Furniture manufacture is another of Indiana's major industries. Furniture plants are located at Shelbyville, New Albany, Bloomington, Newcastle, Rushville, Berne, Nappanee, Evansville, Muncie, Indianapolis, Batesville, Tell City, and Elwood. The manufacture of agricultural implements is an important Hoosier industry in which South Bend leads. Elkhart is the largest band instrument manufacturing center in the world.

Indiana, more fortunate than many of her sister states, is blessed with a fertile soil and a widely varying climate, suited to the growth of grain, fruits, melons, and flowers in profusion. The state's greatest crop is corn and each year approximately 4,000,000 acres of that grain are harvested. For the past two years corn grown in Tipton county has brought the world's championship title to Indiana in competition among the world's finest products at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. Indiana farms produce nearly one-fifth of the nation's tomato crop. Only 31.6 per cent of the state's 200,835 farms are operated by tenants.

Indiana government leaders point with pride to the fact that approximately 40 per cent of all money raised by taxation is spent for education and the state, as a result, is famous as an educational center. The state proper has no bonded debt, as its constitution does not permit such indebtedness, except in certain specific emergencies. Property taxes are limited by law not to exceed \$1.50 per each \$100 worth of taxable property in the cities, and \$1.00 per \$100 outside of incorporated cities or towns. Poll and property taxes produce only about 10 per cent of Indiana's revenue. Property taxes have been reduced more than $50,000,000 from the 1930 peak of $150,470,000.

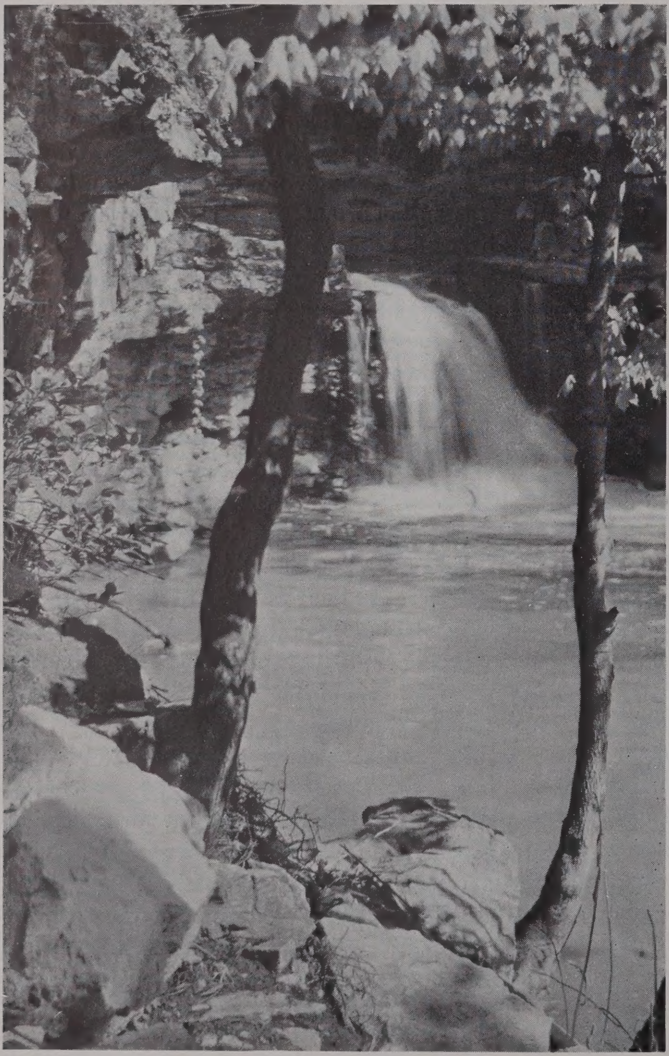
Indiana has long been a leader in the conservation of natural resources and the development of large areas for recreational use. The state has hundreds of beautiful lakes, many miles of winding streams and a variety of scenery ranging from the picturesque sand dunes stretching along the shore of Lake Michigan in the north to the rugged hill country of the south.

The state's great parks are admired throughout the nation. Especially famous is scenic Brown County State Park, located in the colorful hill country of southern Indiana and famous as the home of "Abe Martin." Adjoining the park is a 11,301-acre state game preserve which is widely known for its beautiful lakes and streams, miles of drives and trails, and an unusual archery hunting area where sportsmen hunt game with bow and arrow.

Indiana's conservation program is supported vigorously by more than 150,000 men and women organized into nearly 700 local conservation clubs. Interests and activities of the local clubs range from reforestation of sub-marginal areas to game propagation.

The state has an area of 26,045 square miles, an average temperature of 52.7 degrees, an average rainfall of 39.9 inches, and a population (1930 census) of 3,238,503.

Indiana is crossed by all the great railroad lines between eastern and western regions of the country and 80 per cent of the east-west automobile traffic rolls over Hoosier highways. At Terre Haute, U. S. Highway 40, formerly the old National Road over which swarmed legions of soldiers, settlers, trappers, prairie schooners, freighters, livestock, boys and dogs—off to conquer the West—intersects U. S. 41 to form one of America's busiest crossroads.



A McCormick's Creek Glen

Manufacturing

The industries of Indiana are many and diversified. The 1933 U. S. Census of Manufactures reported 3,373 establishments in the state, with 198,940 employees earning $172,055,471, turning out products valued at $1,040,143,315. The 1935 U. S. Census of Business reported 291,754 employed in manufacturing, with a pay roll of $340,501,000.

The Indianapolis industrial area, with a population (1930) of 422,666, has 31,286 wage earners in industry producing goods worth $168,139,983, according to the 1933 U. S. Census of Manufactures. Lake county, which includes the cities of East Chicago, Hammond, and Gary, is included in the Chicago industrial area.

Steel works and rolling mills are important industries of the state, giving Indiana third rank with products valued at $222,751,675, as reported in the 1935 U. S. Census of Manufactures. Iron and steel blast-furnace products were valued at $36,219,945, with Indiana in fourth place. The six petroleum refineries in the state produce $149,788,315 worth of gasoline and other products. Indiana ranks third among the states in motor vehicle bodies and parts, with forty-seven factories and products valued at $74,846,462, and fourth in motor vehicles, with ten establishments and products valued at $69,566,241.

Electrical machinery produced in thirty-two factories is valued at $73,421,194. Indiana holds seventh place in this industry.

The meat-packing plants of the state have products valued at $72,249,361, giving Indiana twelfth place. In canning and preserving, Indiana is in fourth place, with 188 factories and a product valued at $45,248,053. The state holds second place in canning of tomatoes, 3,962,532 cases, valued at $5,821,902.

There are 138 factories making furniture in Indiana; their products are valued at $34,207,987, giving the state fifth place. One hundred one machine shops manufacture products valued at $33,512,531.

Indiana ranks third in manufacture of by-product coke, producing 5,449,800 tons in 1936. The coke produced is valued at $27,708,302 in the 1935 Census of Manufactures. The output of pig iron in 1936 was 3,256,677 gross tons, valued at $59,067,654.

Indiana ranks high in soap production, with products worth $25,173,000, according to the 1933 Census of Manufactures. The state has fourth place in manufacture of drugs, with products valued at $27,435,207 (1935).

Distilleries with products valued at $24,739,961 put Indiana third in this industry. She ranks eleventh in production of malt liquors, the product being valued at $14,554,088.

Forty-one establishments manufacture men's collars, shirts, nightwear and work clothing, their products being worth $21,823,057. Fifteen other manufacturers of men's and boys' clothing are reported as having products valued at $7,320,267.

Indiana has fifth place in manufacture of gas, the product being valued at $10,287,687. She ranks fifth in value of foundry products, $15,922,336. Products of railway repair shops are valued at $12,113,613 for steam railways and $676,608 for electric. The state holds third place in value of pumps and pumping equipment manufactured, $11,901,833. She ranks fourth in manufacture of agricultural implements, the product being valued at $9,882,824. Thirty-six factories engaged in sheet-metal work have products valued at $3,065,845.

The state ranks first in manufacture of musical instruments, other than pianos and organs. Thirteen establishments report products valued at $2,865,110. In manufacture of pianos, Indiana is in fifth place, with products worth $409,354.

Agriculture

20,519,000 of Indiana's 23,068,000 acres are contained in the state's 200,835 farms, the lands and buildings of which are valued at $1,040,238,000 (1935). Only 31.6 per cent of the farms are operated by tenants.

Crops, live stock, and live stock marketed in 1935 were valued at $261,611,000. The average production of corn in Indiana, 1928-1932, was 154,125,000 bushels, Indiana ranking fifth among the corn-producing states. The 1936 Annual Crop Summary, issued by the state, reports 115,413,000 bushels of corn produced on 4,526,000 acres. 31,042,000 bushels of wheat were raised on 1,775,000 acres. 373,600 tons of tomatoes were grown for canning on 93,400 acres; this represented 18.9 per cent of the United States tomato crop. Indiana produced 26.6 per cent of the peppermint grown for oil in the United States, 248,000 pounds from 12,400 acres.

The Annual Live Stock Summary estimates for January 1, 1937, that there are on the farms of the state 398,000 horses, 1,650,000 cattle, including 773,000 milk cows, 934,000 sheep, and 3,236,000 swine.

Dairy products, butter, eggs, and chickens, were valued at $29,041,963 (1934). The state ranks seventh in the value of butter produced in factories, $23,234,455, according to the 1935 Census of Manufactures. It ranks sixth among the states in the value of cheese made in factories, $2,738,918.

Mineral Products

Indiana ranks sixth among the states in coal production with 15,754,000 tons in 1935, valued at $23,722,000. Crude petroleum production in 1936 was 864,532 barrels.

Indiana leads among the states in production of building limestone. In 1936, 4,832,000 cubic feet, valued at $3,138,000, was sold for construction purposes. 246,000 tons, valued at $231,000, was sold for other purposes.

Transportation

Indiana has excellent transportation facilities. Routes of five transcontinental air lines are through the state; two cross the northern part, and three serve Indianapolis, where there is a fine airport. Indiana has 7,061 miles of steam railways (1934). Electric railways, credited with 1,583 miles in 1932, and formerly an outstanding means of transportation, are gradually abandoning their lines. Their passenger and freight service has been taken over by motor bus lines and motor truck systems. 8,180 motor trucks for hire are operating in Indiana according to the U. S. Census of Business, 1935. Motor vehicles licensed by the state are (1936): passenger cars, 736,073; trucks, 122,215; busses, 962.

Indiana has (1930) 73,768 miles of roads, of which 52,034 are surfaced, the greatest amount of surfaced road mileage of any state. The State Highway Commission, created in 1919, took charge, in 1920, of approximately 3,200 miles of roads in Indiana; of these, 169 miles were rated high type surface, 69 miles intermediate type, 2,967 miles drag surfaces, and 264 miles earth or under construction. The state highway system, June, 1937, included 9,168 miles, of which 4,860 were of high type surface, 2,969 intermediate, 1,051 drag surface, and 298 under construction.

Ports at Gary and Indiana Harbor, on Lake Michigan, are centers for receipt of iron ore for, and shipment of products of, the steel mills of the Calumet district.

Population

Indiana's population July 1, 1937, was 3,474,000, according to the estimate of the U. S. Census Bureau. The 1930 Census showed a population of 3,238,503, a gain over 1920 of 308,113, or 10.5 per cent. The total land area of the state is 36,045 square miles. The average number of inhabitants per square mile in 1930 was 89.8; in 1920 it was 81.3.

The gain in population was principally urban, in the industrial centers. Indianapolis, the capital and largest city in the state, had a population of 364,161 in 1930, an increase of 49,967, or 15.9 per cent, over its population in 1920. Fort Wayne, the second city in the state, has a population of 114,946, a gain of 32.8 per cent. South Bend's population is 104,193, a gain of 46.8 per cent; Evansville's, 102,249, a gain of 19.9 per cent. Gary's, 100,426, a gain of 81.3 per cent. The population group of 50,000 to 100,000 includes the cities of Hammond, Terre Haute and East Chicago. Hammond's population is 64,560, with a gain of 79.3; Terre Haute's, 62,810, representing a loss of 5 per cent; and East Chicago's, 54,784, a gain of 52.3.

According to the 1930 Census, 55.5 per cent, or 1,795,892, of the population of the state was urban; 44.5 per cent, or 1,442,611, was rural.

Ninety-six and two-tenths per cent of the state's population, 3,116,136, is white; 111,982, or 3.5 per cent, are negroes; only .3 per cent, or 10,835, are of other races, principally Mexicans. Ninety-two per cent, or 2,981,002 of the whites are native born. Of the 135,134 foreign-born, 79,641 have been naturalized.

The per cent of illiteracy in 1930 was 1.7; 1.0 for native whites of native parentage; 0.8 for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 10.1 for foreign born whites; and 6 per cent for negroes.

☆

INDIANA--- *Early History*

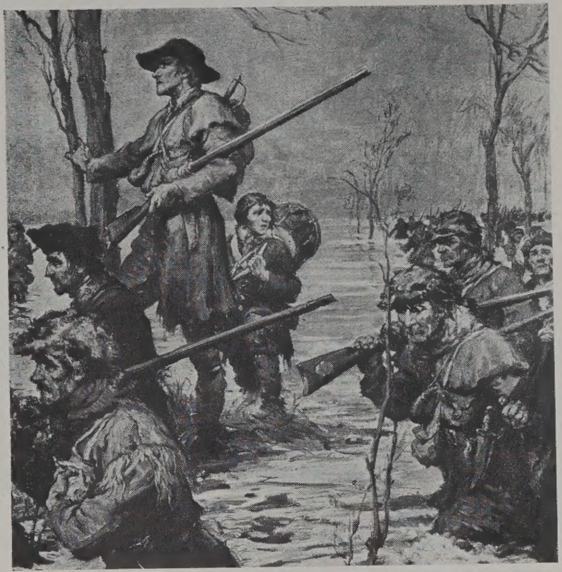
THE strange story of a "lost race" colors the opening pages of Indiana history. Scattered throughout Indiana and other portions of the Mississippi Valley are thousands of gigantic burial mounds, massive forts, and striking earthwork enclosures—constructed, archaeologists say, by the "Mound Builders." These mysterious first people of Indiana have long been a subject of conjecture, for they left no written language to tell us of them, nor any evidence other than their implements, their ornaments, and their strange monuments.

Archaeologists, anthropologists and other men of science disagree as to who the Mound Builders were and where the obscure race came from. They agree, however, that these people of long ago inhabited the country in great communities, otherwise they never could have performed the labor necessary to the building of the huge mounds. The vast projects are amazing when one considers the fact that this mysterious race worked with pieces of edged flint only a few inches wide and apparently without beasts of burden or any kind of vehicles.

Fanciful theories have been advanced to explain the origin of the Mound Builders. Some investigators contend the mounds were built by a prehistoric lost race and point out that the earthworks bear evidence of tribal grandeur far exceeding that found among the American Indians. The accepted theory is, however, that the Mound Builders were direct ancestors of the American Indians and, in some instances, possibly Indian tribes living here at the time of the white exploration and colonization.

Knowledge of the Indians in the territory now Indiana when the first white men came also is dim and uncertain. They, like the savages who preceded them, had no written language and left no records. Scattered manuscripts of white explorers tell us that the early Indiana tribes were members of the Algonquian family, including the Potawatomis, Miamis, Delawares, Shawnees, Weas, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Piankeshaws, and Wyandottes.

Arrival of the courageous French "Voyageurs" and the valiant Jesuit priests heralded an era in Indiana that often is called the most romantic in Hoosier history. Lured by the rich fur trading possibilities and a virgin field for the spread of Christian doctrine, the two groups pushed down from the north in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles and hardship.



Clark's March to Vincennes

Famous among the early French fur traders and explorers was Robert Cavalier de la Salle who, historians say, was one of the first white men to have stood on Indiana soil. Few historical characters are more romantic than this heroic herald of King Louis XIV.

LaSalle, by exploring the Mississippi River and many of its tributaries and planting military posts where they would command the waterways, laid the groundwork for French claims to the vast Mississippi Valley. Frequently this intrepid French knight journeyed into Indiana over the famous St. Joseph-Kankakee portage at the present city of South Bend.

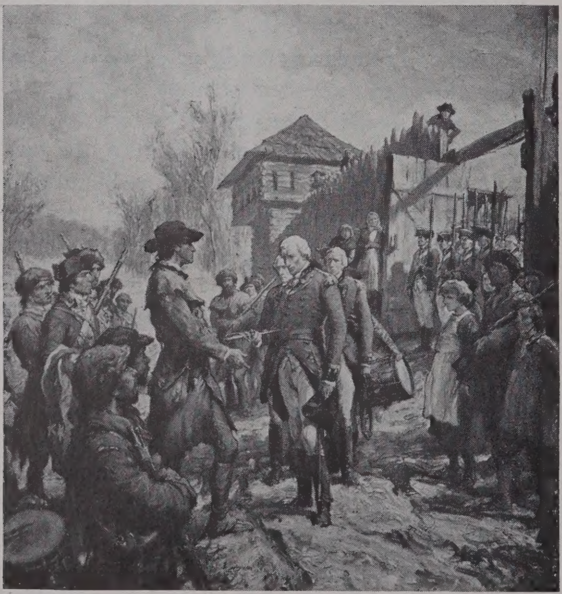
Amazing stories are told of LaSalle's courage and endurance. He was a "man of iron" on the trail and frequently, according to historians, he set a pace that exhausted even his Indian guides.

For a time LaSalle's western explorations were threatened by the Iroquois, fierce Indian ravagers whose lust for conquest was easily incited by LaSalle's enemies in the East. In May, 1681, by a peace treaty signed at South Bend, LaSalle succeeded in bringing the Illinois and Miami tribes into a vast alliance designed to combat the Iroquois. The Miami treaty under the council oak in the present Highland cemetery, South Bend, established the basis of LaSalle's great wilderness empire. Six years after the Miami council LaSalle was killed by mutineers in the wilds of southern Texas.

LaSalle, a man of boundless zeal and energy, opened the way for other French fur traders and explorers to establish posts on the river routes between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. That is how three of these posts came to be located on the Wabash and how our state came to be occupied by the French while part of Indiana was yet in Louisiana and part in Canada.

Two French settlements were organized where the cities of Fort Wayne and Vincennes now stand. A third, known as Ouiatenon, was located halfway down the Wabash near the present city of Lafayette. Vincennes, then a well-formed settlement of more than 250 Frenchmen, their wives and children, today enjoys deathless fame for its role in the conquest of the vast northwest and its eventful history fills books.

Increased demands in Europe for the rich furs of the Mississippi Valley brought competition to the French traders in the territory. Straggling bands of English traders increased in numbers and by 1750 they had secured nearly all the fur trade on the upper Ohio as far down as the present state of Indiana. Friction between the two groups finally flared into bloody battling with the outbreak of war in 1754 between France and England for control of the territory. In 1760 the main strongholds of France in the New World were taken by the English and the flag of Great Britain replaced that of France over the Indiana settlements.



Surrender of Fort Sackville

The modern history of Indiana begins with the American Revolution and the brilliant exploit of George Rogers Clark and his heroes who won the great middle western empire for the United States. How Clark, an envoy of Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia, first took Kaskaskia in 1778 and then marched through mud and floods to engage the British at Vincennes forms a classic in the annals of military exploits. By Clark's daring our new nation gained the land from which was carved the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota.

The campaign and victories of George Rogers Clark, it should be understood, were not by the authority of the American nation, but by Virginia, and the country won by him was claimed by that state. In 1784 Virginia signed the deed which gave all the territory northwest of the Ohio river to the United States. Three years later Congress drew up the famous Ordinance of 1787 providing a government for this, the oldest colony of the United States.

Under the Ordinance of 1787 the government of the great Northwest Territory was to be composed of a governor, secretary and three judges, all to be appointed by Congress. When there were 5,000 people in the region the voters were to elect a legislature and when the population reached 60,000 the territory was entitled to become a state.

The territorial judges soon found it too big a task to hold court at Marietta, Cincinnati, Detroit, Vincennes, and Kaskaskia. Pressed by demands of the American settlers in the region for better government, Congress in 1800 passed a bill creating the Indiana Territory, including the present states of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. Indiana, in its present territorial boundaries with the exception of a strip ten miles wide added to the north in 1816, has existed since 1809, after Michigan and Illinois were set aside as separate territories.

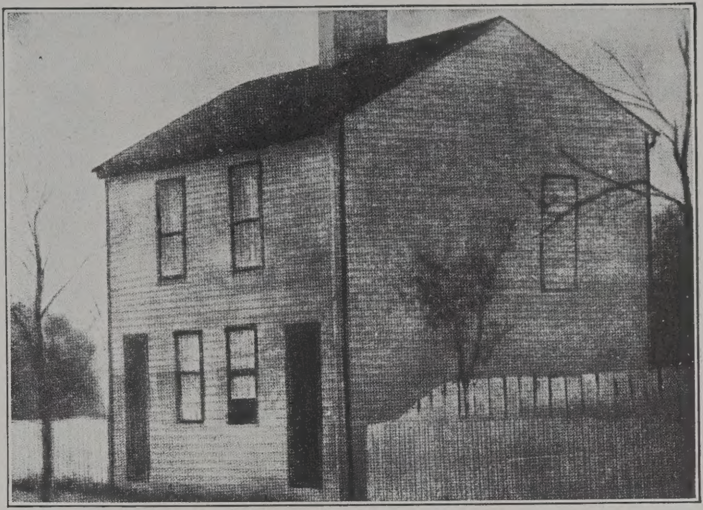
Along the Wabash—the Ouabache of old—are strewn the sites of those early French fur trade posts. Scattered throughout the state today are old graveyards, famous monuments, and other well known places of historical tradition. They picture graphically Indiana's part in the making of America.

INDIANA---*State Capitols*

THE territory now Indiana had no capital for approximately 130 years after the first white men came to Hoosier soil. For 90 additional years the seat of government fluctuated between Quebec, Montreal, and New Orleans, with intermediate authority at Fort Chartres and Detroit and with final power at Paris, France.

Then British power succeeded French and by the Treaty of Paris final authority over Indiana's settlers moved from Paris to London. Sixteen years later the territorial capital changed to Richmond, Va., then to New York, then to Marietta, Ohio. It centered at Vincennes, the first capital, in 1800, with the bill creating the Indiana Territory.

Legislative sessions at the territorial capital at Vincennes were conducted in a two-story frame building held together by wooden pegs. This first seat of Indiana government was restored in 1919 by the Woman's Fortnightly Club and now stands in Harrison Park at Vincennes, a proud monument to the territory's early days.



First Capitol, Vincennes, 1805-1813

For five years Vincennes was the capital of the Indiana Territory, comprising the present states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Settlers, flocking to the region in steadily increasing numbers, complained the capital was too hard to reach. As a result, Michigan was given a territorial government in 1805 and four years later Illinois also obtained a separate government.

Division of Illinois and Michigan from the Indiana Territory left Vincennes far to one side of the region and in 1810 a committee was named to locate the capital nearer the center of population. Hoosier legislators meeting in 1813 decided to move the seat of government to Corydon.

Second Capitol, Corydon, 1813-1825

The ranks of settlers coming into Indiana swelled greatly after the end of the War of 1812. Three years later, when the population had increased to almost 70,000, the territorial legislature petitioned Congress for authority to organize Indiana as a state. A Congressional "Enabling Act" authorized the settlers to adopt a constitution and organize a state government.

Forty-three delegates, elected from the thirteen counties stretching across the southern part of the territory, met at Corydon, June 10, 1816, to draw up a constitution. Nearly three weeks later the delegates completed their work and were ready to start home. Many of their sessions are said to have been held under the great spreading tree, since famous as "Constitution Elm."

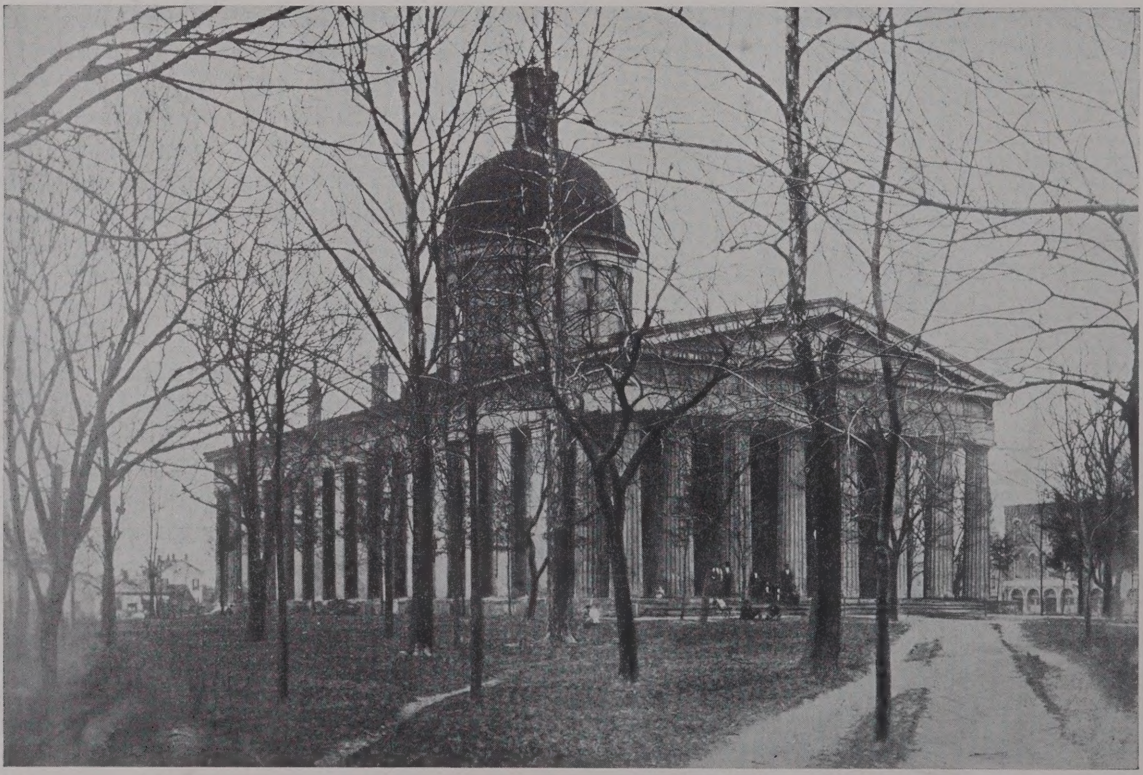
The first constitution of Indiana was a very simple one patterned largely after those of Ohio, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania, from which states most of the delegates had emigrated. Practically all power was placed in the hands of the General Assembly, which was to be elected annually in August and convene in December. Slavery was prohibited under the new constitution and all white men twenty-one or more years old were given the right to vote.

Indiana's first state election was held August 5, 1816, at which a governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the General Assembly, sheriffs and coroners were elected. On December 11 of that year, Indiana was admitted by a resolution of Congress as the nineteenth state in the Union.

Indiana's first constitution served the Hoosier government until 1851, when a widening field of state affairs made a new instrument necessary. Delegates to a state constitutional convention in 1850-1851 drew up another Indiana constitution under which present-day Hoosiers live. The latter has been amended several times to meet changing governmental needs.

When, in 1816, Indiana settlers applied for admission of their state to the Union, the Enabling Act that granted the petition gave outright four square miles of land for a permanent capital, to be selected from "such lands as may hereafter be acquired by the United States from the Indian tribes." In 1818 the whole central part of the state was secured by a treaty with the Indians and for the first time it was possible to acquire a new location, desired because of a population center rapidly shifting northward.

In 1820 the legislature at Corydon appointed a commission of ten men from as many counties to select the four sections of land that had been granted by the government. After considering several sites, the group decided a settlement at the mouth of Fall Creek offered the best possibilities for the new state capital. The legislature appointed a three-man commission to superintend the laying out of the site and then adopted "Indianapolis"—the city of Indiana—as its name. The Indianapolis of 1821 was located in the heart of a vast wilderness.



Third Capitol, Indianapolis, 1825-1878

INDIANA, STATE CAPITOLS

It was not until 1825 that the capital was removed to Indianapolis from Corydon. The state's possessions, including the silver of the treasury, were transported in four four-horse wagons and so bad were the wilderness roads that it took ten days to make the trip. In some places axmen were called upon to cut a path through the forest before the wagons could proceed on the journey.

There was as yet no capitol building at Indianapolis and, therefore, the Marion county courthouse was given over in part to state offices and the legislative chambers.

In 1830 a legislative committee was appointed to supervise construction of a new state capitol. The structure, completed in 1835 at a total cost of $60,000, was considered one of the finest buildings in the West.

Settlers continued to pour into Indiana. The National Road came through from the east, driving west toward Missouri. West-bound "movers" multiplied and when, October 1, 1847, the first railroad train steamed into Indianapolis, a new era had begun for the state capital. Indianapolis became an important railroad center and a mushrooming population soon expanded the city far beyond its original limits.

The first capitol building at Indianapolis served its purpose until 1878, when it was torn down and replaced by the present finer and much larger building of Indiana limestone. Work was begun on the present state capitol in 1878 and the structure was completed approximately ten years later.

The state, through the Conservation Department, purchased the first capitol building at Corydon and today it is restored just as it was in 1816.

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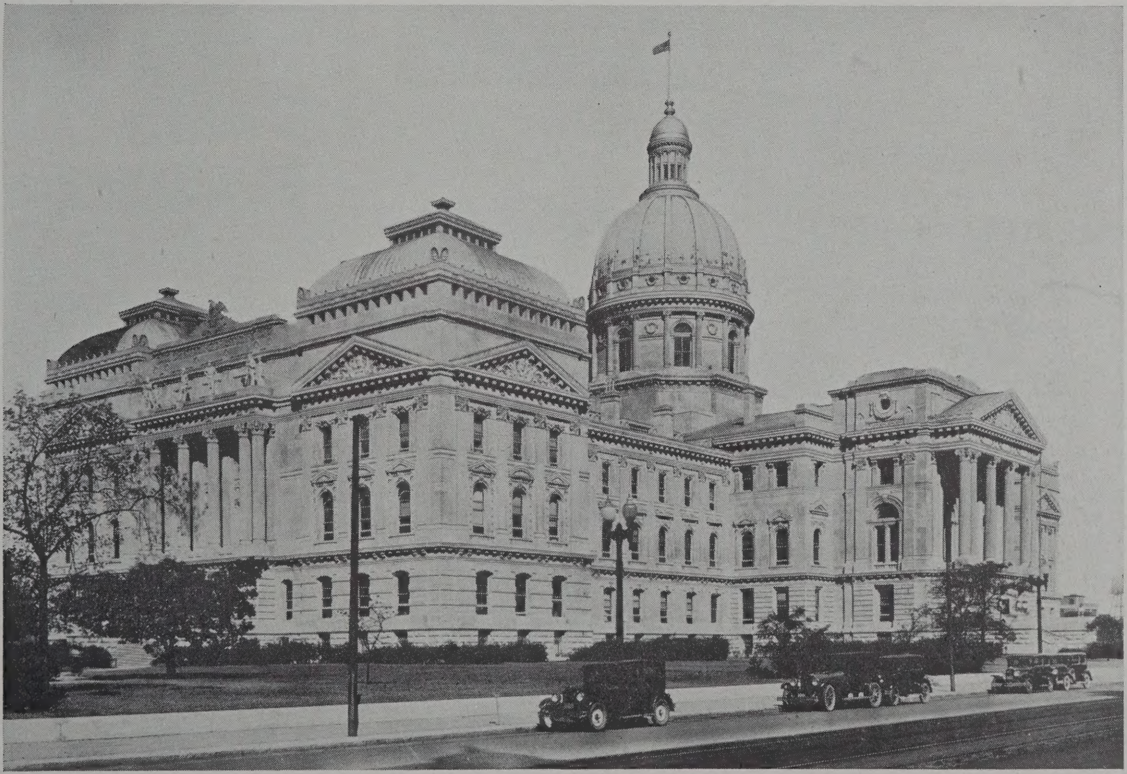
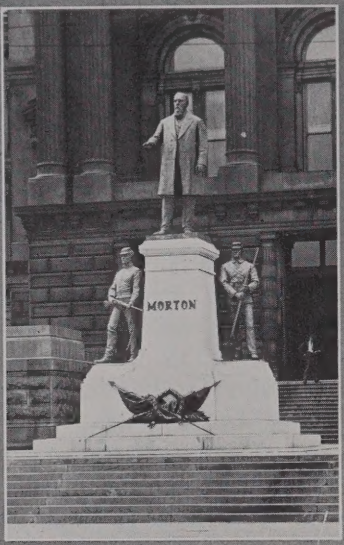
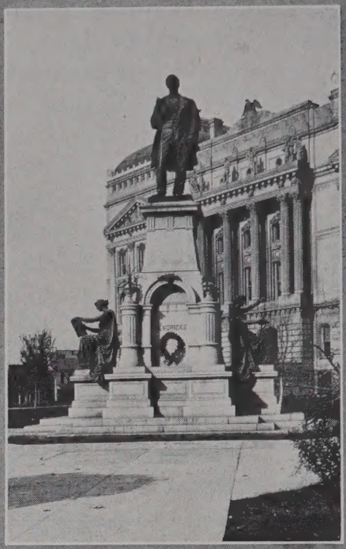
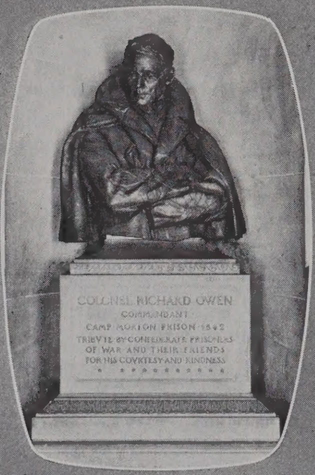


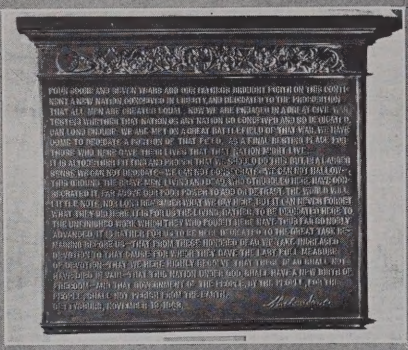
Present State Capitol at Indianapolis



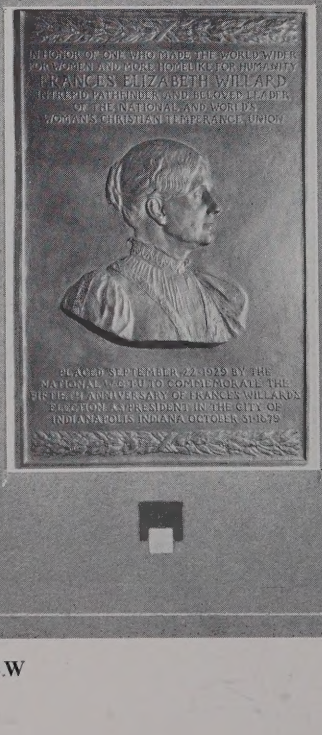
STATE HOUSE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS





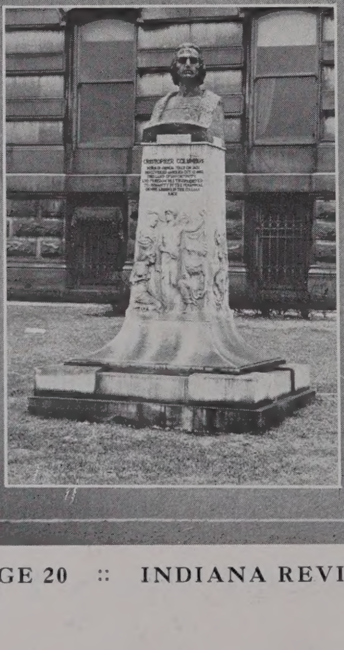


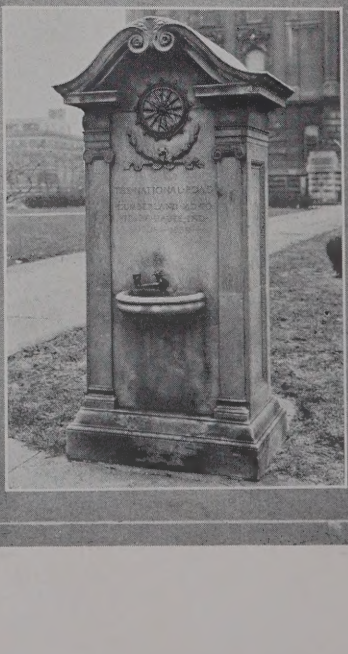
FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT A NEW NATION, CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY, AND DEDICATED TO THE PROPOSITION THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A GREAT CIVIL WAR TESTING WHETHER THAT NATION, OR ANY NATION SO CONCEIVED AND SO DEDICATED, CAN LONG ENDURE. WE ARE MET ON A GREAT BATTLE FIELD OF THAT WAR. WE HAVE COME TO DEDICATE A PORTION OF THAT FIELD, AS A FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR THOSE WHO HERE GAVE THEIR LIVES THAT THAT NATION MIGHT LIVE.
IT IS ALTOGETHER FITTING AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD DO THIS. BUT, IN A LARGER SENSE, WE CAN NOT DEDICATE—WE CAN NOT CONSECRATE—WE CAN NOT HALLOW—THIS GROUND. THE BRAVE MEN, LIVING AND DEAD, WHO STRUGGLED HERE, HAVE CONSECRATED IT, FAR ABOVE OUR POOR POWER TO ADD OR DETRACT. THE WORLD WILL LITTLE NOTE, NOR LONG REMEMBER WHAT WE SAY HERE, BUT IT CAN NEVER FORGET WHAT THEY DID HERE. IT IS FOR US THE LIVING, RATHER, TO BE DEDICATED HERE TO THE UNFINISHED WORK WHICH THEY WHO FOUGHT HERE HAVE THUS FAR SO NOBLY ADVANCED. IT IS RATHER FOR US TO BE HERE DEDICATED TO THE GREAT TASK REMAINING BEFORE US—THAT FROM THESE HONORED DEAD WE TAKE INCREASED DEVOTION TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION—THAT WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN—THAT THIS NATION UNDER GOD SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM—AND THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.
GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 19, 1863.



IN HONOR OF ONE WHO MADE THE WORLD WIDER
FOR WOMEN AND MORE HOMELIKE FOR HUMANITY
FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD
INTREPID PATHFINDER AND BELOVED LEADER
OF THE NATIONAL AND WORLD'S
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

PLACED SEPTEMBER 22 1929 BY THE
NATIONAL W.C.T.U. TO COMMEMORATE THE
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FRANCES WILLARD'S
ELECTION AS PRESIDENT IN THE CITY OF
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA OCTOBER 31 1879





INDIANA---*Territorial Governors*

William Henry Harrison, 1800-1812

A FINE bronze statue of William Henry Harrison, Indiana's first territorial chief executive and the ninth President of the United States, stands today on the east side of Monument Circle in downtown Indianapolis. The statue is a fitting tribute to a man who, by combining the qualities of the diplomat with those of the soldier, gained fame as an "immortal" in Hoosier history.

As a diplomat Harrison concluded a series of Indian treaties that drove Indiana frontier civilization northward and added to the government possessions lands amounting to nearly a third of the state's area. As a soldier this scion of a famous Virginia family held those lands in the face of a serious Indian rebellion.

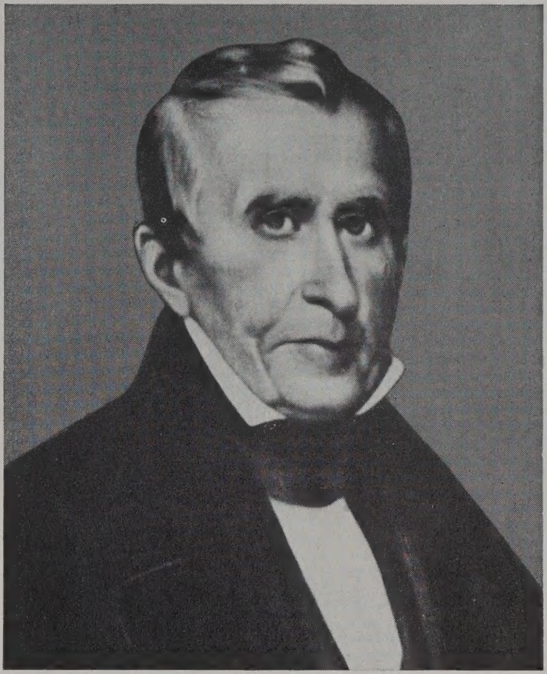
Harrison, youngest son of the famous Benjamin Harrison of Revolutionary prominence, was born February 9, 1773, in Berkeley, Virginia. After studying medicine for a short time, Harrison succumbed to the lure of a more adventuresome field. He obtained a commission as ensign in the First Regiment of the United States infantry and after fighting under Generals St. Clair and Wayne, was appointed captain.

On June 1, 1798, the young officer resigned to accept an appointment as secretary of the Northwest Territory. A year later Harrison was elected the first delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory.

Upon creation of the Indiana Territory in 1800, Harrison was appointed governor, an office which he held twelve years, serving under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.

The task that faced the 27-year-old Governor when he took over the territorial government in 1800 was a difficult one, for the Ordinance of 1787 expressly said the lands of the Indians should never be taken away without the tribesmen's consent. Swarms of settlers arriving into the territory made additional land area imperative.

Between 1803 and 1809 Harrison completed four land purchases by as many treaties. The fourth, in 1809, pushed the territorial boundary line northward to a point above the site of Terre Haute on the west and on the east to Randolph county.


William Henry Harrison

The last grant, obtained from the Miamis and their friends, included famous hunting grounds in Sullivan and Clay counties and incensed many of the younger Indians who received none of the purchase price. Their anger was fanned by a band of Shawnees led by Tecumseh and his half-brother, the Prophet, who had come down from their hunting grounds in Ohio and located in central Indiana.

Tecumseh, considered one of the greatest red men of his time, proposed a great alliance of tribes to combat the encroachments of the pioneers. To that end he traveled throughout the territory organizing an extensive Indian federation.

Meantime, the discontented Indians, led by the Prophet had located at Prophet's Town, just north of Lafayette. They prepared to resist any further advance of the whites along the Wabash.

Faced with this serious threat to territorial expansion, Harrison set out from Vincennes September 26, 1811, for the upper Wabash. By October 3 he had reached the highlands near the present city of Terre Haute and built Fort Harrison to protect the settlers. Continuing up the Wabash he reached the Indian encampment near the

Harrison's Residence—"Grouseland"

Tippecanoe river close to the present city of Lafayette.

The Prophet refused to talk to Harrison and the governor led his army one mile north of the Indian village and camped for the night. Early the next day, November 7, 1811, the savages attacked the camp and after a bloody two-hour battle they were driven off.

Had Harrison's little army been defeated, the whole Indiana frontier would have been unprotected and the Indians would probably have swept down and driven the whites from the territory. The battle of Tippecanoe is considered the second most important battle ever fought on Hoosier soil.

After the defeat of the Prophet, Tecumseh returned from the south and began a border war against the settlers. Highlight of the ensuing battles was Lieutenant Zachary Taylor's victorious defense of Fort Harrison during an Indian raid.

At the close of his Indian campaigns Harrison resigned as Territorial Governor to enter the War of 1812, in which he rose to the rank of major-general. In 1816 he served as Congressional representative from Ohio. In 1841 Harrison was elected the ninth President of the United States.

On April 4, 1841, only a month after his inauguration, Harrison died suddenly and was buried at his former farm home in North Bend, Ohio.

John Gibson, 1812-1813

When William Henry Harrison resigned as governor of the Indiana Territory to enter the War of 1812 he was succeeded by John Gibson, former Territorial Secretary and widely known as a daring soldier and Indian trader.

John Gibson's signature as attached to an official document in the files of the Secretary of State.

Approved, March 2d 1813

Jn Gibson

Highlighting Gibson's early life is an experience which closely resembles the story of Captain John Smith and the Indian maiden, Pocahontas. Gibson was captured by a band of Indians and condemned to be burned at the stake. A squaw took a fancy to the young victim, however, succeeded in winning his release and adopted him into the tribe.

Later, Gibson married the sister of Logan, a famous Mingo chief, and it was he who wrote down Logan's famous speech which has been preserved as one of the finest bits of Indian eloquence ever uttered. After living several years among the Indians, Gibson returned to civilization and enrolled in the Revolutionary War as a regimental commander.

Gibson's early experience among the red men enabled him to serve the region well during the Indian troubles of the War of 1812. He was acting governor until 1813 and then continued as territorial secretary under Governor Posey until Indiana became a state. Gibson was eighty-two at the time of his death, April 12, 1822. He was buried in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

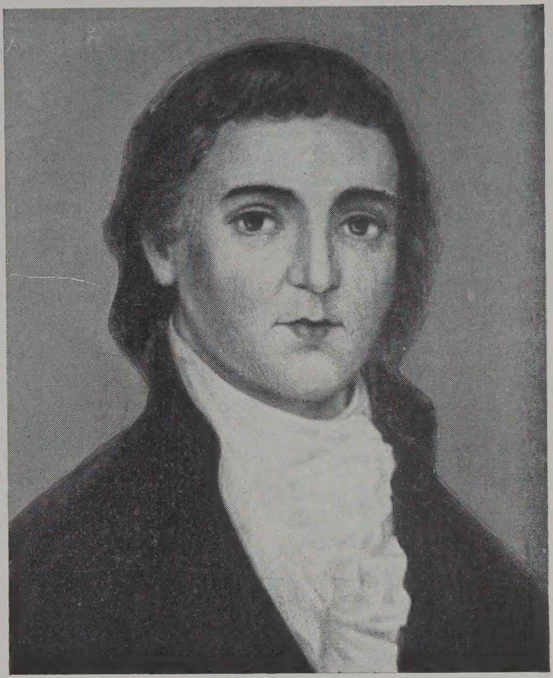
Thomas Posey, 1813-1816

Thomas Posey, third governor of the Indiana Territory, was born July 9, 1750, on a Virginia farm near the banks of the Potomac. His family were neighbors of George Washington.

The lure of adventure on western frontiers drew Posey from his comfortable Virginia home at the age of nineteen. He joined Dunmore's expedition against the Indians in 1774 and fought in one of the bloodiest of all Indian-white battles. Later he rose to the rank of general in the Revolutionary War and fought with Wayne in many important encounters.

Posey's skill as an Indian fighter won him considerable praise. In one engagement he is said to have killed several savages during a hand-to-hand combat.

For a time Posey settled in Kentucky where he was elected state senator. Later he moved to Louisiana and represented that state in the United States Senate. President Madison appointed Posey Governor of the Indiana Territory in 1813 and he took office at the age of sixty-three. That same year the territorial capital was moved from Vincennes to Corydon.



Thomas Posey

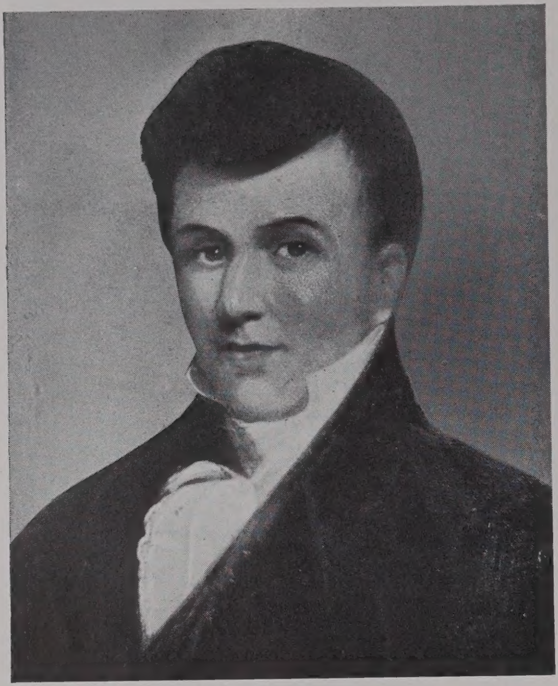
Posey's office as territorial governor was abolished in 1816 when Indiana became a state. He was nominated but defeated as first elected governor of Indiana.

Posey died in Shawneetown, Illinois, March 19, 1818, and was buried there.

Old Territorial Capitol at Vincennes

INDIANA---*Governors*

Jonathan Jennings, 1816-1822



Jonathan Jennings, First Governor

All voters in Indiana's first state election August 15, 1816, were members of the old Jeffersonian Republican party. The contest was between the voters of the western part of the state led by Vincennes politicians, and those of the eastern settlements. Territorial Governor Thomas Posey was the western candidate and Jonathan Jennings, a young Charlestown lawyer, the eastern. Jennings received 5,211 votes and Posey 3,934.

Jennings, born in 1784 in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, was only thirty-two years old when elected Indiana's first governor. Prior to his triumph at the polls he had gained prominence through his efforts in securing passage of the bill providing for Indiana's admission as the nineteenth state of the Union.

The principal task facing the first governor was one of governmental organization. The job was no easy one for county and township units had to be set up, the courts put into operation, and many new offices created.

Jennings proved he was capable of handling the multitude of organization problems facing the new state and in 1819 Hoosier voters showed their confidence in the young governor by re-electing him to office. The opposing candidate was Christopher Harrison of Salem, former lieutenant-governor.

During his second term Jennings organized a state banking system with headquarters at Vincennes and providing for fourteen branches to be located in various parts of Indiana. Only three of these branches, located at Brookville, Vevay, and Corydon, were actually operated, and the system failed in 1819.

In 1820 the General Assembly appointed a commission of ten men to locate a site for a permanent state capital and a year later Indianapolis, then in the center of a vast wilderness, was platted.

After completing his duties as governor in 1822, Jennings served eight years in Congress. President Jackson then chose him as commissioner for the negotiation of treaties with the northern Indiana and southern Michigan Indian tribes.

Jennings died in Charlestown, Indiana, July 26, 1834.

Ratliff Boon, 1822

Serving only three months, the tenure of Ratliff Boon as the second governor of Indiana amounted to little more than a brief interlude in the long and varied political career of a staunch Jacksonian Democrat.

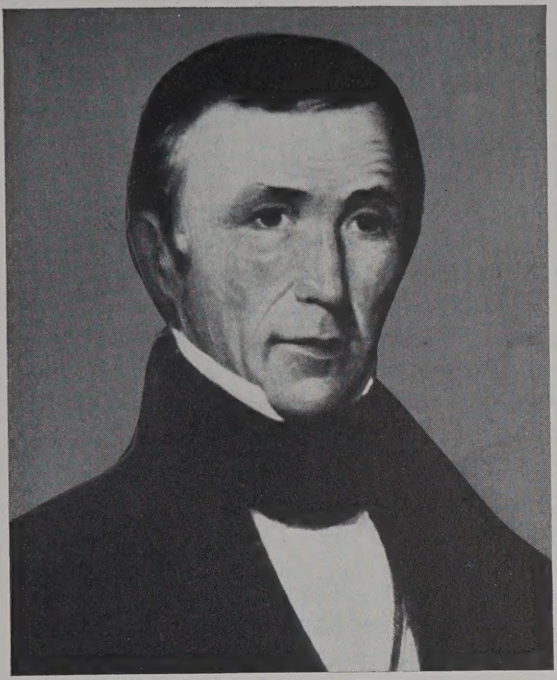
Like many others who were to follow, Boon inherited the office when, as lieutenant-governor under Jonathan Jennings, he succeeded Governor Jennings at the time the latter resigned to accept a seat in the Congress of the United States. He was acting-governor from September 12 to December 15, 1822.

It was in other public offices, however, that Boon saw many years of service.

The place of his birth is uncertain. Apparently it was in either South Carolina or Georgia, probably the latter, about January 18, 1781. In 1809, Boon, a type of man common in the early days and a member of the same family as Daniel Boone, came to Indiana.

Shortly after his arrival in Indiana, Boon became Warrick county treasurer and was launched upon a long career in public life that saw him serve as a member of the state House of Representatives, the state Senate, lieutenant-governor, governor, and as Representative in Congress.

After his term as governor, Boon was re-elected



Ratliff Boon, Second Governor

lieutenant-governor in 1822 on the ticket with William Hendricks and served until 1824, when he resigned. He ran as a candidate for representative in Congress and was elected, serving continuously, except in 1827-29, until 1839.

Boon was a candidate for the U. S. Senate in 1836, but was defeated by Oliver H. Smith. Upon leaving Congress three years later, he moved to Missouri, where he continued his activities in public life.

Again in 1844, he became a candidate for Congress, but was prostrated by illness shortly after announcing his candidacy and decided to withdraw.

Despite his poor health, however, Boon was intensely interested in the 1844 presidential campaign and was very anxious for the election of James K. Polk, being a bitter enemy of Henry Clay, the Whig candidate for the office. When Polk was elected, Boon said, "Now I am ready to die."

His death did occur shortly afterwards on November 20, 1844, at the age of sixty-three years. He was buried at Louisiana, Missouri.

William Hendricks, 1822-1825

Election of William Hendricks as the third governor of Indiana forms a singular incident in the political history of the state. So great was his popularity with the people that this one-time newspaper editor, student of law and loyal Democrat was elected without opposition, receiving 18,340 votes, all that were cast.

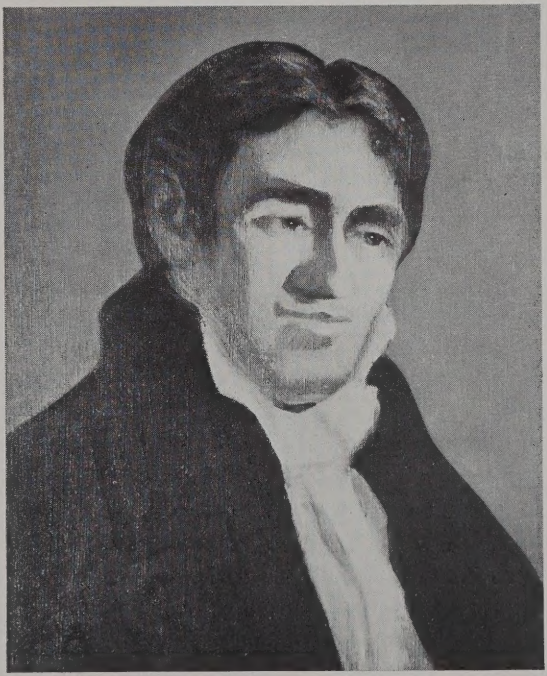
And during twenty years of service as a representative of the State of Indiana in offices of responsibility and honor the popularity of Hendricks, an uncle of Thomas A. Hendricks, who later was elected governor of Indiana and Vice-President of the United States, never waned.

Born in 1783 at Ligonier, Pennsylvania, Hendricks received only a common school education but had a vigorous mind and a retentive memory and became one of the ablest men of his day in public life in the state.

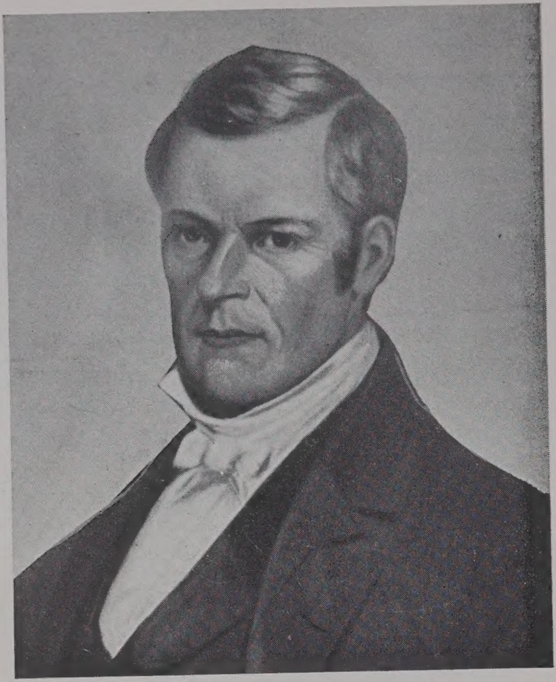
His first residence in Indiana was Madison, where he settled in 1814, and established the second newspaper published in the state. As editor of *The Eagle* he gained a wide acquaintance, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in his first year as a resident of Indiana was elected a member of the territorial legislature.

Hendricks was secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1816 and when Indiana became a state, he was elected the sole Representative of the new state in the United States Congress. He was twice re-elected to this office.

Hendricks was but thirty-nine when, in 1822, he became Indiana's third governor. It was dur-



William Hendricks, Third Governor



James B. Ray, Fourth Governor

ing his term of office that the capital was moved from Corydon to Indianapolis. Before expiration of his term, however, he was elected to the U. S. Senate. On February 12, 1825, Hendricks filed his resignation as governor in the office of the secretary of state. At the end of his term in the Senate he was re-elected.

Hendricks retired from public life in 1837 and devoted himself to private affairs. Always frugal in the management of his resources, and by wise investments, he became wealthy. On May 16, 1850, he died suddenly at his farm near Madison, Indiana. It was there that he was buried.

James B. Ray, 1825-1831

James Brown Ray, the last non-partisan candidate ever elected governor of Indiana, was born February 19, 1794, in Jefferson county, Kentucky.

As a young man Ray took up the study of law in Cincinnati and began practice in Brookville, Indiana. He became interested in public life early in his career and was elected to the state Senate in 1822.

Ray defeated Judge Isaac Blackford of Vincennes in the gubernatorial election of 1825—an election that was free of party politics. Ray advocated the building of railroads, penal reform, and educational advancement, but he was too far ahead of his time to make much progress with those movements.

One of the first acts of Governor Ray was the official reception of General Lafayette at Jeffersonville, April 16, 1825.

Governor Ray was a candidate for re-election in 1828, the same year as the presidential election. He campaigned as a non-partisan and succeeded in defeating candidates nominated by the well-organized Whigs and Democrats. Ray was the last non-partisan candidate ever elected governor in Indiana. Since 1831 every Indiana governor has been elected on a regular party ticket.

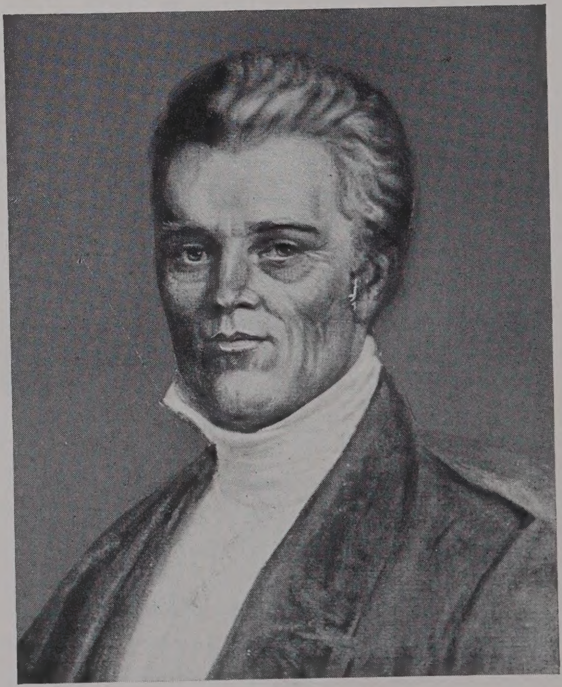
The Michigan Road was built during Ray's second term and construction started on the Wabash and Erie canal.

Governor Ray died August 4, 1848, and was buried near Cincinnati, Ohio.

Noah Noble, 1831-1837

Noah Noble, Indiana's fifth governor, was elected to office in 1831 on a Whig ticket. During his term in office the General Assembly was busy with the Internal Improvement Bill calling for a state system that included three canals, a railroad or two, and improved turnpikes.

Governor Noble was born January 15, 1794, in Virginia. While he was a youth his family went to



Noah Noble, Fifth Governor

Kentucky, where he remained until he reached manhood. He then moved to Brookville, Indiana, where his brother James, who had held public office, had preceded him.

Noah Noble took an active part in politics and was elected sheriff of Franklin county in 1820, succeeding himself in that office in 1822. In August, 1824, he was elected as a representative in the state legislature and at that time he was very popular in Franklin county.

Upon the death of a younger brother, Noble was appointed to fill the vacancy of Receiver of Public Monies for the Brookville land, and, in 1826, he moved to Indianapolis.

As governor, Noble served his term during a period of prosperity in which thousands of settlers swarmed into the state. In 1834 he was re-elected to office and during his second term the General Assembly chartered a state bank at Indianapolis and organized thirteen branches in various parts of Indiana. The institution was very successful and was considered one of the finest banking organizations in the United States.

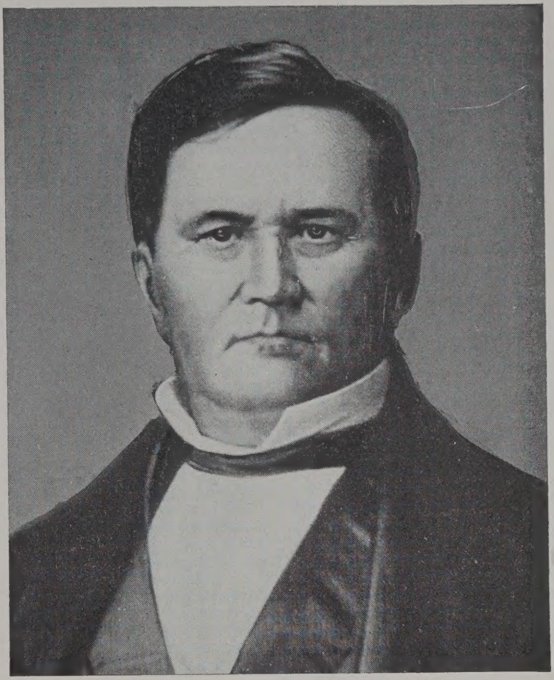
Noble's term in office ended just before the panic of 1837 put an end to the "good times." He died in Indianapolis in 1844.

David Wallace, 1837-1840

David Wallace, the sixth governor of Indiana, was elected to office as an advocate of the state system of internal improvements. His administration was destined for trouble, for the internal improvements system proved to be a disastrous mistake, resulting in high taxes and distress in money affairs.

Governor Wallace was born April 24, 1799, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. His family moved to Ohio, where they became neighbors of William Henry Harrison. Through Harrison, Wallace received an appointment to West Point, where he remained as a mathematics professor and later an artillery lieutenant.

After serving one year in the army, Wallace resigned and went to Brookville, Indiana, to take up the practice of law. He served in the state legislature from 1828 to 1830 and was chosen lieutenant-governor in 1831 and again in 1834. In 1837 he was elected governor of Indiana on a Whig ticket.



David Wallace, Sixth Governor

Shortly after Wallace took office the panic of 1837 set in. All work was stopped in the state and money, which had been so plentiful, could no longer be obtained. The state became bankrupt and the government was powerless. When Wallace ran for re-election in 1840 he was decisively defeated.

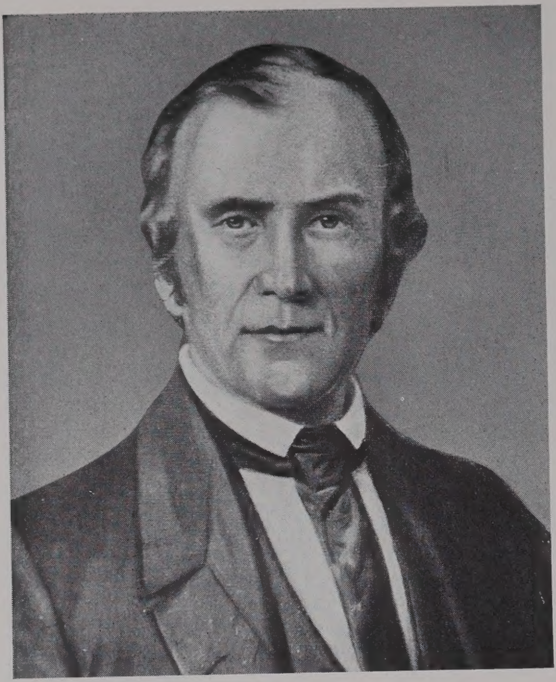
Governor Wallace issued the first Thanksgiving Day Proclamation in the state. During his period in office the last of the Indians were removed from Indiana. Approximately 900 tribesmen were taken to Missouri by General John Tipton after trouble arose between the whites and the Indians at the reservation near Twin Lake, Marshall county.

After his gubernatorial defeat Wallace resumed law practice. He again entered public service in 1841, when he served a two-year term in Congress. Wallace concluded his public service as judge of Common Pleas of Marion county. He died suddenly September 4, 1859, in Indianapolis.

Samuel Bigger, 1840-1843

Election of Samuel Bigger as Indiana's seventh governor, in 1840, was the last success of the Whig party in Indiana. Soon after he took office a period of gloom settled over the state, taxes grew heavier and heavier, the treasury was empty, and prices tumbled lower. The Whig party was split into factions and it lost control of the General Assembly.

Governor Bigger was born in Ohio, March 20, 1802. In 1829 he moved to Liberty, Indiana, and



Samuel Bigger, Seventh Governor

later to Rushville. In 1834 he represented his district in the state legislature and a year later he became judge of the Rushville judicial circuit.

Hoosier voters showed their displeasure concerning Bigger's administration by denying the Governor another term in office in 1843. He then moved to Fort Wayne, where he built an extensive law practice. He died in 1846 while still a comparatively young man and was buried at Fort Wayne.

James Whitcomb, 1843-1849

Distressed by the trying economic conditions gripping Indiana after 1840, Hoosier voters swept the Democrats into office in the state elections of 1843. James Whitcomb, a prominent former Bloomington lawyer, became Indiana's eighth governor and under his capable leadership the state gradually was freed of indebtedness and her credit restored.

Governor Whitcomb was born December 1, 1795, near Windsor, Vermont, and lived during his boyhood on a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio. After graduating from Transylvania University he studied law and in 1822 he was admitted to the Fayette county bar in Kentucky.

In 1824 Whitcomb came to Bloomington, where he became prominent as a lawyer. Six years later, after serving a term as prosecuting attorney in Bloomington, he was a member of the state senate during two consecutive sessions of the legislature.

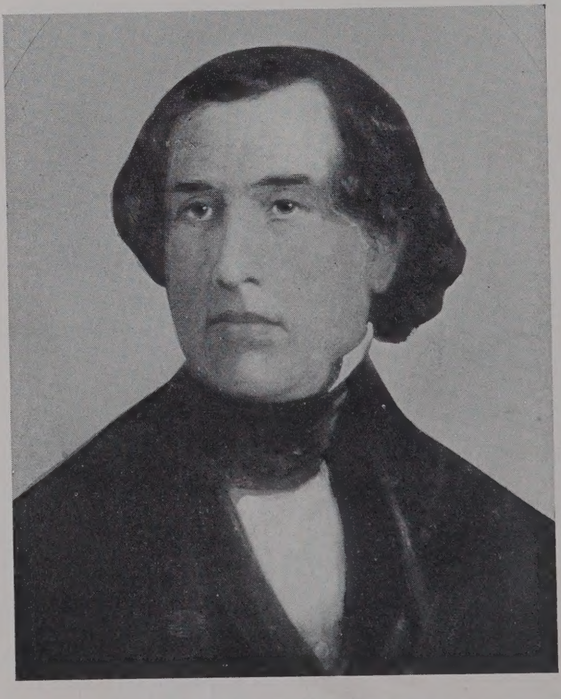
Whitcomb became commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., in 1836. He returned to Indiana in 1841 and two years later he was elected governor. During his tenure in office Whitcomb succeeded in establishing a better school system in the state and established a home for the blind and one for the deaf and dumb.

In 1846 Whitcomb was re-elected on a platform opposing banks, internal improvements, state loans, special bank charters, the churches taking part in politics, and favoring hard money, payment of the state debt, a low tariff, and keeping all of Oregon.

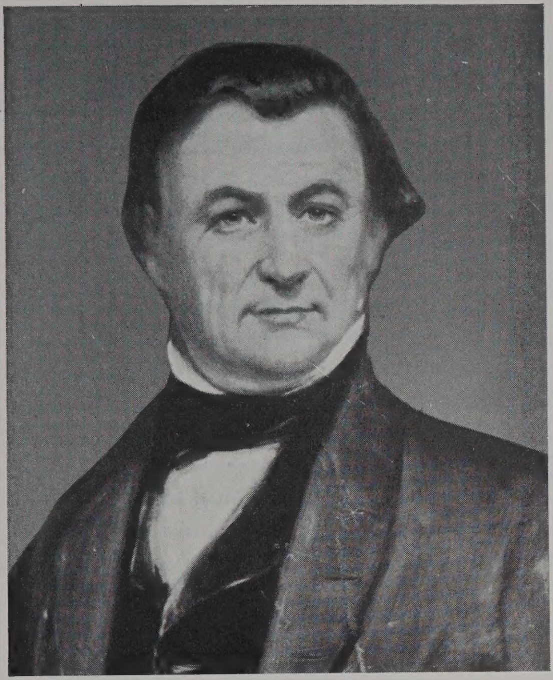
A notable event during Whitcomb's administration was the Mexican War, which began in 1846. Despite the fact that Indiana was wholly unprepared in a military sense and the imperfect transportation of that day made the request for troops exceedingly difficult, the state's quota of regiments was promptly put into the field.

A bronze statue of Whitcomb, representing Indiana's Mexican War governor, is one of the four standing about the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis.

In 1848 he was elected to the United States Senate, but his death, October 4, 1852, cut short his senatorial term. He was buried in Indianapolis.



James Whitcomb, Eighth Governor



Paris C. Dunning, Ninth Governor

Paris C. Dunning, 1848-1849

Lieutenant-Governor Paris Chipman Dunning became Indiana's ninth governor in 1848 when Governor Whitcomb was elected to the United States Senate.

Dunning was born March 15, 1806, near Greensboro, North Carolina. When he was seventeen his family moved to Bloomington, Indiana, where he studied law in the office of Governor Whitcomb. In 1833, shortly after he received his license to practice law, he was elected to the state House of Representatives. In 1846 Dunning was named lieutenant-governor of Indiana.

Dunning died May 9, 1884, as a result of a paralytic stroke sustained during a court trial in Bloomington. He was buried in that city.

Joseph A. Wright, 1849-1857

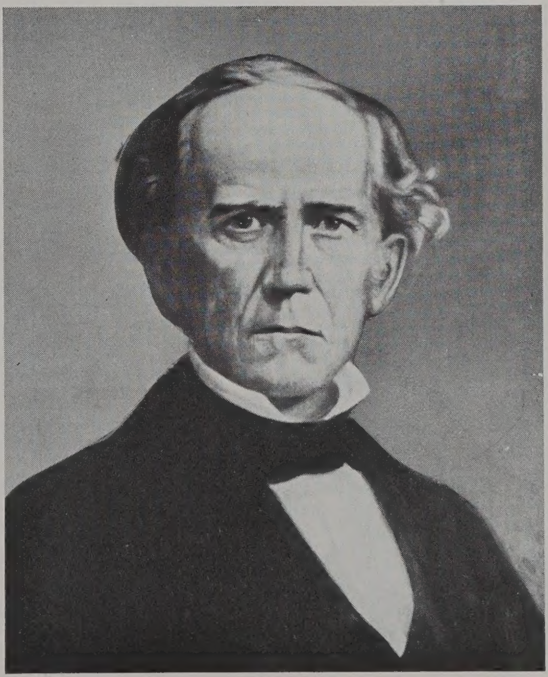
The name of Joseph A. Wright, Indiana's tenth governor and a man of vision and determination, is well remembered in Hoosier history.

Wright's two terms in office fell at the time when the new state constitution was adopted, when the railroad era was setting in and all industries were beginning to thrive as they never had before in the West. The young Democratic governor kept the state governmental machinery synchronized with this expansion and his administration was one of progress.

Governor Wright was born April 17, 1810, in Washington, Pennsylvania. His family was in impoverished circumstances but, with a persistent determination to rise in the world, he managed to fit himself for college and entered Indiana University. There he paid his way by doing janitor work, laying brick, and working at other part-time jobs. After two years of college he took up law, and before he was twenty, obtained a license to practice. When he became governor at the age of thirty-nine he had served in the state legislature and in Congress.

Wright's notable record as governor included formation of the State Board of Agriculture, organization of the state fair, vast improvement of the school system, enaction of a free banking law. He was elected first president of the State Board of Agriculture, even though he was not a farmer. Wright was re-elected to the governor's office in 1852 in the first election held under the new state constitution.

Upon expiration of his second term in 1857, Wright was appointed United States Minister to Prussia, a post which he filled with distinction. In 1862 he was recalled to the United States to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. Abraham Lincoln appointed Wright commissioner to the Hamburg Exposition in 1863 and two years later



Joseph A. Wright, Tenth Governor

President Johnson reappointed him Minister to Prussia.

Wright died in Berlin in 1867 while still serving as Minister. He was buried in Brooklyn, New York.

Ashbel P. Willard, 1857-1860

Ashbel Parsons Willard, Indiana's eleventh governor, was born October 31, 1820, in Oneida county, New York. After graduating from Hamilton College he began law practice, settling for a short time in Marshall, Michigan, and then in Texas. On his return from Texas, Willard stopped at Carrollton, Kentucky, and taught school for a term in that city.

About that time the campaign for the presidency between Henry Clay and James Knox Polk was at its height. Young Willard was an ardent Democrat and, having a natural love for politics, he began campaigning in behalf of Polk.

During a speech at New Albany, Willard, who was one of the greatest orators of his day, so impressed the citizenry of that city that he was invited to settle there. Willard accepted the invitation and soon made New Albany his home. He took an active interest in city affairs and was elected to the city's common council. The following year he was sent to the state legislature and from that time until his death he was prominent in public life.

Ashbel P. Willard, Eleventh Governor

Willard's activity in the legislature won him state-wide prominence and as a result of his popularity he was nominated for the office of lieutenant-governor at the state Democratic convention in 1852. He was elected to that office and made an enviable record as presiding officer of the Senate.

In 1856, Willard's party nominated him for governor and he was elected to the office by a majority of nearly 6,000 votes over Oliver Perry Morton. He was one of the youngest, as well as one of the most brilliant, men that ever filled the office as governor of Indiana.

During the summer of 1860 Governor Willard attended a Democratic convention at Columbus, Indiana. A factional wrangle led someone to call for cheers for the Republican candidate for Congress. Governor Willard, whose health was then failing, mounted the rostrum and appealed for harmony. In the midst of his speech he suddenly became ill with a hemorrhage of the lungs. He went to Minnesota, but his illness continued and he died there on October 3, 1860.

Governor Willard, the first chief executive of the state to die while still in office, was buried in New Albany, Indiana.

Abram A. Hammond, 1860-1861

Upon the death of Governor Willard, Lieutenant-Governor Abram Adams Hammond became Indiana's twelfth governor, an office which he held but little more than three months.

Hammond was born March 21, 1814, in Brattleboro, Vermont. His parents came to Brookville, Indiana, when he was six years old. After finishing his schooling he studied law in the office of John Ryman and was admitted to the bar. Hammond began practice in Columbus and became the city's prosecuting attorney. Later he became the first judge of the Common Pleas Court of Marion county.

In 1856 Hammond was elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana and when he took office after Governor Willard's death in 1860 he displayed progressive ideas on matters of state government. His major recommendations during his term included legislation to protect the ballot box, establishment of a sub-treasury and a home of refuge. His tenure of office was too short, however, to permit many accomplishments.

After expiration of his gubernatorial term in

1861, Hammond re-entered law practice. He died August 27, 1874, in Denver, Colorado, and was buried in Indianapolis.

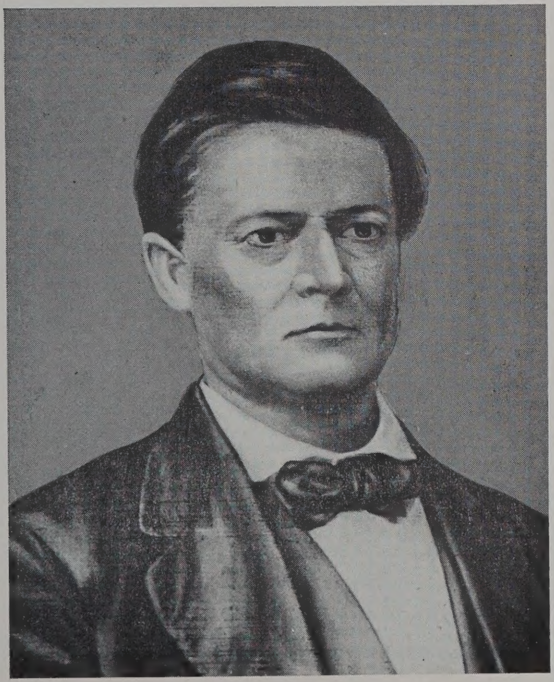
Henry Smith Lane, 1861

Henry Smith Lane takes a unique position among Indiana's list of governors, for he served a term in office totalling only two days. Little more than forty-eight hours after taking office, Lane, a Republican, became a United States senator and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Oliver P. Morton.

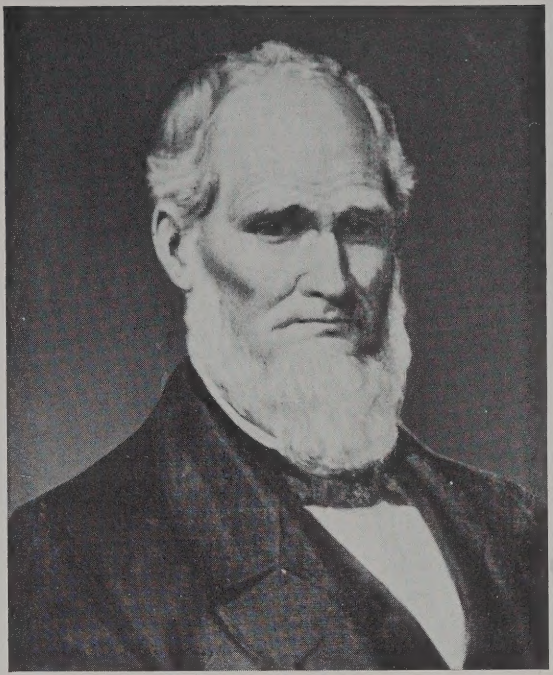
Governor Lane was born February 24, 1811, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. Three years later he moved to Crawfordsville, where he became prominent in politics. In 1837 he was elected to the General Assembly and gained fame as a brilliant orator.

Lane was strongly against slavery and in his message to the legislature he pointed out that secession, peaceable or forcible, was fraught with danger and would ultimately lead to the ruin of our institutions of government. After he resigned as governor of Indiana, Lane served in the Senate with credit to himself and the state.

During the Mexican War in 1846, Lane organized a company of volunteers and was appointed regimental major and later lieutenant-colonel. He died at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1881, and was buried in that city.



Abram A. Hammond, Twelfth Governor



Henry S. Lane, Thirteenth Governor

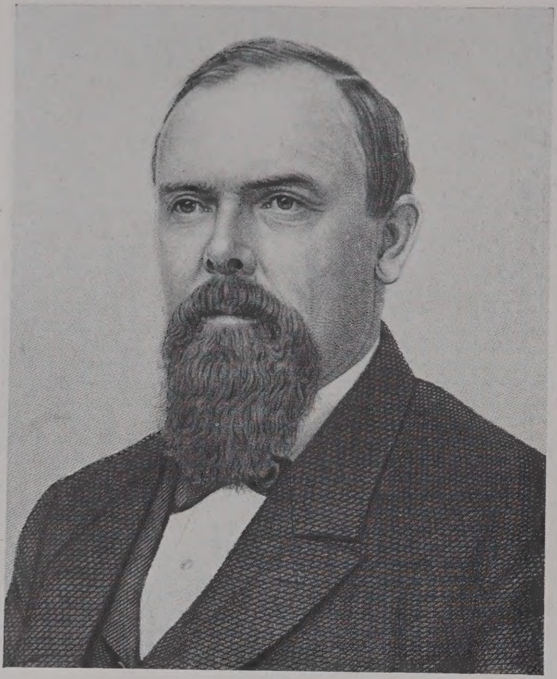
Oliver P. Morton, 1861-1867

Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's fourteenth chief executive and famous as one of the state's "war governors," was the first Indiana-born man to hold the state's high office. He was born in Salisbury, Indiana, August 4, 1823.

Governor Morton was a man of ability and determination and those characteristics enabled him to guide the state successfully through the dark, stormy period of the Civil War.

A tremendous task faced Governor Morton when war was declared against the South and President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteer troops. Indiana had neither arms nor money for war purposes and, added to that difficulty, many Hoosiers were opposed to the war movement in the North.

In the face of those serious obstacles, Governor Morton responded immediately, however, and pledged 10,000 men to the Union cause. The governor's enthusiasm produced results. On April 12, when the American flag was fired on at Fort Sumter, Indiana's citizenry was stirred as never before. Volunteers began swarming to Indianapolis and seven days after the call for troops there were 12,500 men in the city.



Oliver P. Morton, Fourteenth Governor

Governor Morton called a special session of the state legislature which authorized the borrowing of $2,000,000 and made provision for equipping six regiments for the field and organizing a home militia. The raising of money appeared hopeless, however, and finally the Governor appealed to J. F. D. Lanier, a New York City banker and a former Hoosier. Lanier advanced him $400,000 and the money was used to equip the first Indiana troops sent into the field.

Indiana marked up an enviable record during the war, contributing a larger proportion of its population of military age to the service than any other state except Delaware.

Governor Morton directed organization of the "Indiana Legion," a body of militia prepared to offer armed resistance should an enemy invade the state. The Indiana Legion proved its courage when General John Morgan, the "king of raiders," crossed the Ohio river at Brandenburg July 8, 1863, and marched boldly north through Harrison county.

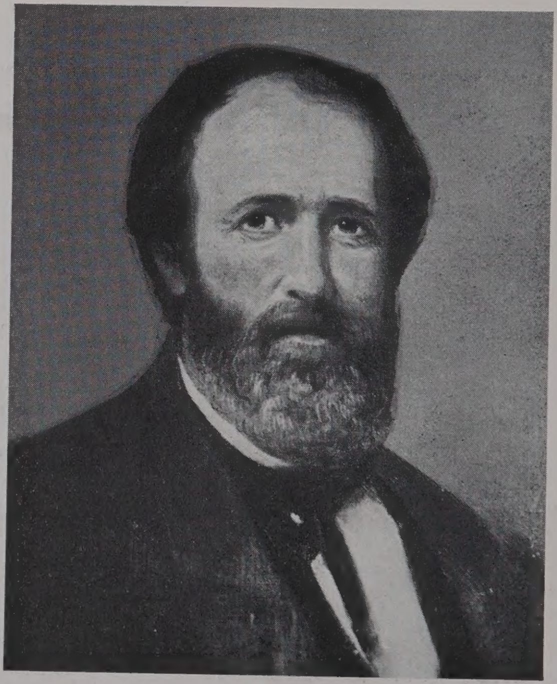
The Governor at once summoned all the troops possible to capture Morgan and soon the whole state was excited and flying to arms. Two days after the Governor's call more than 20,000 men were mustered at Indianapolis and more than twice that number were ready for service. July 10, Morgan reached Salem and from there his invasion changed into a flight for safety. He and his men fled across Scott, Ripley, and Dearborn counties and into Ohio, where he finally was captured.

Morton completed his second term as governor in 1867, two years after the close of the Civil War. Then he became a United States Senator. He died in Indianapolis in 1877 and was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery on a plat devoted to Union soldiers.

Conrad Baker, 1866-1872

Lieutenant-Governor Conrad Baker, an Evansville Republican, succeeded Governor Morton as Indiana's fifteenth chief executive when the latter was elected to the United States Senate in 1866. Baker was renominated by his Republican colleagues in 1868 and re-elected by a majority of 971 votes.

Governor Baker was responsible for much important state legislation during his term in office covering the reconstruction period following the Civil War. Among the chief acts of his administration were an appropriation for a state normal school at Terre Haute, and the erection of a soldiers' home, later the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. He was largely responsible for the segregation of different classes of offenders and, to this end, he secured the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis and the Boys' School at Plainfield.



Conrad Baker, Fifteenth Governor

Baker's early life was typical of many of the prominent men of his day. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and his efforts to obtain an education met the usual difficulties of the poor, pioneer farm boy. He entered Pennsylvania College at the age of fifteen and later began the study of law. In 1841 he moved to Evansville, where he represented his district in the state legislature of 1845.

In 1861, Baker was commissioned colonel of the First Indiana Cavalry. Three years later the Secretary of War ordered him from Helena, Arkansas, to Indianapolis, where he became assistant provost-marshal general for Indiana and later chief mustering officer and superintendent of volunteer recruiting.

Baker was elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana in 1864. After his term in office as governor he resumed law practice in Indianapolis. He died April 28, 1885, and was buried in Evansville.

Thomas A. Hendricks, 1873-1877

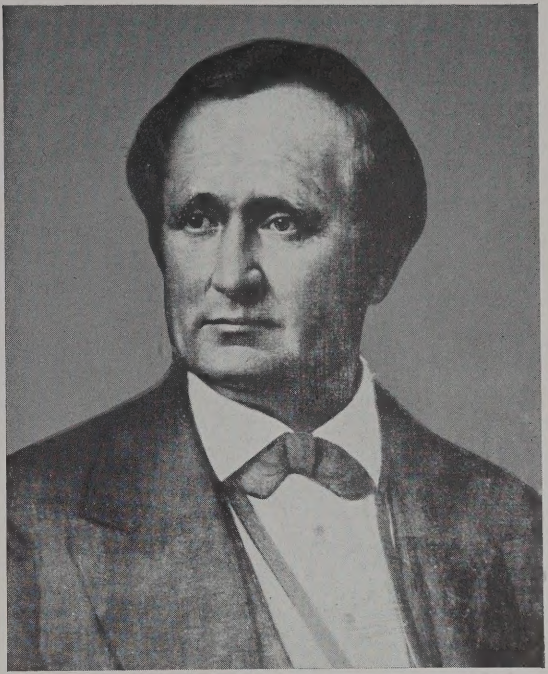
Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana's sixteenth governor, was born September 17, 1819, on a farm in Muskingum county near Zanesville, Ohio. Hendricks, a Democrat, was a nephew of William Hendricks, the state's third chief executive.

After receiving his early education in Shelbyville, Hendricks attended Hanover College and later studied law with his uncle, Judge Thomson, an eminent jurist of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Shelbyville in 1843 and soon build up a flourishing legal business.

In 1848, Hendricks was elected to the state legislature and two years later he was chosen senatorial delegate to the constitutional convention. He was elected to Congress in 1851 and re-elected in 1853. President Franklin Pierce appointed him commissioner of the General Land Office in 1855, a position which he held four years.

Hendricks again was elected to the United States Senate in 1863 and served during the Civil War and the reconstruction period. As a Senator he favored the earnest prosecution of the war and voted for supplies to sustain the army. He opposed conscription but favored the enlistment of volunteers and payment of soldiers' bounties. After the war he held that the states engaged in the rebellion were entitled to full representation in Congress and should have entire control of their respective state governments.

These views were in opposition to the reconstruction policy of the majority in Congress and he further opposed the constitutional amendments because the southern states were not represented. Hendricks believed that amendments to the Constitution should be considered in a cool and deliberate manner.



Thomas A. Hendricks, Sixteenth Governor

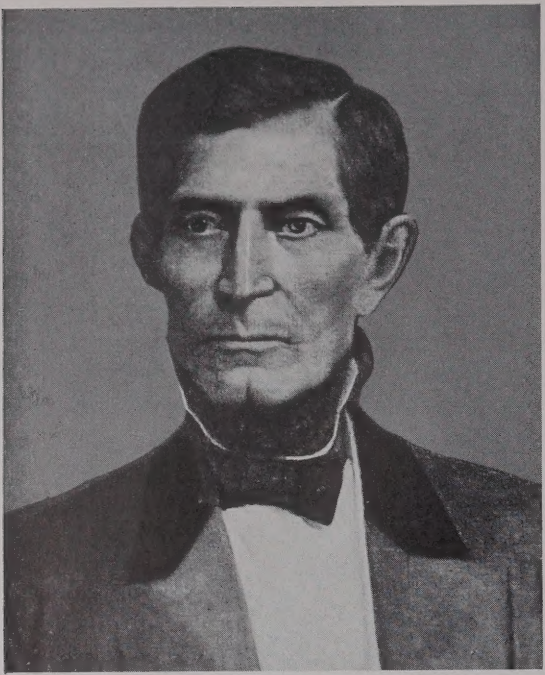
Such was the political background of this Shelbyville lawyer who, after meeting defeat as a gubernatorial candidate in 1868, became the state's sixteenth governor in 1872. His administration was one of dignity and reflected credit on the state.

In 1884, Governor Hendricks was nominated and elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. He died November 25, 1885, while still in the vice-presidential office, and was buried in Indianapolis.

James D. Williams, 1877-1881

Election of James D. Williams as Indiana's seventeenth governor climaxed the colorful career of an ardent Democrat whose thirty-eight years of public service had ranged from a justice of the peace to a Congressman.

Born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 16, 1808, Williams came to Indiana when the state was new and sparsely populated. He underwent the struggles and hardships of a pioneer and experienced the usual difficulties of a poor farmer boy trying to get an education.



James D. Williams, Seventeenth Governor

Williams entered public life in 1839 as a justice of the peace. While his knowledge of law was limited, his decisions were always fair and honest. He resigned the office in 1843 to take a seat in the state legislature, where he served intermittently until 1874. During that time Williams exerted considerable influence in the making of many laws and served as a member of many important committees.

In 1874, Williams was elected to Congress from the Vincennes district and during his term in office he scrutinized carefully every measure calling for expenditure of money and gained a wide reputation as an advocate of economy in public affairs.

While Williams was serving as Congressman, he received a telegram stating that he had been nominated for governor by the Democratic state convention of 1876. The telegram was a great surprise to him, for he had not sought the nomination.

Williams met considerable ridicule during his gubernatorial campaign, for he usually wore blue jeans clothes. People usually referred to him as "Blue Jeans Williams." Such ridicule apparently only helped him, for Williams polled a majority of more than 5,000 votes over his distinguished opponent, Benjamin Harrison.

In the administration of state affairs Williams was self-willed and self-reliant and probably consulted fewer persons about his official duties than did any of his predecessors. Careful and painstaking, he entered into all the minute details of his office and refused to perform an official act until he had thoroughly understood its import and effect. During his administration the work of constructing the present state capitol was launched.

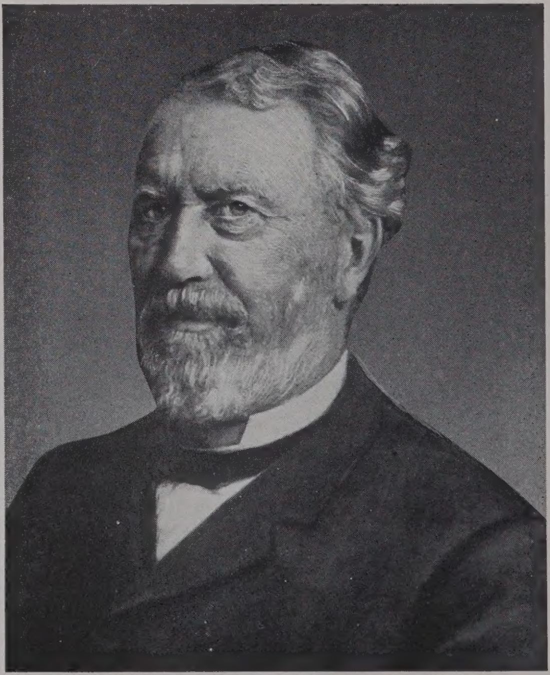
Williams died November 20, 1880, before expiration of his term in office. He was buried at Wheatland, in Knox county.

Albert G. Porter, 1881-1885

Albert G. Porter, Indiana's eighteenth chief executive, was the second native Hoosier to hold the state's governorship.

Governor Porter was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, April 20, 1824, and received his early education in the schools of that city. After graduating from Asbury (now DePauw University), at Greencastle, Porter returned to Lawrenceburg, where he studied law. Some time later he moved to Indianapolis, where he was city attorney from 1851 to 1853.

While city attorney, a vacancy occurred in the office of reporter of the Supreme court and Porter was appointed to fill the unexpired term. In 1854 he was elected to the same office. Before the close of his term as reporter of the Supreme court he left the Democratic party as a result of the repeal



Albert G. Porter, Eighteenth Governor

of the Missouri Compromise to cast his lot with the Republican party.

In 1858, Porter was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1860. During his service in Congress he vigorously supported all measures for the prosecution of the war. In 1878 President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed him comptroller of the treasury. Two years later he was elected governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket.

During Porter's administration steps were taken to drain the swamp lands of the Kankakee river, which gave hundreds of thousands of acres to cultivation. He also helped organize a State Board of Health and drew up plans for three new hospitals for the insane.

Porter was appointed Minister to Italy in 1889 by President Benjamin Harrison. He died in Indianapolis May 3, 1897, and was buried in Crown Hill.

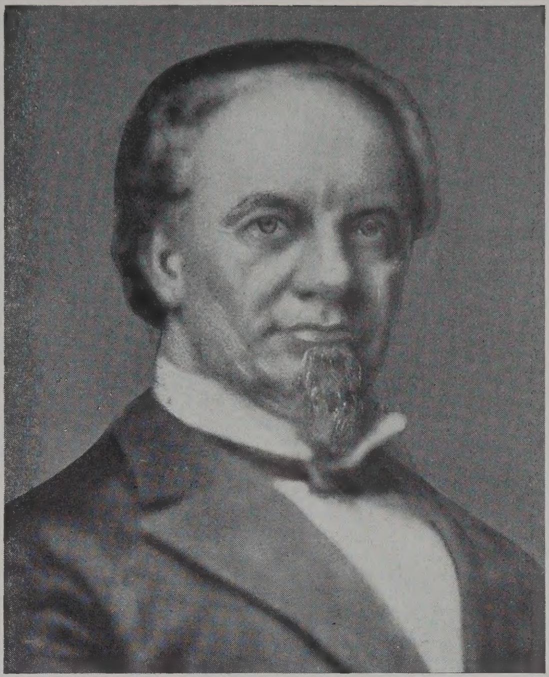
Isaac P. Gray, 1885-1889

Indiana's nineteenth governor was Isaac P. Gray, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1828. Gray was nominated by the Democrats and the four years of his administration were very quiet and prosperous.

Governor Gray moved to Union City, Indiana, in 1855, and there entered the dry goods business. Later he became a banker and after studying law in his spare time he was admitted to the bar. Gray served as an officer during the Civil War and after the close of hostilities he returned to Union City, where he established the Citizens Bank of that city.

In 1868, Gray was elected state senator from Randolph county on the Republican ticket and was president "pro tempore" during the stormy ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution. Becoming dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, he joined the Liberal Republican movement in 1872. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency and also served on the Democratic national committee. From that time on he was aligned with the Democratic party.

Gray was elected lieutenant-governor of Indiana on the Democratic ticket in 1876 and became acting governor when Governor Williams died in November, 1880. A few months later he was defeated in the gubernatorial race, but in 1884 he was elected the state's chief executive.



Isaac P. Gray, Nineteenth Governor

Highlights of Gray's term were the raising of an appropriation for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the Circle at Indianapolis and for a school at Fort Wayne for feeble-minded children.

Four years after completion of his term as governor, Gray was appointed minister to Mexico by President Grover Cleveland. He died in Mexico City February 14, 1895, and was buried at Union City, Indiana.

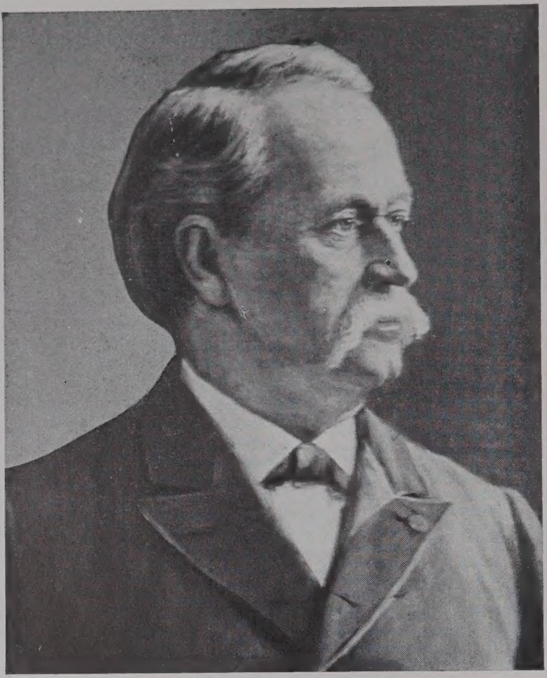
Alvin P. Hovey, 1889-1893

Alvin P. Hovey began his early life as a brick mason and ended it as the twentieth governor of Indiana.

Governor Hovey, a Republican, was born September 6, 1821, in Mount Vernon, Indiana, where he attended school and later worked as a brick mason. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Hovey's rise to prominence was rapid both in politics and law.

Hovey was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850 and was judge of the third Circuit Court for four years beginning in 1854. He became judge of the state Supreme Court by appointment for a few months in 1854, and from 1856 to 1858 he served as United States District Attorney for Indiana.

During the Civil War Hovey distinguished himself as an officer. General U. S. Grant in his offi-



Alvin P. Hovey, Twentieth Governor

cial report gave General Hovey much of the credit for winning the battle of "Champion's Hill," said by military experts to have been one of the five decisive battles of the war and second only to the battle of Gettysburg.

Hovey was appointed United States Minister to Peru in 1865. He remained in that South American city for five years and then returned to Indiana to resume his law practice. In 1886 Hovey was elected to Congress from the Evansville district, previously a Democratic stronghold. In Congress he attracted attention by his advocation of more liberal pensions for Civil War widows and was a staunch supporter of measures for the benefit of Union soldiers.

Hovey was elected governor of Indiana in 1888 and during his term in office he urged that textbooks used in the public schools should be provided free of cost by the state. The Australian ballot system was adopted during his administration.

Governor Hovey died November 23, 1891, while still in office. He was buried at Mount Vernon, Indiana.

Ira Joy Chase, 1891-1893

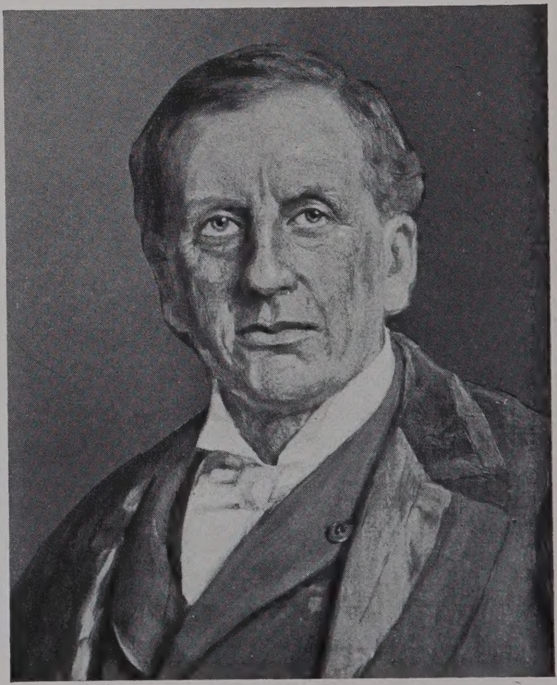
Lieutenant-Governor Ira Joy Chase became Indiana's twenty-first chief executive when Governor Hovey died in 1891 before the close of his term of office. Chase served as acting-governor from November 24, 1891, to January 8, 1893. At the next convention he was nominated to succeed himself but was defeated at the election by the Democratic candidate, Claude Matthews.

Chase was born December 7, 1834, in Monroe county, New York. His family migrated west and he became a teacher in Barrington, Illinois. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was the first man to enlist from Barrington and he assisted in raising a company of volunteers. He was active as an officer during the Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee campaigns.

After an honorable discharge from the army in 1863, Chase prepared himself for the ministry. In 1867 he became pastor of the Christian Church at Mishawaka, later serving at LaPorte, Wabash, and Danville, Indiana; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Peoria, Illinois.

Chase was prominent in G. A. R. activities and served terms as department chaplain and departmental commander.

Upon his retirement as governor, Chase again entered the ministry and served in that capacity until his death May 11, 1895, in Lubec, Maine. He was buried in Indianapolis.



Ira J. Chase, Twenty-first Governor

Claude Matthews, 1893-1897

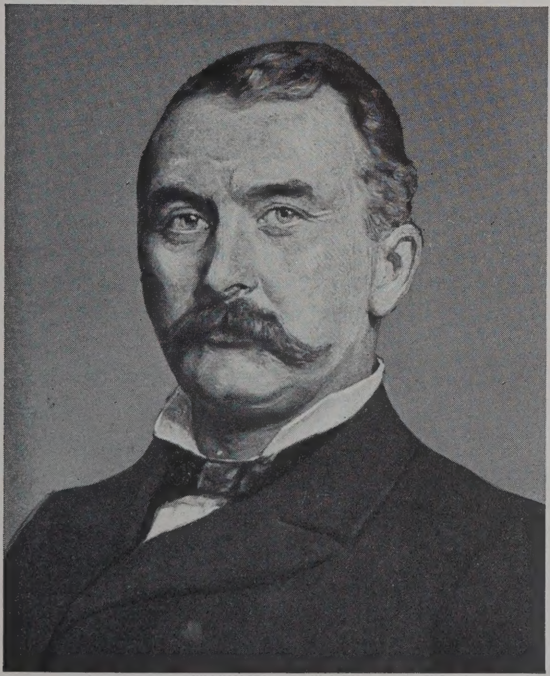
Claude Matthews, a staunch Democrat who become Indiana's twenty-second governor, was born December 14, 1845, in Bethel, Kentucky.

When Matthews was only sixteen he proved his courage by driving a herd of 500 mules to Ross county, Ohio, successfully avoiding John Morgan and his band of raiders who were invading Kentucky.

After graduating from Center College in Danville, Kentucky, Matthews married and moved to Vermillion county, Indiana, where he soon established a reputation as a stock breeder. He led in organizing the Short Horn Breeders' Association of Indiana and the American Short Horn Breeders' Association of the United States and Canada.

In 1876 Matthews was elected from Vermillion county to the Indiana legislature, where he was a leader in promoting farm legislation. He was elected secretary of state in 1890.

During Governor Matthews' administration the State Board of Tax Commissioners was created and, in the face of bitter opposition, he succeeded in suppressing an organization promoting racing, prize fighting, and other amusements. Other problems confronting the governor included a strike of coal miners, which was settled only after he called out the National Guard. Later he again resorted to the use of the militia to put down the railway strikers.



Claude Matthews, Twenty-second Governor

James A. Mount, Twenty-third Governor

Governor Matthews died from a paralytic stroke August 28, 1898, and was buried in Clinton, Indiana.

James A. Mount, 1897-1901

James Atwell Mount, a Republican and widely known as a successful farmer, was elected Indiana's twenty-third chief executive in 1896.

Mount was born March 24, 1843, on a Montgomery county, Indiana, farm. He was one of twelve children and he gained his early education by hard study and extensive reading.

Mount enlisted in the Civil War at the age of nineteen and won recognition for outstanding bravery. After the close of the war he entered the Presbyterian Academy at Lebanon. Shortly afterward he married and then rented a small farm which he operated so successfully he soon became owner. By 1895, Mount was the owner of a fully-equipped farm of more than 500 acres, modern throughout and a model in all its appointments.

Mount acquired widespread popularity among Indiana farmers as a result of agricultural lectures which he delivered before farmers' meetings throughout the state. That popularity brought about his election to the state Senate in 1888.

Eight years later he was elected to the governor's office.

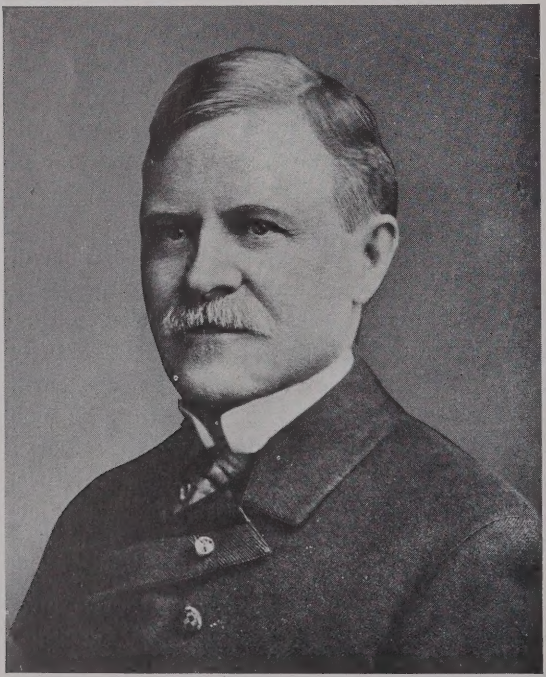
In directing the affairs of state Mount gave the same strict attention he always had practiced in his own business affairs. During his administration the first compulsory school attendance law was enacted. He aided in placing the state's benevolent and penal institutions on a non-partisan basis and sought to introduce agricultural textbooks into use in Indiana public schools.

Governor Mount was a devout Presbyterian and was active in Sunday school work. He was vice-moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly and at their meeting at Winona in 1898 he delivered an address of welcome to Indiana, a speech which convention delegates hailed as the outstanding feature of the assembly. In 1898, Hanover College conferred a degree of Doctor of Laws upon Governor Mount.

Governor Mount died in Indianapolis, January 16, 1901, two weeks after the close of his term as Indiana's chief executive. He was buried in Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Winfield T. Durbin, 1901-1905

Winfield Taylor Durbin was born May 4, 1847, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. New Philadelphia, Indiana, was the place of his early education. From 1862 to 1864 he served in the Civil War. Returning after the war, he taught school in New Philadelphia and during the summers worked as a tanner with his father. In 1869 he was employed by an Indianapolis dry goods concern.



Winfield T. Durbin, Twenty-fourth Governor

After moving to Anderson he aided in the establishment of the Citizens Bank there. Durbin was active in Republican politics and in 1892 and 1896 was a presidential elector. Durbin was appointed paymaster of the Indiana National Guard in 1898 and later commissioned colonel of the Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This regiment saw service in Cuba against the Spanish.

Durbin was elected governor in 1900. He returned to Anderson at the conclusion of his term. Again in 1912 his party honored him with nomination but he was defeated.

Governor Durbin was very active in Masonry and rose to the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite order.

When the United States entered the World War Durbin recruited the 4th Infantry, Indiana National Guard. This organization became part of the 139th Field Artillery.

In 1928 Winfield Durbin was stricken with influenza. This illness led to bronchial pneumonia which caused his death in Anderson December 18. He was buried in Indianapolis.

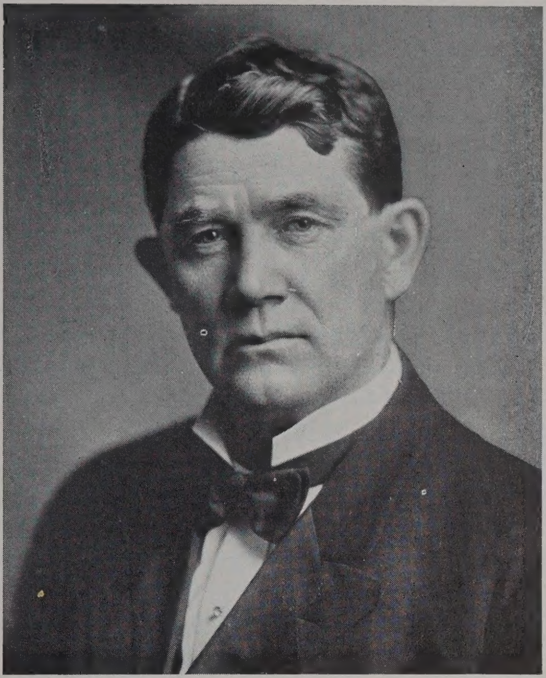
J. Frank Hanly, 1905-1909

J. Frank Hanly, the twenty-fifth governor of Indiana, left a job digging ditches to make speeches and thus was launched on a political career that carried him to the highest office in the state. Hanly was a Republican.

Governor Hanly was born in Champaign county, Illinois, April 4, 1863. By strict economy he was able to save enough money to take a short course of study at the Eastern Illinois Normal School at Danville. After completing the course he taught school for a number of years and worked at manual labor during the summer time. He moved to Warren county in 1879.

While Hanly was digging tile ditches in 1888, Judge Rabb of Williamsport suggested he participate in a local campaign. Hanly's political speeches soon attracted considerable attention and, after being admitted to the Warren county bar in 1889, he was elected to the state Senate. He served in Congress in 1894.

Hanly's gubernatorial career was marked by construction of the Industrial School for Girls near Clermont, erection of the Coliseum on the state fair grounds in Indianapolis, and temper-



J. Frank Hanly, Twenty-fifth Governor

ance legislation. So strongly did Governor Hanly espouse the cause of prohibition that he called a special session of the legislature on September 18, 1908, which passed a law providing local option for Indiana on the county basis.

After retiring as governor, Hanly organized the "Flying Squadron" and lectured in every state of the Union, voicing his sentiments against the saloon. When the Volstead Act was passed he was one of the lawyers who appeared before the United States Supreme Court arguing constitutionality of the measure. He was Prohibition candidate for President of the United States in 1916.

On Sunday, August 1, 1920, Governor Hanly was killed when his automobile was struck by a train at a crossing six miles east of Dennison, Ohio. He was buried at Williamsport, Indiana.

Thomas R. Marshall, 1909-1913

Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana's twenty-sixth governor and the only Hoosier who served two terms as Vice-President of the United States, was born at North Manchester, Indiana, on March 14, 1854.

Marshall received his early education in North Manchester public schools and later entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville. Marshall graduated from Wabash in 1873 at the age of nineteen. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Wabash in 1876 and Doctor of Laws in 1909. The latter degree also was conferred upon him by the Universities of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania, Maine, and North Carolina.

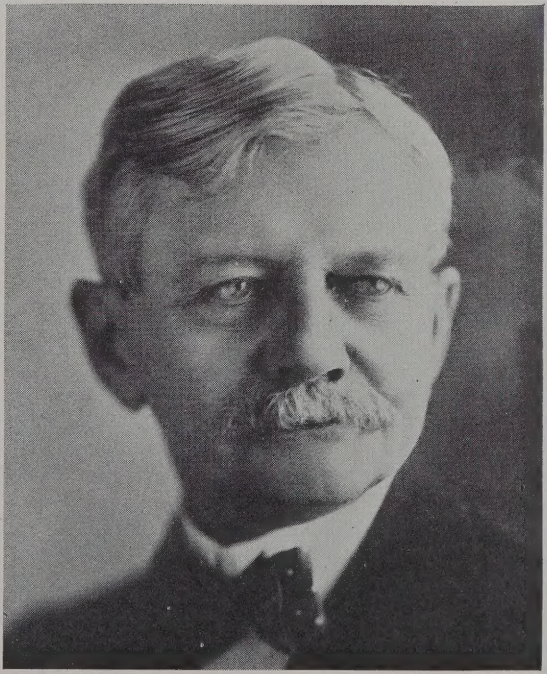
For a short time after Marshall graduated from Wabash he studied law at Fort Wayne and at the age of twenty he moved to Columbia City, where he was admitted to the bar a year later.

In 1880 Marshall was nominated by the Democratic party for prosecuting attorney in what was then a strong Republican district and was defeated. In 1896 and 1898 he served as chairman of the twelfth district Democratic committee. Marshall always was a staunch Democrat.

Marshall soon acquired a widespread reputation as a public speaker and in 1908 he was nominated for governor. He defeated James E. Watson, the Republican nominee, in a close election.

Respected for his executive ability and qualities of leadership, Marshall sought to secure a new state constitution to be voted on as an amendment. It had long been felt that the business of state was outgrowing the old constitution and was handicapped because of it. Apparently the public was not ready for Marshall's ideas, for nothing came of the attempt.

Other highlights of Marshall's term as governor included his investigations upon which later vocational education and inheritance tax laws were based.



Thomas R. Marshall, Twenty-sixth Governor

In 1912 and again in 1916 Marshall was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Woodrow Wilson. As presiding officer of the United States Senate he was always just and deliberate in his decisions and won the esteem of all those with whom he came in contact.

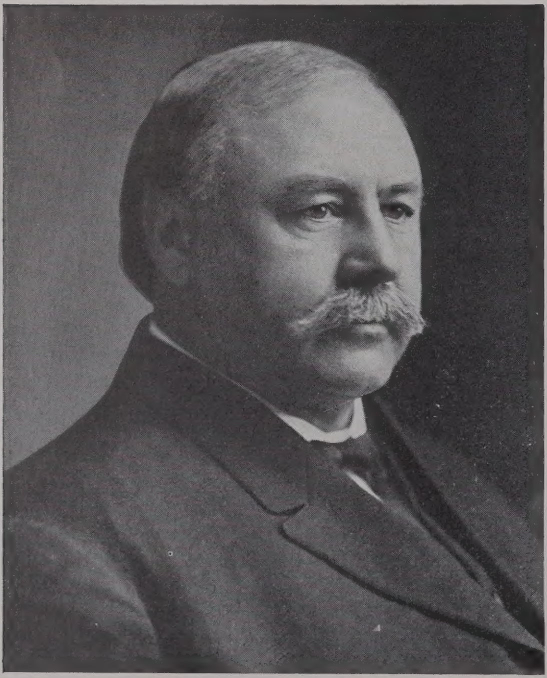
Marshall served for many years as a trustee of Wabash College and attained the supreme honorary thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. He died June 1, 1925, in Washington, D. C., and was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

Samuel M. Ralston, 1913-1917

Samuel M. Ralston, a prominent former Lebanon lawyer and a popular Democrat, took office in 1913 as Indiana's twenty-seventh governor and during his administration Hoosier lawmakers enacted much progressive legislation.

Major accomplishments of Ralston's administration included passage of an inheritance tax law, vocational training law, workmen's compensation act, primary election law, and organization of the public service commission. The Indiana farm and a tuberculosis hospital were established, likewise a state system of vocational education for the training of pupils in agriculture, domestic science and industries.

Ralston was a leader in the organization of laws for flood protection, following the great inundation of 1913. The Governor also helped draw up measures regulating the building of houses in cities, designed to obtain greater safety and better health conditions.



Samuel M. Ralston, Twenty-seventh Governor

Governor Ralston was compelled to intervene in the street car and the teamsters' strike in Indianapolis in 1913. Through his outstanding work as arbitrator the critical labor controversy was settled and Indianapolis restored to normal conditions. The celebration of the centennial of Indiana's admission into the Union on December 11, 1816, fell within Ralston's administration. The Indiana historical commission was created in 1915 and Governor Ralston, as an ex-officio member, gave a great deal of attention and strong support to the revival of Indiana history. He supported the movement by which the state acquired its first park, Turkey Run.

Governor Ralston was born on a farm near New Cumberland, Ohio, December 1, 1857, and moved to Indiana in 1865 with his parents, who settled in Owen county. He taught school for seven years and later attended the Northern Indiana School at Valparaiso and the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville. After graduating from the latter institution in 1884, Ralston took up the study of law with Robinson and Fowler at Spencer, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar January 1, 1886. He established a law office in Lebanon, where he soon became one of the city's leading lawyers.

Ralston was a Democratic presidential elector in 1892 and on March 17, 1912, he was nominated governor by Indiana Democrats. In 1922 Ralston was elected to the United States Senate, defeating ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge. During the national Democratic convention in New York in 1924 there was a strong movement to nominate him for the presidency, but owing to ill health, Ralston insisted upon withdrawal of his name.

Governor Ralston died October 14, 1925, while still serving in Congress. He was buried at Lebanon.

James P. Goodrich, 1917-1921

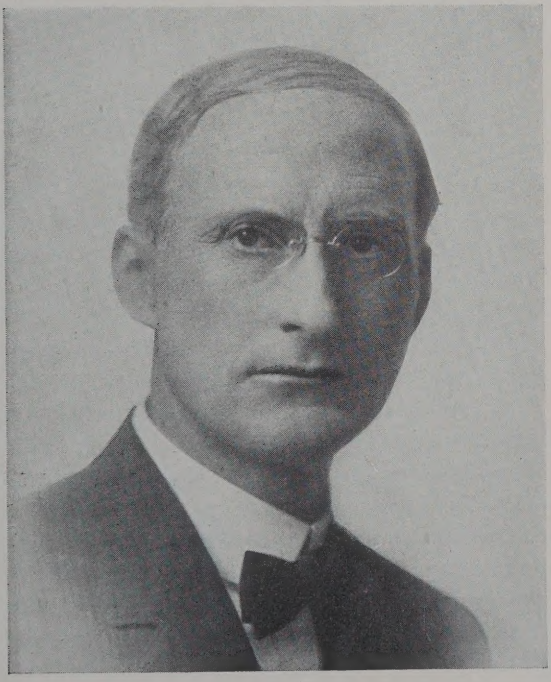
The administration of James P. Goodrich, Indiana's twenty-eighth chief executive, was highlighted by important laws, including a measure for state-wide prohibition, one for women's suffrage, and a new tax law. Goodrich was a Republican.

The suffrage law was declared unconstitutional, and it was feared the prohibition statute would suffer a similar fate, but both were established by amendments to the United States Constitution. During Goodrich's term in office another unsuccessful attempt was made to draw up a new state constitution.

Governor Goodrich was born at Winchester, Indiana, February 10, 1864. He graduated from Winchester high school in 1881 and, after teaching in a country school in Randolph county for a year and a half, enrolled at DePauw University, where he studied two years. In 1886 Goodrich was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Winchester until 1910, when he became a member of the firm of Monks, Rollings and Goodrich, of Indianapolis.

From 1901 to 1910 Goodrich served as Republican state chairman and previous to that was eighth district chairman. From 1912 to 1916 he was Republican national committeeman from Indiana. In November, 1916, Goodrich was elected governor.

In addition to securing passage of a new tax law, a woman's suffrage measure, and a state-wide prohibition proposal, Governor Goodrich helped create the State Highway Commission and the Department of Conservation. Other measures enacted during his administration included those providing for the Indiana World War Memorial and development of the state parks.



James P. Goodrich, Twenty-eighth Governor

Warren T. McCray, Twenty-ninth Governor

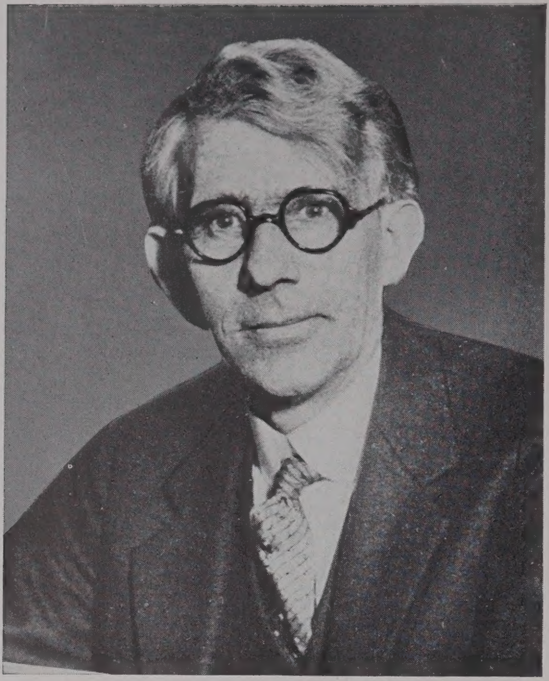
In 1923 Governor Goodrich was appointed to the Indiana Deep Waterways Commission, investigating means for securing a deep-water channel between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean by means of the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence river. President Coolidge named him a member of the International St. Lawrence Waterways Commission to negotiate a treaty with Canada for the construction of the waterway.

Goodrich was appointed twice by President Harding as an unofficial observer to study the economic and social conditions of Russia. In 1922 President Harding appointed him a member of the commission to purchase and distribute $20,000,000 worth of American food to the Russian famine district.

Warren T. McCray, 1921-1924

Warren T. McCray, the twenty-ninth governor of Indiana, was born February 4, 1865, near Brook, Newton county, Indiana. Four years later his parents moved to Kentland, where McCray attended public school.

After graduating from high school McCray obtained a job as bookkeeper in the Discount and Deposit Bank of Kentland. Later he formed a partnership in the grocery store business, followed by an association with a firm owning a number of grain elevators. His executive ability was respon-



Emmett Forrest Branch, Thirtieth Governor

sible for his election as president of the National Grain Dealers' Association.

McCray served as treasurer of the board of trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane for eleven years, and as president of the State Board of Agriculture. During the World War he was chairman of the Food Conservation Committee of Indiana and a member of the United States Live Stock Advisory Committee. In 1922 he was chosen chairman of the Corn Belt Advisory Committee of the War Finance Corporation, organized to secure governmental loans for farmers.

McCray was elected governor of Indiana in 1920 on the Republican ticket. During his administration he was interested in educational problems and aided in securing passage of laws governing compulsory school attendance and child labor.

A total of eighty-seven public buildings were erected during McCray's term, including construction of the Pendleton Reformatory. Thirteen amendments to the state constitution sponsored by McCray were submitted to the voters at a special election in 1921. An amendment incorporating woman suffrage and limiting suffrage to citizens, but not requiring registration, was adopted.

Governor McCray resigned from office on April 29, 1924, and returned to his Orchard Lake stock farm at Kentland, Indiana.

Emmett Forrest Branch, 1924

Lieutenant-Governor Emmett Forrest Branch became Indiana's thirtieth chief executive April 30, 1924, following the resignation of Governor McCray. Branch, a Republican, did not seek reelection after completing the unexpired gubernatorial term.

Branch was born at Martinsville May 16, 1874. His father, Elliott F. Branch, was a leader in the Republican party and at one time was a member of the state committee and county treasurer.

After graduating from Indiana University in 1896, Emmett Branch studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge M. H. Parks, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. He later served as an officer in the Spanish-American, Mexican, and World Wars and won distinction because of his power of quick decision and his interest in the welfare of his men.

Actively interested in politics for many years, Branch was a member of the House of Representatives from Morgan county in 1903, 1905 and 1907, and in November, 1920, he was elected lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket. He served as president of the Senate in the legislative sessions of 1921 and 1923 and was a consistent advocate of local option.

Governor Branch was a delegate to the Republican convention at Cleveland in 1924. He called the first state safety conference October 14, 1924, through the Public Service Commission.

On October 15, 1929, Governor Harry G. Leslie appointed him a member of the State Armory Board.

Ed Jackson, 1925-1929

Ed Jackson, Indiana's thirty-first governor, was born December 27, 1875, on a farm in Howard county, Indiana. While working in a stave factory and delivering newspapers in Tipton, he studied law in his spare time and was admitted to the bar in 1898.

Jackson was elected to two terms as prosecuting attorney of Henry county, beginning in 1900. After expiration of his term as prosecutor, Governor J. Frank Hanly appointed him as judge in the Henry county circuit court. In 1916 he was elected secretary of state but resigned a year later to join the army during the World War, in which he rose to the rank of major.

Jackson held the office of Secretary of State again in 1920 and from that office he was elected to the office of Indiana's chief executive in 1924. Stressing governmental economy during his administration, Governor Jackson aided in drawing up a complete budget covering all the state's funds. He gave especial attention to state road construction and to the increased activities of the Department of Conservation.

After expiration of his term Jackson re-entered law practice in Indianapolis.

Harry G. Leslie, 1929-1932

Harry G. Leslie, Indiana's thirty-second governor, was born in a little frame house in Lafayette, Indiana, April 6, 1878.

While still a schoolboy, Leslie was elected town clerk. Later he entered Purdue University, where he became one of the university's "immortal" football heroes. Leslie suffered serious injuries in the tragic wreck of a football special train bearing the team to the annual game with Indiana University in 1903. In 1904 he was elected senior class president and later became the university's first athletic director.

After graduating from Purdue, Leslie enrolled in the Indiana University Law School and later opened a law office in Lafayette. He was elected Tipton county treasurer in 1912 and served in the state House of Representatives in 1923, 1925, and 1927.

Leslie was elected governor on the Republican ticket in 1928. His administration was beset by drought, labor troubles, and unemployment. He gained a creditable record, however, in directing the care of Indiana's unfortunates in the state's charitable and benevolent institutions and in reclaiming inmates of the state's penal institutions.

Ed Jackson, Thirty-first Governor

Harry G. Leslie, Thirty-second Governor

Governor Leslie died December 10, 1937, in Miami, Florida, and was buried at Lafayette.

Paul V. McNutt, 1933-1937

Known for his well-defined, purposeful ambitions, his capacity for driving straight through to any goal he set, Paul V. McNutt's meteoric rise in the political firmament to Indiana's highest office well exemplifies his kaliedoscopic career.

The former dean of Indiana University Law School and national commander of The American Legion first entered politics in 1930 when he delivered the keynote address at the Democratic state convention. Two years later, in 1932, he received the gubernatorial nomination at the state convention and was elected in the fall of that year. He took office in January of 1933.

McNutt's tenure as governor is in keeping with his election to the office. One of the notable chapters in Indiana history, his four-year administration includes emergency legislation, unprecedented centralization of authority with the governor and budget-balancing fiscal policies.

From the very outset, his term as governor was

Paul V. McNutt, Thirty-third Governor

marked with intensive activity. In his inaugural address before the seventy-eighth General Assembly the newly-elected governor outlined a program designed to relieve a state suffering the dire effects of depression. An emergency existed and McNutt demanded emergency action.

Keystone of his administration was the state government reorganization act. It centralized the administrative control—and responsibility—with the governor and reduced the number of departments from 169 operative during the previous Republican administration to eight. New divisions of those departments were created by later legislation.

Departments under the reorganization act were executive, commerce and industry, audit and control, education, public works, state, law, and treasury. Its passage by the 1933 General Assembly resulted in a $2,000,000 annual saving in state expense.

But social problems also pressed heavily on the governor. McNutt took office when the depression was at its height. The national administration contemplated action to combat the economic and social crisis and Indiana's governor was anxious to keep the state in stride with the "New Deal" program of President Roosevelt.

McNutt had pledged himself to furnish adequate financial aid to the aged, and Indiana was among the first to enact such a program financed entirely by the state.

In 1936, when the federal social security program was outlined, Governor McNutt called a special session of the General Assembly to enact legislation to make the state program conform. Bills providing unemployment compensation and pensions for the blind, aged, and dependent were rushed through the legislature, which had pledged itself to consider only social security problems, in fourteen days.

The General Assembly also enacted varied other measures during McNutt's administration to meet the existing emergency. "Model" laws were passed to fulfill the governor's promises to provide legislation governing operation of banks, building and loan associations, credit sales, and insurance companies in the state. The 1933 banking law, improved in 1935 after operating tests, is considered one of the best in the nation.

Another law passed by the General Assembly during McNutt's tenure in office was one "skipping" municipal elections in the fall of 1933. Proponents of the bill pointed out that it saved the state $300,000 at a time when budget-balancing was a chief issue.

In his inaugural address before the seventy-eighth General Assembly, Governor McNutt had said of the state's fiscal affairs:

"I realize that to balance a budget, not of your own making, is an undeserved hardship, but in this instance it is an imperative duty."

Four years later, a balanced budget, decreased property taxes and maintenance of the state's high educational standards by partial diversion of gross income and excise receipts into that channel were chief fiscal accomplishments of McNutt's administration.

Governor McNutt attained his objectives with induction of the gross income, intangibles, auto license, liquor and other tax receipts and with the pooling of the state's resources in the general fund. He retired from office with the state on a solid financial foundation.

Such is the political biography of McNutt as Indiana's thirty-third chief executive. It serves as another demonstration of his striking qualities of leadership, his resolution and energy which had been displayed years before on the Indiana University campus and in affairs of The American Legion.

Of Scotch-Irish descent, Paul Vories McNutt was born at Franklin, Indiana, July 19, 1891, the son of John Crittenden and Ruth Neely McNutt. His father then was prosecuting attorney of Johnson county. Paul McNutt was only two years old when his father took his family to the state capital, Indianapolis, where he started a law practice and later served as judge of the Appellate Court of Indiana.

For eleven years Paul McNutt lived, in Martinsville, the life of the average American schoolboy in a town of five thousand persons. In grade and high school he was constantly in roles of leadership. In 1909, McNutt decided to enter Indiana University. The decision was pleasing to his father, for the McNutt family in two preceding generations had held high places in the faculty of the university law school.

McNutt's career at the university was characteristically brilliant. In the business and professional life of Indiana, hundreds of graduates of Indiana University testify to the profound influence Paul McNutt exerted in his university during his four undergraduate years. University publications of that time record his multifold activities.

After being graduated with highest honors from the university in 1913, McNutt entered Harvard Law School, where he obtained his degree in 1916. In the spring of 1916, McNutt entered law practice at Martinsville with his father, but early in 1917 he was appointed to an assistant professorship of law at Indiana University.

Then came the war. Three of the six members of the law faculty asked for leaves of absence to enter service. McNutt was one of them. His organizing ability and teaching experience were utilized profitably by Uncle Sam in the task of giving proper technical instruction to the men who passed through wartime cantonments.

Serving at Camp Travis, San Antonio; then at Camp Stanley, an old cavalry post twenty miles from San Antonio, as an instructor in officers' training school; and later at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, where the work of training a vast host of artillery officers and men was just getting under way, McNutt reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

After the war, McNutt was appointed professor of law at Indiana University. With him to Bloomington came his wife, the former Kathleen Timolat, whom he had married at San Antonio following a romance of army service.

McNutt rose to state and national prominence rapidly after resuming his place at the university. He became known as one of the foremost advocates of an adequate national defense, and was active in American Legion affairs. In 1927, he was elected Indiana Department Commander of the Legion and was chosen national executive committeeman for his department after his term as commander.

In 1925, McNutt was appointed to the Ezra Ripley Thayer teaching fellowship at Harvard Law School, but before the leave of absence granted him became effective he was appointed dean of Indiana University Law School, an unusual honor at his age. At thirty-four, he was the youngest dean of any accredited law school in the United States.

During his year as Commander of the Indiana Department of the American Legion, McNutt managed to find time to speak in almost every town and city of his state and, by request, at Legion gatherings in eighteen other states, although he kept on teaching his daily law classes at Bloomington.

It was perhaps the addresses that he had made outside Indiana which led to his election at the San Antonio National Convention in September of 1928 as National Commander of the American Legion.

M. Clifford Townsend, 1937-

Elected by an overwhelming majority of 180,968 votes during the 1936 elections, M. Clifford Townsend, Indiana's present governor, began meeting serious governmental crises as soon as he moved into the executive mansion in January, 1937. So well has this drawling farmer-governor solved many critical problems of Hoosier agriculture, business, and labor, that, shortly after his inauguration, he gained widespread acclaim as one of the most able New Deal governors in the nation.

Governor Townsend's activities as Indiana's chief executive have been marked by a clean-cut decisiveness that is tempered by a friendly, democratic way of doing things. His prompt, efficient organization of a co-ordinated disaster program during the perilous flood of January, 1937, won him nation-wide praise. A short time later, newspaper headlines told the nation how, in similarly decisive fashion, M. Clifford Townsend had satisfactorily settled two dangerous steel strikes and sent 20,000 workers back to the mills. That accomplishment won him the praise of President Roosevelt.

Governor Townsend's close understanding of

M. Clifford Townsend, Thirty-fourth Governor

the problems confronting industry, agriculture, and government is the result of practical experience, for he has been a tenant farmer, teamster, factory worker, teacher, school superintendent, state legislator, Indiana Farm Bureau educational director, and lieutenant-governor. That background, too, indicates why he is a firm New Dealer.

Governor Townsend was born October 11, 1884, in Blackford county, Indiana, the son of David Townsend, a poor tenant farmer, and Lydia Townsend. After receiving his elementary and high school education in Blackford county, young Townsend went out into the oil fields as a teamster in order to supplement the family income.

With less than $50 in his pocket and wearing his only suit of clothes, Townsend entered Marion Normal College at Marion, Indiana, in 1901. For six years he taught during the winter and attended college during the summer, graduating in 1907. Two years later, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected superintendent of Blackford county schools and in 1925 he was chosen Grant county school superintendent. Director of the Indiana State Teachers' Association for three years, he became educational director of the Indiana Farm Bureau in 1929, a position which enabled him to meet farmers in every county. Governor Townsend owns two small farms, one in Blackford and another in Grant county.

Governor Townsend's political career began by accident. The Democratic candidate for state representative resigned a few days before the last date for filing in 1922 and several of Townsend's friends suggested him for the office. He was elected despite the fact that his district was strongly Republican. In the legislature he began his fight for tax reform, a battle which he carried on as lieutenant-governor and now as governor.

As the candidate of Indiana farmers and organized labor, Townsend was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket in 1932. He presided over three memorable sessions of the state senate and played an important part in the drafting and passage of the state government reorganization act, gross income tax law, and social security legislation.

That was the background Governor Townsend brought to the state's high office after his election as governor in 1936. His wide knowledge in those different fields has served him well and under his guidance Indiana has kept pace with the economic and social needs of the day.

Governor Townsend's flood disaster program won the praise of Harry L. Hopkins, National Relief Administrator, who said, "No state was better managed during the flood than Indiana." No lives were lost by drowning during the 1937 inundation, all refugees were taken care of and there were no fires or typhoid epidemics in the more than twenty counties affected. Twenty thousand flood victims were transported to refugee camps.

The legislature was still meeting and the disaster program just swinging into action when sit-down strikes closed General Motors plants in Anderson and Muncie. At the request of union leaders and local officials, Governor Townsend placed Anderson under martial law, thus protecting unionists from vigilantes and preventing a mass invasion of auto workers from Michigan. Then the governor paved the way for a peaceful return to work.

A few months later, the steel workers' organizing committee called a strike at the Inland Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company plants in Lake county. When federal mediation efforts failed, the governor called conferences with steel executives and unionists, found out their differences, and a short time later 20,000 workers were back in the mills.

"Governor Townsend has done more for labor than the governors of all the rest of the states put together," Van A. Bittner, S. W. O. C.'s midwest director, said after the controversy was settled.

With customary foresight, Governor Townsend saw the necessity of a governmental labor conciliation service and under his recommendation the legislature created the Indiana Division of Labor, which has done outstanding work in settling Indiana's labor controversies.

The present administration has held out a "helping hand" to Indiana business men and has encouraged reputable and reliable business and industry to locate in Indiana. The Indiana State Chamber of Commerce recently gave Governor Townsend a vote of thanks for his industrial program.

Indicative of the Townsend administration's attitude toward business, in addition to its industrial program and the efficiency of the State Division of Labor, are important laws passed by the 1937 state legislature, including a measure providing for taxation of tax-exempt property in competition with private business. The last legislature also passed bills strengthening securities laws, enacted a garnishee law, and drew up a measure authorizing the State Department of Financial Institutions to take charge of insolvent banks and giving savings banks authority to liquidate.

Farm leaders come to Governor Townsend with their problems, knowing they will reach a sympathetic ear. Tax reform and limitation and soil conservation laws were passed at the 1937 session of the state legislature. Last November Governor Townsend called a twelve-state meeting at Indianapolis which united Congressmen, state officials, farmers, and agricultural leaders of the midwest in support of a "sound, workable, and equitable agricultural policy for the corn belt."

Rural electrification has spread rapidly in Indiana since Governor Townsend took office and through his efforts electric rates for farmer co-operatives were lowered. The governor advocated loans to corn growers to prevent a price collapse and arranged for farmers to sell their surplus supplies to the federal government for relief supplies.

Governor Townsend's efforts in behalf of agriculture have not gone unrecognized, for the last annual convention of the Indiana Farm Bureau passed a resolution praising him as a friend of the Indiana farmer.

M. Clifford Townsend's political philosophy centers around the belief that good government is the best advertisement the Democratic party can have. As governor, he believes that government should honestly represent the people and throw its forces behind sound social and economic progress.

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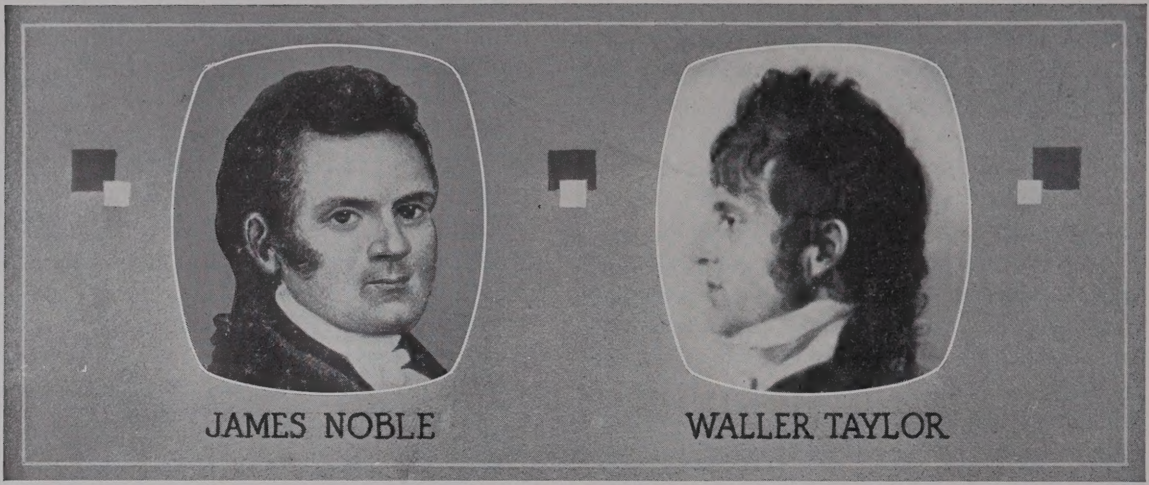
Executive Mansion

INDIANA---*U. S. Senators*



Indiana's First Senators

James Noble of Brookville and Waller Taylor of Vincennes, Indiana's first United States Senators, were seated at the second session of the Fourteenth Congress on December 12, 1816, the year the state was admitted to the Union.

William Hendricks, Madison, Democrat, serving as Territorial Governor, was elected the third Senator from Indiana in 1825. Previous to his office as Territorial Governor, Hendricks had gained distinction as Indiana's first delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress.

Robert Hanna, a Whig, succeeded James Noble as Senator from Indiana when Noble died in 1831. Hanna served only a few months and was succeeded by John Tipton, a Logansport Democrat.

Oliver H. Smith, Connersville, enjoys the distinction of being elected to Congress on one ticket and to the United States Senate ten years later, on another ticket, having been first a Democrat and later a Whig.

Albert S. White, a Whig, of Lafayette, was a Senator from Indiana in 1839. White served only one term but was returned to Congress in 1850 as a Representative.

Edward A. Hannegan, Covington, Democrat, served a term as Senator from 1843 to 1849. He was defeated for re-election in 1859 by James Whitcomb, who served until his death in 1852. The vacancy caused by Senator Whitcomb's death was filled by Charles W. Cathcart, LaPorte, Democrat and soldier-farmer. Cathcart was born in Spain and was Indiana's first foreign-born Senator.

John Pettit, Democrat, of Lafayette, was named to serve during Senator Whitcomb's unexpired term ending March 3, 1855.

Jesse D. Bright, Madison, Democrat, took his seat in the United States Senate in March, 1845, following expiration of the term of Albert S. White. Bright served until February 5, 1862, when he was expelled from Congress because of his letter to, and recognition of, Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy.

Graham Newell Fitch, Logansport, Democrat, served a senatorial term ending in 1861.

David Turpie, a Democrat and an Indianapolis lawyer, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Bright and served from January 14 to March 3, 1863. He was defeated for re-election but was elected to the Senate again in 1887.

Joseph A. Wright, a Democratic Union man, of Indianapolis, was appointed to the Senate in 1862 and served until January 14, 1863.

Henry S. Lane, Crawfordsville, Republican, was inaugurated Governor of Indiana January 14, 1861, and served only a few days when he was chosen an Indiana Senator. Lane was a member of Congress for one term.

Thomas A. Hendricks, Democrat, of Indianapolis, was elected United States Senator in 1862. He was the first Hoosier to be chosen Vice-President of the United States.

Oliver P. Morton was elected to the Senate in 1867, and served with great distinction until his death ten years later. Prior to his election as United States Senator, Morton held office as the fourteenth governor of Indiana.

Daniel D. Pratt, Republican, of Logansport, succeeded Senator Hendricks and served in Congress until March 3, 1875, when he was followed in office by Joseph E. McDonald, an Indianapolis Democrat.

Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat, of Terre Haute, served a twenty-year term in the Senate. He originally was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton and was re-elected and served until March 3, 1897.

Benjamin Harrison, Republican, of Indianapolis, was elected to the Senate in 1881 and served until 1887. The following year he was elected President of the United States.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, an Indianapolis Republican, succeeded Daniel W. Voorhees in 1897 and represented Indiana in Congress until he was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1905.

Albert J. Beveridge, Republican, of Indianapolis, succeeded David Turpie in 1899 and was re-elected in 1905. Senator Beveridge again became a candidate on the Republican ticket for Senator in 1922 but was defeated.

James A. Hemenway, Republican, Boonville, succeeded Fairbanks and served from March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1909.

Benjamin F. Shively, Democrat, South Bend, was elected to succeed Senator Hemenway and was re-elected in 1914, serving until his death two years later.

Thomas Taggart, Democrat, French Lick, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Shively. He served a term in office totalling less than eight months.

James E. Watson, Republican, Rushville, defeated Taggart in 1916 and was re-elected to the Senate in 1920 and again in 1926.

John W. Kern, Democrat, Indianapolis, was elected in 1910 and served one term. Senator Kern died shortly after the expiration of his term in 1917.

Harry S. New, Republican, Indianapolis, was elected to the Senate in 1916 and served until March 3, 1923, when he was appointed Postmaster General by President Calvin Coolidge.

Samuel M. Ralston, Democrat, Indianapolis, was named to the Senate on March 4, 1923, and served until his death on October 14, 1925. After Ralston's death, Arthur R. Robinson, Republican, Indianapolis, was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1928, he was re-elected for a term of six years.

Frederick Van Nuys

Election of Frederick Van Nuys as United States Senator from Indiana in 1932 climaxed the political career of a man who had served actively in Democratic politics for more than thirty years.

Senator Van Nuys received his political education in the school of "practical politics," having served successively as precinct committeeman, state chairman, and keynote speaker at state conventions. He went to the United States Senate to succeed James E. Watson, a Republican veteran of forty years' experience.

Van Nuys was born in Falmouth, Rush county,

U. S. Senator Frederick Van Nuys

Indiana, April 16, 1874. He received his common school education in Lebanon and later enrolled at Earlham College. Attracted during his youth to the legal profession, Van Nuys followed his Earlham College training with attendance at Indiana University Law School and was admitted to law practice in Shelbyville in 1900. From 1906 to 1910 he was prosecuting attorney of Madison county and in 1913 he was elected to the state Senate, where he served two terms. He was president "pro tem" of the Senate during the 1915 session.

Van Nuys' record as Madison county prosecuting attorney and president "pro tem" of the state Senate attracted the attention of party leaders and in 1918 he was selected Democratic State Chairman. Two years later Woodrow Wilson appointed him United States Attorney for Indiana. At the close of his term he became a partner in the law firm headed by Senator Samuel Ralston.

When Van Nuys entered the Senate his legal ability brought him immediate appointment to important standing committees including Foreign Relations, Judiciary, and the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. As an advocate of racial tolerance he was named chairman of a sub-committee studying anti-lynching legislative proposals.

Sherman Minton

Sherman Minton, Indiana's Junior Senator, rose through political ranks to his present congressional position from law practice in New Albany.

Senator Minton was born at Georgetown, in Floyd county, on October 20, 1890. After receiving his early education in New Albany, he enrolled at Indiana University and later entered the law school. Minton won high honors as a law student and was awarded the American Law School Association scholarship to Yale University and the William Jennings Bryan prize for oratory.

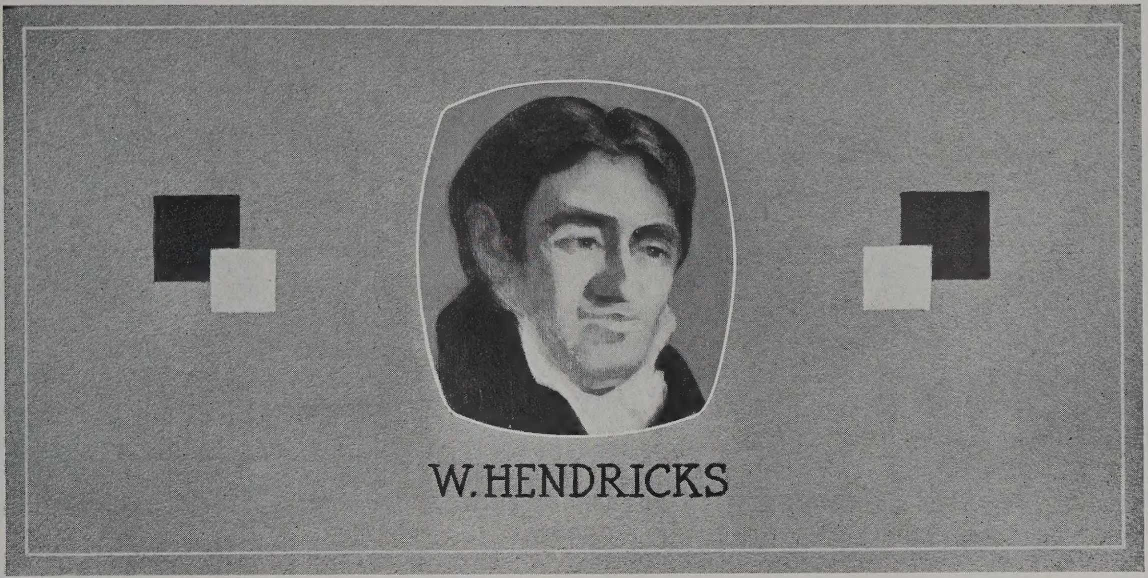
After graduating from Indiana University in 1915, Sherman Minton enrolled at Yale, where he obtained a Master of Laws degree.

Senator Minton returned to New Albany in 1916 and set up a law office. He enrolled in the army at the outbreak of the World War and rose to the rank of captain of infantry. Assigned to the General Staff in France, he was in command of military operations near Verdun when the Armistice was signed.

After his discharge from the army in 1919, Minton practiced law in Florida. He returned to New Albany later as an associate in one of the leading law organizations of southeastern Indiana. Senator Minton first became known throughout the state when Governor Paul V. McNutt appointed him public counsellor of the Indiana Public Service Commission. Minton was elected to the United States Senate in November, 1934, defeating Senator Arthur R. Robinson, Republican incumbent. During his congressional term Senator Minton has served on important senatorial committees, including the Interstate Commerce, Military Affairs, Privileges and Elections, and the Pensions committees. The Senator was active in other senatorial groups such as the Committee on Campaign Expenditures and the Lobby Investigating Committee. He was chairman of the latter body.

U. S. Senator Sherman Minton

INDIANA---*U. S. Representatives*



Indiana's First Congressman

INDIANA'S representation in the lower house of Congress dates back to March 4, 1805, the beginning of the Ninth Congress, when Benjamin Parke took his seat as a delegate from Indiana Territory. This first spokesman for Indiana in Congress was a Democrat and, prior to his Congressional appointment, was attorney-general of the Territory. After serving his term in the national law-making body, Parke was named United State District Court judge for Indiana and later became the first president of the Indiana Historical Society.

Jonathan Jennings represented Indiana Territory as a delegate in the House of Representatives during the passage of the Enabling Act which provided for the organization of the State of Indiana and its admission to the Union.

When the State of Indiana was organized in 1816, its congressional members included two senators and one representative.

Indiana's first congressional representative when the territory became a state was William Hendricks, an uncle of Thomas A. Hendricks, who became Governor of Indiana and Vice-President of the United States. William Hendricks, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, had studied and practiced law in Cincinnati. Soon after he moved to Madison, in the Indiana Territory, he became part owner of the second printing press set up in the region. After serving four terms in Congress as representative, he became Governor of Indiana and went from the governor's chair to the United States' Senate.

The second Indiana delegate to the lower chamber of Congress was Jesse B. Thomas of Lawrenceburg. He later moved to Illinois and became a United States Senator from that state.

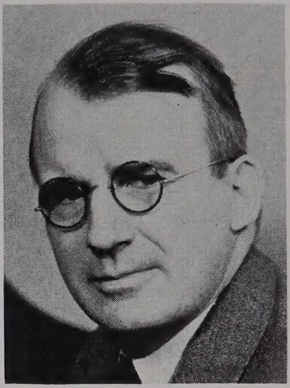
As a result of the fact that representation in the lower house of Congress is based on population, Indiana at first could send only one representative to Congress. The state's expanding population increased the number of representatives to eleven before the Civil War and finally to thirteen. The 1930 government census reduced the total representation to twelve, as at present, each member representing the district from which he is elected.

Distinguished Indianians formerly members of the House of Representatives in Congress include: John W. Davis of Carlisle, Speaker of the House, and later Governor of Oregon; Schuyler Colfax, presiding officer in both branches of the national legislature and later Vice-President of the United States; Henry S. Lane, who served in both branches of Congress and also held office as an Indiana governor; Caleb B. Smith, who became a member of Lincoln's cabinet; Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of Navy in President Hayes' Cabinet; George W. Julian, Free-Soil candidate for Vice-President in 1852; Ratliff Boon, former Indiana governor; Alvin P. Hovey, a governor; Jonathan Jennings, first governor of Indiana; Thomas A. Hendricks, an Indiana governor, Senator, and Vice-President of the United States; Albert G. Porter, a governor; Joseph A. Wright, governor; J. Frank Hanly, governor; and James Watson, a Senator in Congress for sixteen years.

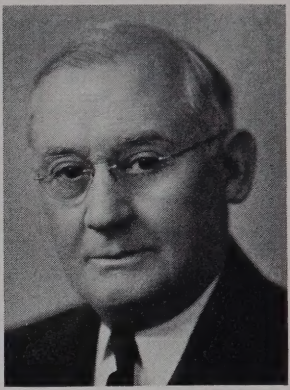
Indiana Delegation—Seventy-fifth Congress

William T. Schulte
First District

Charles A. Halleck
Second District

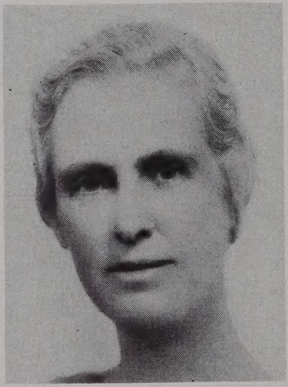


Samuel B. Pettengill
Third District



James I. Farley
Fourth District

Glenn Griswold
Fifth District

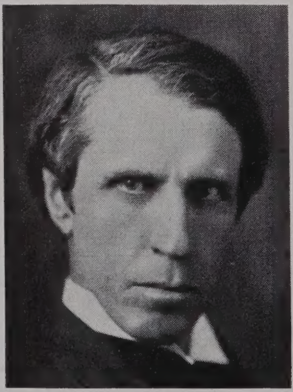


Virginia E. Jenckes
Sixth District

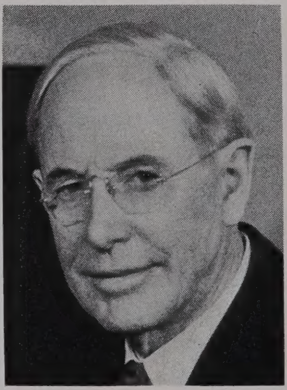
Arthur H. Greenwood
Seventh District

John W. Boehne, Jr.
Eighth District

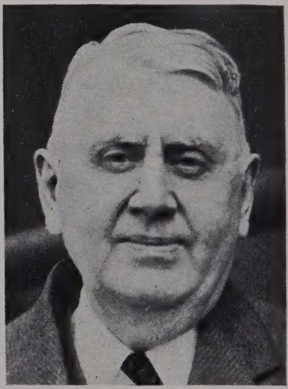
Eugene B. Crowe
Ninth District



Finly H. Gray
Tenth District



Dr. W. H. Larrabee
Eleventh District



Louis Ludlow
Twelfth District

Indiana Delegation---Seventy-fifth Congress

First District

William Theodore Schulte, Democrat, Hammond, was born at St. Bernard, Nebraska, August 19, 1890. Following his graduation from high school he attended business-training school and engaged in the theatrical profession. Was elected to the 73d Congress and re-elected to the 74th and 75th Congresses.

Second District

Charles A. Halleck, Republican, Rensselaer, was born August 22, 1900, in Jasper county, where he has been a continuous resident. He is a graduate of the Rensselaer schools and Indiana University. Served in the World War and as prosecuting attorney of the Jasper-Newton county circuit for five terms. Named to the 74th Congress in a special election in 1935 and re-elected to the 75th Congress.

Third District

Samuel B. Pettengill, Democrat, South Bend, was born at Portland, Oregon, January 19, 1886. He is a graduate of Vermont Academy, Middlebury College, and Yale Law School. Engaged in the practice of law at South Bend since 1911. Elected to 72d Congress and re-elected to 73d, 74th, and 75th Congresses.

Fourth District

James I. Farley, Democrat, Auburn, was born on a farm near Hamilton, Indiana, and educated in the Hamilton schools and Tri-State College. For eighteen years was identified with Auburn Automobile Company, retiring as president in 1926. Elected to 73d Congress and re-elected to 74th and 75th Congresses.

Fifth District

Glenn Griswold, Democrat, Peru, was born January 20, 1890. He served as city attorney of Peru, prosecuting attorney of Miami county, and a member of the Indiana Railroad Commission prior to his election to the 72d Congress and his re-election to the 73d, 74th, and 75th Congresses.

Sixth District

Virginia Ellis Jenckes, Democrat, Terre Haute, has been a resident of that city since birth. Is secretary of Wabash-Maumee Valley Improvement Association, which seeks navigation, canalization, irrigation, drainage, and flood control of Wabash-Maumee area. Was elected to the 73d Congress and re-elected to the 74th and 75th Congresses.

Seventh District

Arthur H. Greenwood, Democrat, Washington, was born on a Daviess county farm, January 31, 1880. Graduated from Washington high school, Indiana University, and George Washington University. Was elected to the 68th Congress and re-elected to the 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th Congresses. Was caucus chairman in 70th Congress and majority whip in 73d Congress.

Eighth District

John William Boehne, Jr., Democrat, Evansville, was born in that city forty-one years ago and is a veteran of the World War. Was elected to 72d Congress and re-elected to 73d, 74th, and 75th Congresses. Is a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Ninth District

Eugene B. Crowe, Democrat, Bedford, was born in Clark county on January 5, 1878, and attended rural schools and the Borden Academy. After teaching school he engaged in the retail furniture and banking business. Was elected to 72d Congress and re-elected to 73d, 74th, and 75th Congresses.

Tenth District

Finly H. Gray, Democrat, Connersville, was born in Fayette county, July 24, 1864, and began practice of law in Connersville twenty-nine years later. Elected mayor of Connersville in 1904 and 1909. Was elected to 62d Congress and re-elected to 63d and 64th Congresses. Was elected to the 73d Congress and re-elected to the 74th and 75th Congresses.

Eleventh District

William Henry Larrabee, Democrat, New Palestine, was born on a Montgomery county farm, February 21, 1870. Educated in public schools, State Normal and Central Normal Colleges and Indiana University School of Medicine. Physician and surgeon for thirty-three years. Elected to 72d Congress and re-elected to 73d, 74th and 75th Congresses.

Twelfth District

Louis Ludlow, Democrat, Indianapolis, was born on a farm in Fayette county, June 24, 1873. Engaged in newspaper work since eighteen years of age. Author of several books and first newspaper correspondent to go directly from the press gallery to a seat in Congress. Elected to 71st Congress and re-elected to the 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th Congresses.

INDIANA---*Legislature*

THE LEGISLATURE dates back to long before the territory now constituting Indiana was a state. By the Ordinance of 1787 a government of the old Northwest Territory came into being. It was a rather autocratic arrangement because the personnel of this ruling body was composed of the governor with his secretary, and three judges. The judges constituted the court, and the governor with the three judges formed the law-making body—the first legislature. With development of the territory came provisions for an elected body of lawmakers.

Indiana Territory, created in 1800, had its first elected House of Representatives in 1805. This system prevailed until 1816 when the first Constitution created a legislative body superseding the old. The General Assembly of Indiana has been in continuous existence, though undergoing re-establishment and progressive change, for more than 120 years.

What is known as the General Assembly is the state's concept of Congress. As in the national body, Indiana's legislature consists of two houses known as the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members are elected, their number, under the Constitution of 1816, increasing in the Senate from ten in 1816 to fifty in 1850, and in the House of Representatives from twenty-four in 1816 to 100 in 1850. The Constitution of 1851 provided for not more than fifty senators and one hundred representatives. That number represents the present membership.

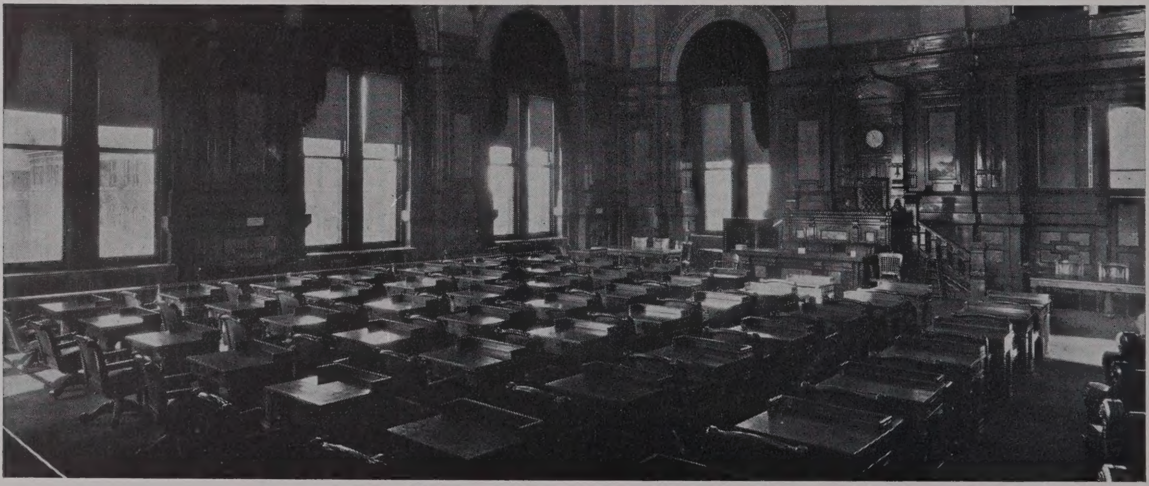
Between 1816 and 1851, representatives were elected for one-year terms, and senators for three years. Since the second Constitution, the period is two and four years respectively. In the Senate terms are so allocated that one-half expire each alternate year.

The regular assembly meets every two years, in odd number years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, and continues for a period not to exceed sixty-one days. The Governor has authority to call special sessions to continue not more than forty days.

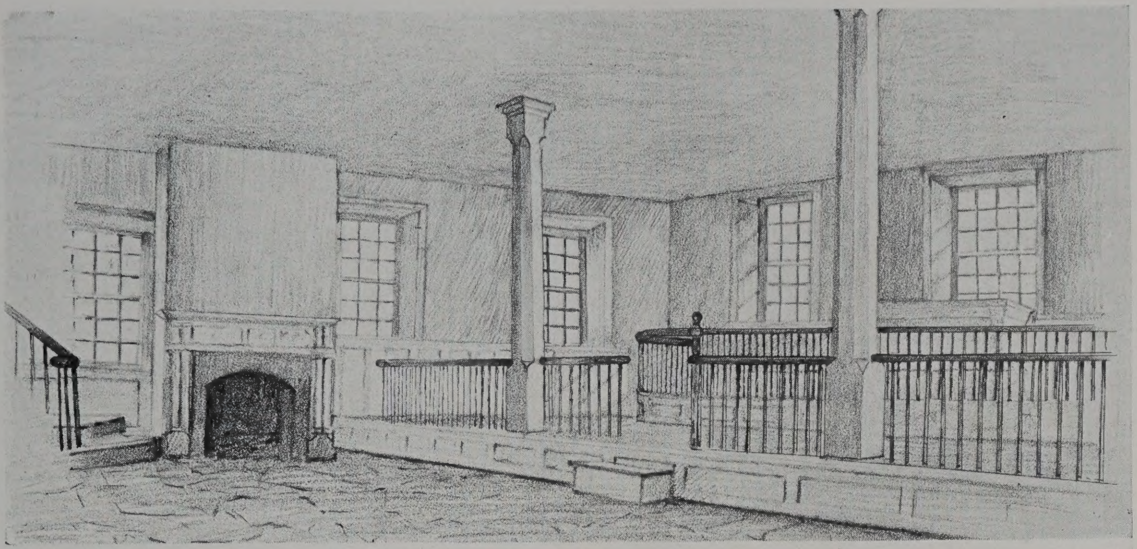
To be a member of the General Assembly a person must be a citizen of the United States, resident of the state, and of the county from which elected, and twenty-one years old in the case of a representative, and twenty-five for senator.

Upon assembly an election of officers is held. In the Senate the Lieutenant-Governor is president ex-officio. From the membership is elected a president pro tem to preside during absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. There is also a secretary in charge of records, and a doorkeeper who is sergeant-at-arms. In the House the officers include the Speaker, elected from the membership; a clerk, and sergeant-at-arms.

A quorum of sixty-seven in the House and thirty-four in the Senate is necessary for the transac-



The Present Senate Chamber



Legislative Hall at Corydon

tion of business. Each house adopts its own rules and regulations of procedure. Official transactions are recorded daily and published at the end of the session. Laws and resolutions enacted and adopted are known as the laws of Indiana, or the session laws.

The powers of Indiana's General Assembly include authority to enact laws, joint and concurrent resolutions; impose tax levies; make appropriations of public money; propose amendments to the state's Constitution, and submit them to the qualified electors for ratification or rejection; submit the question of calling a constitutional convention to the voters; ratify amendments to the Constitution of the United States; impeach and remove public officials for cause; petition the Congress of the United States, and instruct Indiana Senators and Representatives in Congress as to the state's sentiment regarding any pending measure.

As to legislative procedure, the members of each house are assigned to various committees, known as standing committees, their purpose being to consider bills on certain subjects. These committees with an average membership of seven in the Senate, and from nine to thirteen in the House, are bi-partisan.

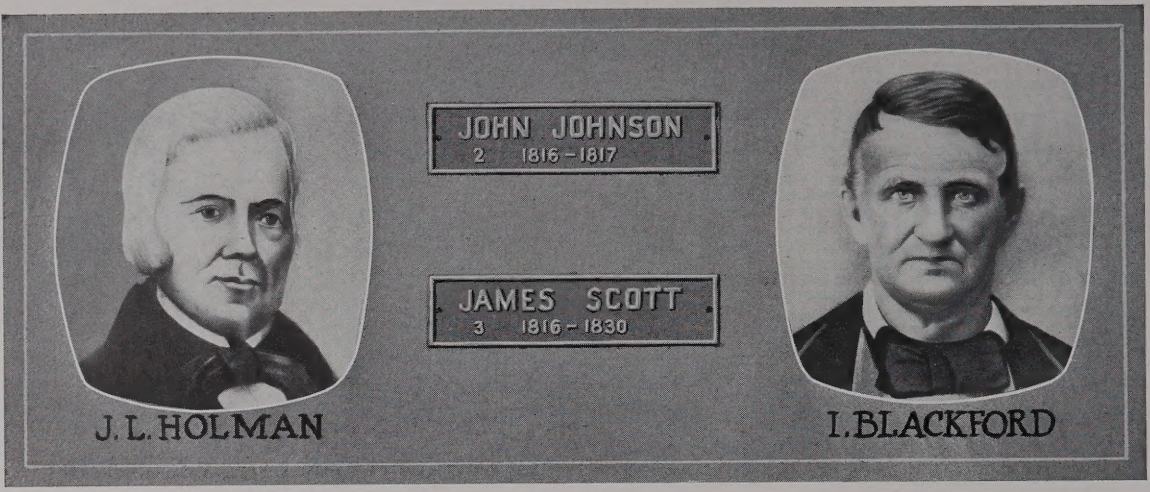
After a bill is read it is referred to an appropriate standing committee. The committee considers the bill, amends it if deemed necessary and reports it for passage. The bill is next printed and laid on the desks of members. The next step, after the bill has been with members for not less than twenty-four hours, is the second reading. At this reading it may be amended, referred again to the committee, or ordered to engrossment with or without amendment. After engrossment, it is ready for passage, which requires fifty-one votes in the House, and twenty-six in the Senate.

If the bill passes, it is sent to the other house, where it goes through the same procedure. It is then returned to the house in which it originated, where it is enrolled. After being enrolled and found correct it is signed first by the Speaker of the House, then the President of the Senate, and finally by the Governor. After a bill has been passed and signed it is filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

If the Governor vetoes the bill, it may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds majority in both houses of the legislature. The Governor is allowed three days to consider bills, and either sign or veto. Within the two days previous to final adjournment, no bill can be presented to him without his consent. If the Governor refuses, during the last two days of session, to receive the measure, or if he receives and refuses to sign it, the bill is dead. This is known as the pocket veto. Bills vetoed after the close of the session must be submitted to the next General Assembly for reconsideration.

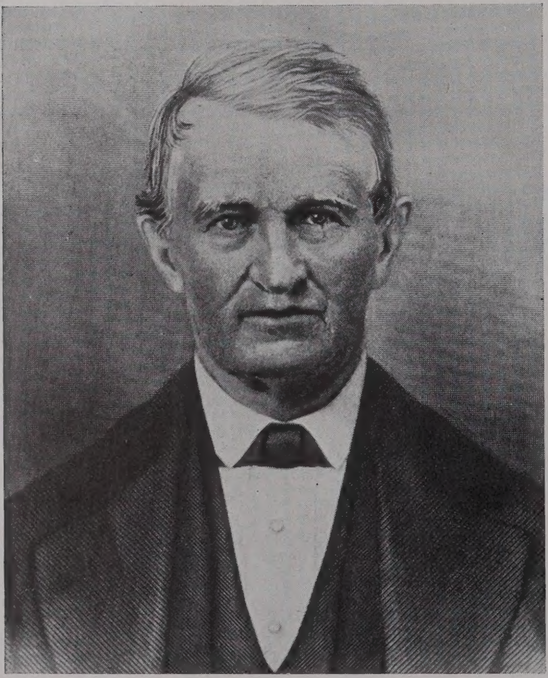
A bill carrying an emergency clause becomes law immediately with the Governor's signature. Other bills become law upon the Governor's issuance of a proclamation declaring that the printed laws have been received by all counties.

INDIANA---*Supreme Court*



Early Supreme Court Judges

The old State Supreme Court replaced the Territorial Supreme Court, which was a Federal judicial body, when Indiana became a state in 1816. The first high tribunal of Indiana lasted from December 28, 1816, to January 3, 1853. In its thirty-seven years of existence the old court escaped the period of local legislation more fortunately than any other department of state government.



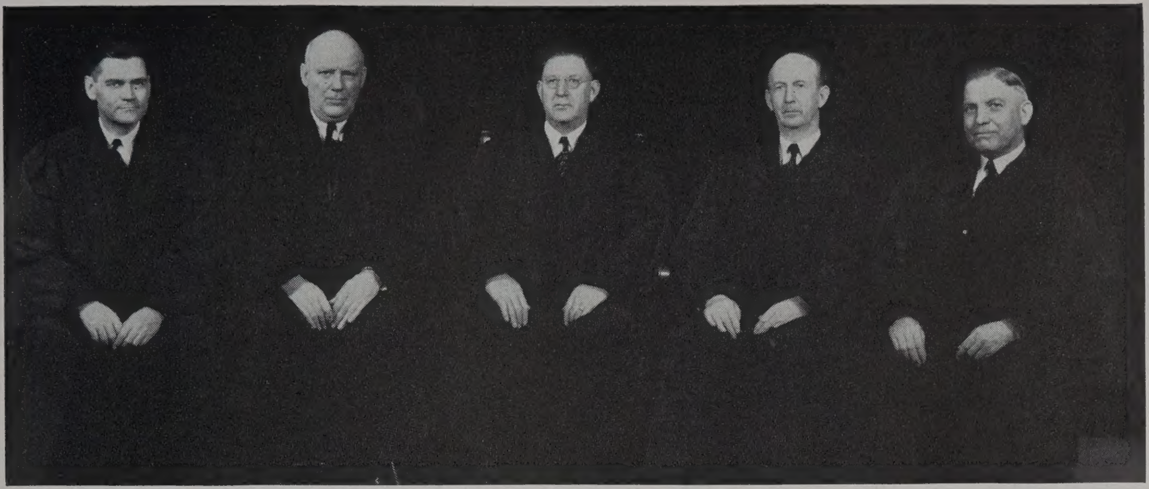
Isaac Blackford, First Reporter Supreme Court

Modeled along the same lines as the Kentucky Supreme Court organized under that state's Constitution in 1799, the first Supreme Court was composed of three judges appointed by the governor to seven-year terms, subject to consent of the state Senate. The court's jurisdiction was limited to appellate cases.

The law organizing the court was originally enacted December 23, 1816, but was revised and reenacted on January 12, 1818. It provided that the court should sit twice annually, the terms to open on the second Monday of May and the second Monday of November. Each session should last at least thirty days if business justified. The meeting place was to be the county court house at Corydon, the sheriff of Harrison county being made the executive officer of the court.

It is a striking fact in connection with this part of Indiana history that the legislature never meddled with the Supreme Court. There was no important change in the organizing act for thirty-five years—a period in which the courts were seriously impaired by special legislation.

Two questions concerning the court facing members of the constitutional convention of 1850 were whether there should be three or five judges and whether these judges should be elected on a general or a district ticket. Great fear was expressed that if the judges were to be elected on a



Indiana's Present Supreme Court
Left to Right: Curtis Shake, Michael L. Fansler, Curtis W. Roll, James P. Hughes, and George L. Tremain

district ticket it would lead to gerrymandering.

The essential features of the new Supreme Court as finally decided upon were that it should consist of not less than three nor more than five judges; a majority were to constitute a quorum; judges were to be elected from districts on a general ticket; opinions were to be written; statewide appellate jurisdiction and such original jurisdiction as the General Assembly might confer; and a clerk to be elected by the voters of the state.

By the Act of February 19, 1852, the state was divided into four districts, from each of which one judge was to be elected. There were to be two terms of the court each year, one beginning on the fourth Monday of May, the other on the fourth Monday of November, the same as today.

The present five members of the Indiana high tribunal are elected from districts by the voters of the state as a whole. At the present time three are chosen together and the other two are elected at two-year intervals. Term of office is six years.

The Supreme Court today has jurisdiction in appeals and writs of error under the regulation and restriction as provided by law, and any special jurisdiction conferred upon it by the General Assembly. When three or more members agree on a case, an opinion written by one of the concurring judges is handed down. After an opinion is handed down, the court may grant a petition for rehearing.

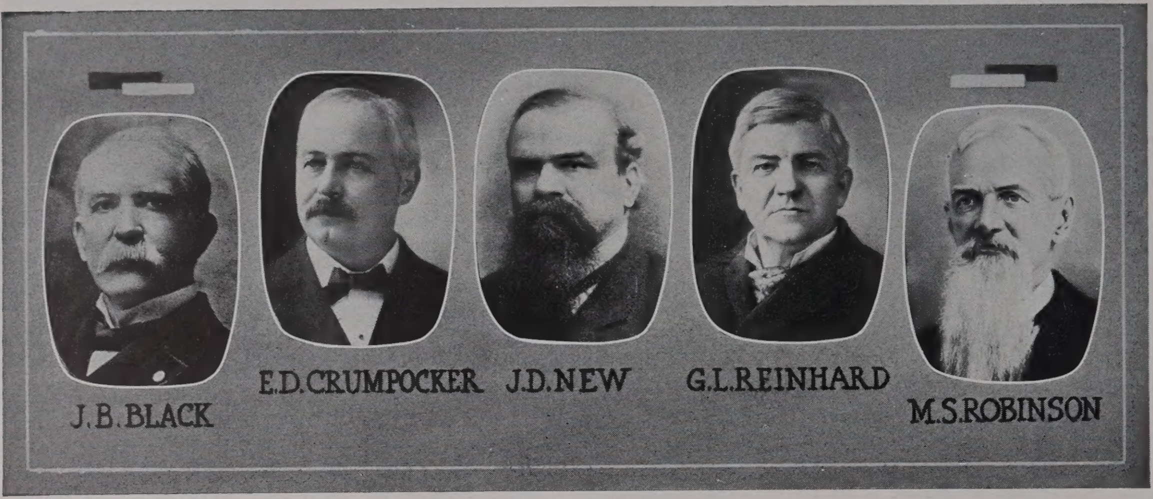
Transcript of the record, evidence from the lower courts, and counsels' briefs are placed before the state high court. It may grant oral argument to the litigants, however. Judges are not allowed to hold any other position. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Governor, such appointees serving until the following election.

An act of the 1937 General Assembly gave the Supreme Court exclusive jurisdiction to prescribe rules of procedure in all courts of the state. At the present time, also, the State Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction over the right of attorneys to practice law in Indiana.

Under the jurisdiction and control of the Supreme Court is the Law Library, consisting of approximately 50,000 volumes.

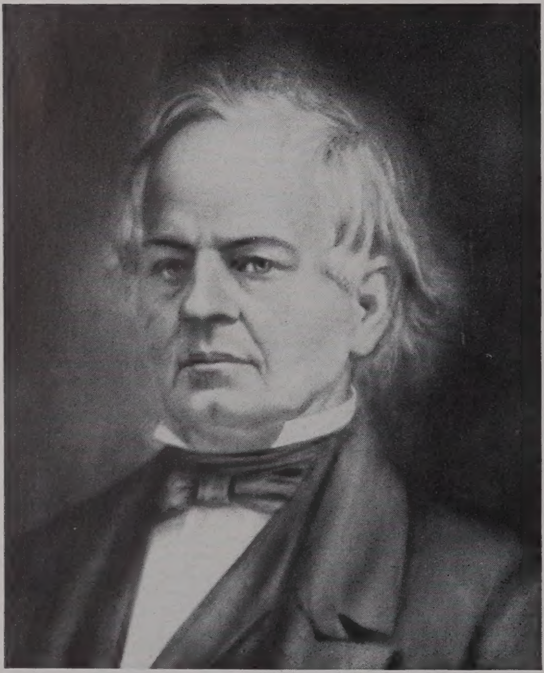
Miss Emma May, Reporter

INDIANA---*Appellate Court*



Indiana's First Appellate Court

Creation of the Appellate Court in 1891 was made possible by an amendment to Section 1, Article VII, of the state Constitution. This amendment substituted the word "other" for the word "inferior," making the section read, "The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit courts and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish."



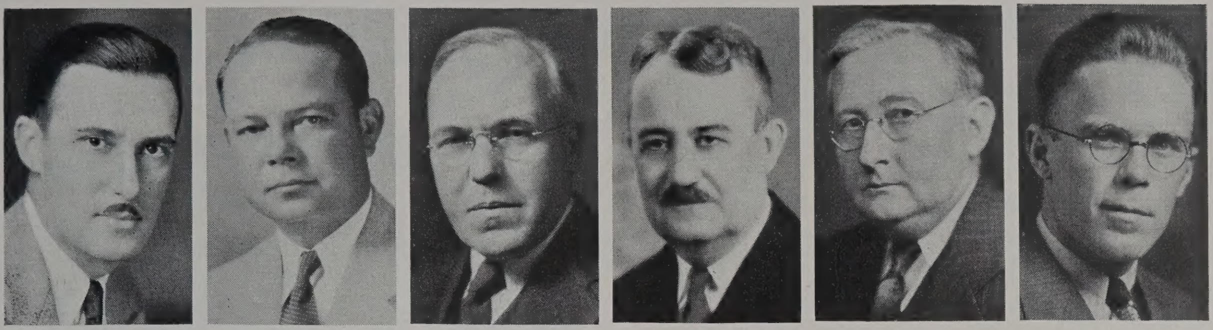
Henry P. Coburn, Second Clerk Supreme Court

The causes leading to the creation of the Appellate Court are not difficult to enumerate. With the increase in population and the consequent increase in the amount of business handled by the various courts of the state—Circuit, Superior, and Criminal—the Supreme Court faced a situation by 1891 which made it imperative for the legislature to provide some relief.

The creation of the Supreme Court Commission of 1881 and 1889 was an effort on the part of the legislature to relieve the congested condition of the Supreme Court docket. When the Supreme Court, in the spring of 1889, declared the act of 1889 unconstitutional, it was very evident that some other provision would have to be made by the succeeding legislature. When the legislature of 1891 convened there was an insistent demand that some provision be made to relieve the Supreme Court and out of this demand grew the Appellate Court.

Under its original organization the Appellate Court consisted of five judges, one from each of the five state districts, and all elected by statewide vote. The system of election and the number of judges was changed in 1901. Since that time there have been six members of the court, three elected by statewide vote from counties in the southern half of the state and three from the northern counties.

As originally constituted, the Appellate Court



Indiana's Present Appellate Court
Left to Right: Posey Kime, Paul Laymon, A. C. Wood, W. H. Bridwell, H. J. Curtis, and William Dudine

had final jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to guardianships and decedents' estates, cases originating before a justice of the peace, actions for recovery of money where the amount was not over $1,000, cases for recovery of specific personal property, and actions between landlords and tenants for possession of leased premises.

Since that time many changes have been made in the jurisdiction of the Appellate Court. Present-day jurisdiction, under an act of the General Assembly of 1925, includes all appealable cases except fourteen types. The latter must be appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

Reporter of the Supreme and Appellate Courts

The office of the Reporter of the Supreme and Appellate Courts was created by the legislature under the constitutional provision that "the General Assembly shall provide by law for the speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court." The Reporter is elected in presidential years for a four-year term.

The Reporter prepares the opinions of the Supreme and Appellate Courts for publication. This work includes writing of syllabus paragraphs or head notes, verification of citations and quotations, preparation of copy, and making the index and tables of cases reported and cited. The head notes or syllabus paragraphs must be concise statements of law decided by the courts.

Clerk of the Supreme and Appellate Courts

The Clerk of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, by constitutional and legislative enactment, is the officer whose principal duties consist in performing the ministerial functions incident to Indiana's appellate tribunals.

The office receives for filing all cases appealed from the lower courts and all briefs and papers filed in connection with such appeals. All orders and opinions of the Supreme and Appellate Courts are filed and recorded in the office. A permanent record is compiled and maintained of all proceedings of the reviewing courts and all applications and court orders pertaining to admission of attorneys.

The Clerk prepares for publication, at the beginning of each term, a calendar containing a list of all cases pending in each court, showing the name and number of each appeal, the status thereof, the county from which the appeal was taken and the attorneys. The Clerk also is required to tax and collect all costs made by the parties in a case appealed to the courts.

Paul Stump, Clerk

Origin of the Democratic Party

THE Democratic Party, founded by Thomas Jefferson, is the only political organization that reaches down without a break from the first days of the Republic. It was born of Jefferson's persuasion of its necessity to defend the republican form of government and to make it a democratic, rather than an oligarchic or plutocratic, republic.

And the first battle of its founders, launched before the party organization had been perfected, was to remedy a fatal defect in the Constitution as it came from the Constitutional Convention.

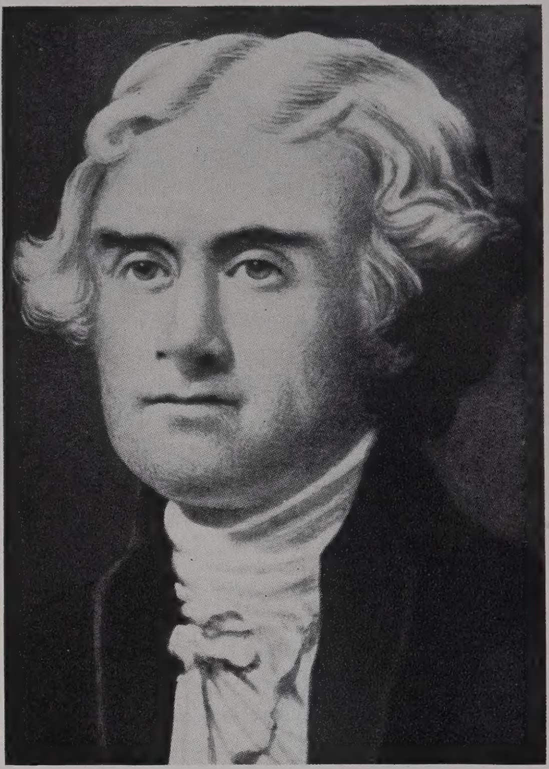
The discussions in the Convention disclosed a distinct distrust of the rule of the people. Fear of the people impelled the convention to concentrate on the creation of a government capable of maintaining order and securing the rights of property. So intent were the founders on that necessity that the fundamental law emerged from the convention without a single provision for the protection of the rights of man.

Reading the proposed Constitution in his Legation in Paris, Jefferson was amazed and shocked at this omission of a Bill of Rights. In letters to Washington and Madison, with whom he was in correspondence, he made his objection clear. He had phrased the preamble of the Declaration of Independence with the keynote that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and with the declaration that the primary function of a civilized society is to guarantee the people in their "inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Jefferson was the possessor of wealth; he hated lawlessness; he knew that property has legitimate rights that must be protected in a civilized society, but always he stood primarily for the rights of man.

Instantly his pen moved rapidly over paper in messages to friends and followers throughout the country, bearing this ultimatum: "A bill of rights is what any people is entitled to against any government, general or particular, and which no just government will refuse or rest on inference."

Thus, under the leadership of Jefferson was launched the movement which warned the people that their liberty and human rights were not guaranteed by their fundamental law. Through his instigation, his great lieutenant, James Madison, the "Father of the Constitution," presented to the Congress the first ten amendments which constitute the Bill of Rights.



Thomas Jefferson
Founder of the Democratic Party

Thus the first victory for liberty and human rights, won after the establishment of the Republic, was achieved under the militant leadership of the Jeffersonians.

When, on his recall from Paris, Jefferson entered the Cabinet of Washington as Secretary of State, he was astounded at the tone of society in New York and Philadelphia. In the drawing rooms of the aristocracy he heard little but skepticism of republican institutions, praise for monarchial government, idolatry for money, and contempt for the masses of the people.

He knew that in the Constitutional Convention Hamilton had urged the advantages of monarchial over republican institutions, while conceding the impossibility of foisting the former on the nation, and he found Hamilton in a commanding governmental post with men of his way of thinking in strategic positions. Partly for the protection of the Republic his party was formed and called the Republican Party.

Speedily he found other reasons for concern. Among the coterie of the rich and powerful who surrounded Hamilton he noticed scant regard for the sovereign rights of states and a disposition to move toward the elimination of state lines. He observed the existence of a money aristocracy seeking to gather to themselves the instrumentalities of government for their own enrichment at the expense of the great body of their fellow men through a policy of privilege and he knew that Hamilton believed, as he had written Robert Morris, that the stability of government rested on the support of the powerful, which could best be secured by making government profitable to them.

He found the major part of the moneyed men of the nation, mobilized under the Hamiltonian banner, bent on concentrating governmental favor on the commercial and financial interests, to the utter neglect of the agricultural, which constituted the greater part of the nation.

In other words, he found the nation moving rapidly away from his own concept of democracy, and toward the consolidation of an aristocratic or oligarchic republic, which he abhorred.

He formed his party, then, not only to protect republican institutions, but to make the republic democratic—an instrumentality for the service of all the people.

The reason for the formation of the Democratic Party can best be given by the citation of the fundamental principles of Jefferson's faith.

He stood for the legitimate rights of the states.

He stood primarily for "equal rights to all and special privilege to none," for "the encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaiden," and for the freedom of speech and of the press.

He believed that governments are not the masters but the servants of the people governed—that government must be responsive to the necessities of the people.

That governments that sacrifice the interests of the majority to the greed of a minority are but usurpations by the few.

That society requires the protection of property in all its legitimate rights, but that in any conflict between property and men the rights of men come first.

That the Constitution must be respected but that when time and circumstance demand amendments to make government responsive to the will of the people, who are the masters, they must be adopted to preserve popular respect for constitutional government.

This is the philosophy which caused Lincoln to say that "the principles of Jefferson are the definitions and the axioms of a free society."

In the earliest days of the Republic, democracy was anathema to the aristocracy of wealth and its servitors and the Jeffersonians were called "Democrats" in derision, much as a liberal today may be called a "Communist." The Jeffersonians were not annoyed, and in time they called themselves the Democratic Party.

In the twelve-year struggle ending in the Jeffersonian triumph which Henry Cabot Lodge says "definitely determined that this should be a democratic republic," there is no measuring the abuse that was heaped on Jefferson. He was denounced as a "red Jacobin," as the American prototype of Robespierre, as the evangelist of anarchy, as the inciter of class hatred. Through the Sedition Act of infamous memory his followers were cast into jail, set upon by soldiers in the street, lied about with impunity in the press, attacked by federal judges in pretended charges to grand juries—but he won.

He won because the average man of his time had too much dignity, character and self-respect to bow to intimidation.

Jefferson mobilized the people, organized them, furnished them the ammunition of facts, disciplined and drilled them, and converted them into a phalanx that the most savage assault could not penetrate.

The Democratic Party first came into power when Jefferson took the oath of office in 1801.

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Origin of the Republican Party

THE Republican Party, since 1854 one of the two chief political parties in the United States, developed out of the bitter political and territorial disputes centering around the slavery question. It must be emphasized, however, that the Republican party was not formed for the purpose of abolishing slavery but to prevent its further extension.

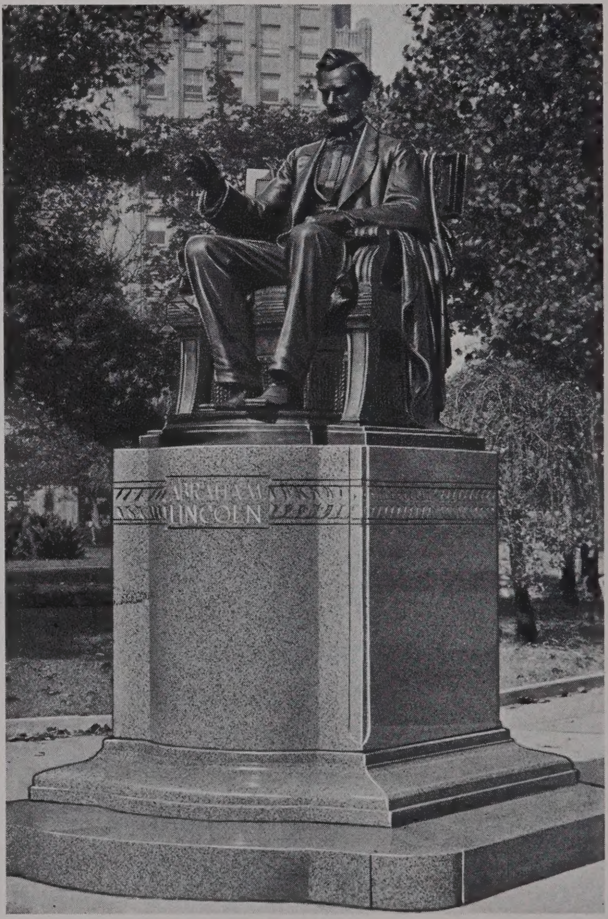
The name Republican was given to three political parties. It was the official name of the group opposed to the Federalists soon after the government got under way, the faction which later took and still holds the name, Democratic party. It was also the name given followers of John Quincy Adams during the latter part of his administration (1825-29), who were absorbed about ten years later in the new Whig party. The Republican party of today came into existence after dissolution of the Whig party.

The slavery question had forced one of the compromises in the formation of the Federal Constitution in 1787 but did not appear as a political issue so long as free states and slave states were evenly balanced in the United States Senate. In 1819 the question of admission of Missouri into the Union arose, because that region was a part of the Louisiana Territory and, although it was located far enough north to be included in free state territory, it was proposing to come in as a slave state. By Clay's compromise of 1820, Missouri was admitted as a slave state, but slavery was not to exist in the territories north of its southern border. This compromise remained in force for thirty-four years.

In the meantime, abolition societies had grown up in the north, a Free Soil Party had been formed to resist the extension of slavery into the territories, and the slavery question had become political. The Democratic Party, under the control of its southern portion, was definitely committed to a policy of non-interference with slavery in the states, and the Whig Party was divided, its main body holding to the compromises secured by its great leader, Henry Clay.

In 1854, the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was broken by the Kansas-Nebraska act which proposed the principle of squatter sovereignty for the territories north of the line laid down as the dividing mark between slave and free regions. For many months afterward, northerners and southerners were contending on the fields of Kansas, sometimes in bloody battles, for the possession of that territory. Before the conflict was concluded the Republican party had become crystallized into an organization able to poll considerably more than a million votes.

The opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska act were the Free-Soilers, the northern Democrats, and the northern Whigs. The Free-Soil party, though small in numbers, had been fighting for a principle in its opposition to slavery. The northern Whigs belonged to a national party which had for years carefully refrained from agitating the slavery question, until the Kansas-Nebraska act seemed to repudiate the act of one of their famous leaders, Henry Clay. Anti-Nebraska Democrats felt that they could not accept a betrayal of the Compact of 1820, in favor of the slave-holding



aristocracy of the South. Their number was increased in 1858 by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats who protested against forcing the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas. Later the American or Know-Nothing party of the '50's, which had not long been in existence and was organized chiefly in three states, dissolved. These elements united to form a new political organization which is the present Republican party.

The Republican party sprang up simultaneously in different states during 1854, and the people themselves, not their political leaders, brought about its formation. A single exception, perhaps, was Horace Greeley, eminent journalist and founder of the *New York Tribune*.

During the spring of 1854 Greeley corresponded with many men who were taking part in local assemblages with a view to the formation of a new party. These gatherings were entirely independent of one another, and those who organized them had no knowledge of what was being done in other states. The first of these meetings was called at Ripon, Wisconsin, February 28, 1854. Alvan E. Bovay of that town, who had been a Whig, together with a Democrat named Bowen, and a Free-Soiler named Baker, issued the call for a public meeting to consider the situation. The trio decided to cast off their former allegiances and start a new organization to be called the "Republican Party." This was the origin of the Republican party in Wisconsin, but the movement at Ripon did not at once assume importance in the nation, or even the state.

The formal birth of the Republican party can be said to have taken place in Michigan. The Free Democrats held a convention February 22, 1854, at Jackson, Michigan, wherein resolutions were passed denouncing the attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise as "an infamous outrage on justice, humanity, and good faith." Later public meetings were held throughout Michigan denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska act. Several months later hundreds of influential citizens from throughout Michigan gathered at Jackson to draw up a platform for the new party in that state opposed to further extension of slavery. At the suggestion of Greeley, the convention adopted the name "Republican" for the party and adopted a platform containing the following strongly-worded planks:

RESOLVED, That postponing and suspending all differences with regard to political economy or administrative policy, in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil be thus interposed between the free states of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame.

RESOLVED, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican government, and against the schemes of an aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will co-operate and be known as "Republicans" until the contest be terminated.

The first movement for a new party in New England was held June 8 at Vermont. There, at the Whig state convention, resolutions were adopted inviting all "free men of Vermont and the people of all the other states who are disposed to resist the encroachments and the extension of slavery to co-operate and send delegates in case a national convention shall be called for that purpose." A state convention was held five days later adopting the name Republican and urging that the "friends of freedom" in other states adopt that party title. Similar conventions were held in Maine, Ohio, New York, and other sections.

The formal national organization of the Republican party was not ready for work until 1856, when its first national convention met in Philadelphia. The party's presidential nominee was John C. Fremont and its platform declared against extension of slavery, advocated congressional sovereignty over the territories and demanded Kansas be admitted to the Union as a free state. Fremont was defeated but the party was victorious with Lincoln in 1860.

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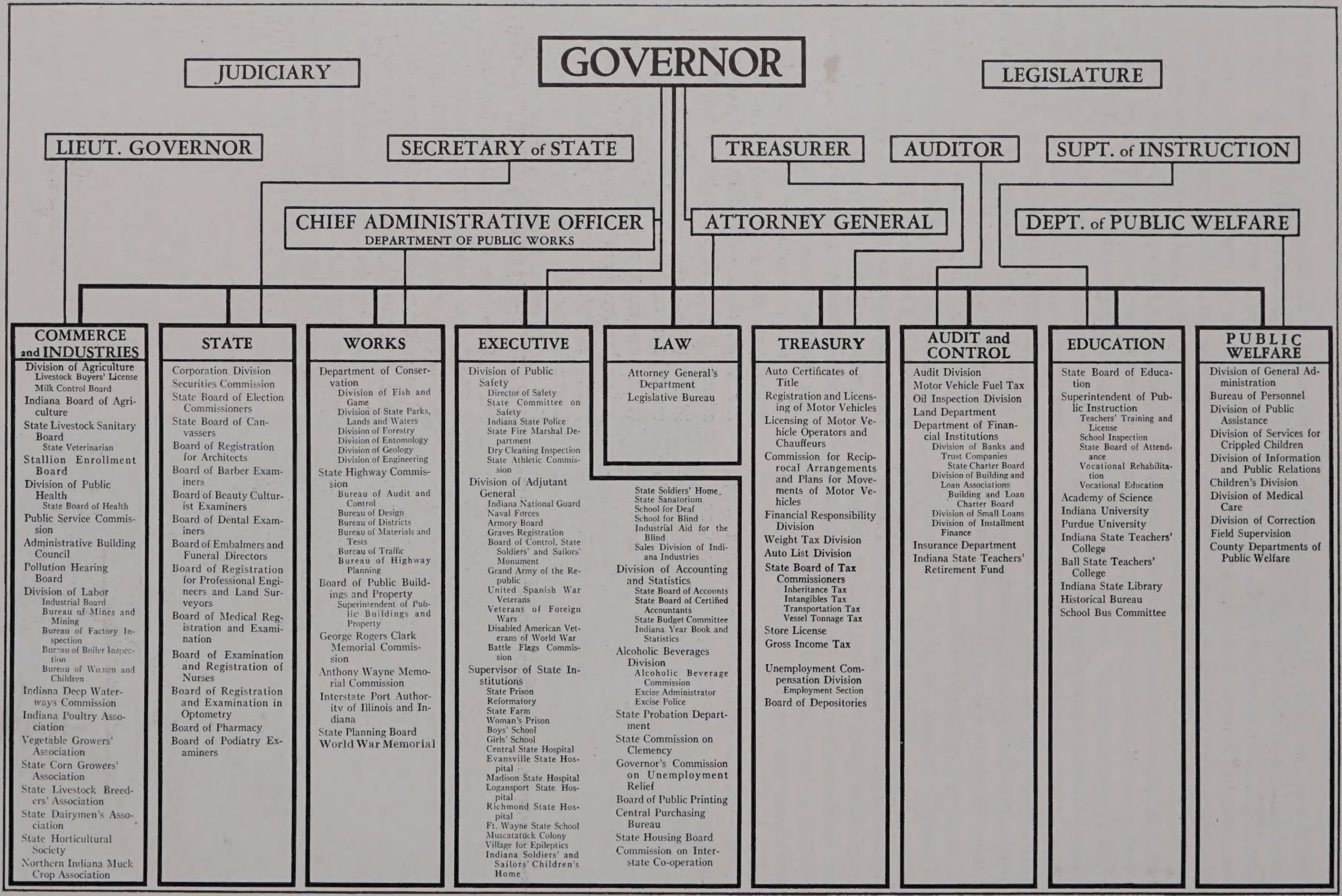


COMMERCE and INDUSTRIES

- Division of Agriculture
  - Livestock Buyers' License
  - Milk Control Board
- Indiana Board of Agriculture
- State Livestock Sanitary Board
  - State Veterinarian
- Stallion Enrollment Board
- Division of Public Health
  - State Board of Health
- Public Service Commission
- Administrative Building Council
- Pollution Hearing Board
- Division of Labor
  - Industrial Board
  - Bureau of Mines and Mining
  - Bureau of Factory Inspection
  - Bureau of Boiler Inspection
  - Bureau of Women and Children
- Indiana Deep Waterways Commission
- Indiana Poultry Association
- Vegetable Growers' Association
- State Corn Growers' Association
- State Livestock Breeders' Association
- State Dairymen's Association
- State Horticultural Society
- Northern Indiana Muck Crop Association

STATE

- Corporation Division
- Securities Commission
- State Board of Election Commissioners
- State Board of Canvassers
- Board of Registration for Architects
- Board of Barber Examiners
- Board of Beauty Culturist Examiners
- Board of Dental Examiners
- Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors
- Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors
- Board of Medical Registration and Examination
- Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses
- Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry
- Board of Pharmacy
- Board of Podiatry Examiners

WORKS

- Department of Conservation
  - Division of Fish and Game
  - Division of State Parks, Lands and Waters
  - Division of Forestry
  - Division of Entomology
  - Division of Geology
  - Division of Engineering
- State Highway Commission
  - Bureau of Audit and Control
  - Bureau of Design
  - Bureau of Districts
  - Bureau of Materials and Tests
  - Bureau of Traffic
  - Bureau of Highway Planning
- Board of Public Buildings and Property
  - Superintendent of Public Buildings and Property
- George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission
- Anthony Wayne Memorial Commission
- Interstate Port Authority of Illinois and Indiana
- State Planning Board
- World War Memorial

EXECUTIVE

- Division of Public Safety
  - Director of Safety
  - State Committee on Safety
  - Indiana State Police
  - State Fire Marshal Department
  - Dry Cleaning Inspection
  - State Athletic Commission
- Division of Adjutant General
  - Indiana National Guard
  - Naval Forces
  - Armory Board
  - Graves Registration
  - Board of Control, State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument
  - Grand Army of the Republic
  - United Spanish War Veterans
  - Veterans of Foreign Wars
  - Disabled American Veterans of World War
  - Battle Flags Commission
- Supervisor of State Institutions
  - State Prison
  - Reformatory
  - State Farm
  - Woman's Prison
  - Boys' School
  - Girls' School
  - Central State Hospital
  - Evansville State Hospital
  - Madison State Hospital
  - Logansport State Hospital
  - Richmond State Hospital
  - Ft. Wayne State School
  - Muscatatuck Colony
  - Village for Epileptics
  - Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home
  - State Soldiers' Home
  - State Sanatorium
  - School for Deaf
  - School for Blind
  - Industrial Aid for the Blind
  - Sales Division of Indiana Industries
- Division of Accounting and Statistics
  - State Board of Accounts
  - State Board of Certified Accountants
  - State Budget Committee
  - Indiana Year Book and Statistics
- Alcoholic Beverages Division
  - Alcoholic Beverage Commission
  - Excise Administrator
  - Excise Police
- State Probation Department
- State Commission on Clemency
- Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief
- Board of Public Printing
- Central Purchasing Bureau
- State Housing Board
- Commission on Interstate Co-operation

LAW

- Attorney General's Department
- Legislative Bureau

TREASURY

- Auto Certificates of Title
- Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles
- Licensing of Motor Vehicle Operators and Chauffeurs
- Commission for Reciprocal Arrangements and Plans for Movements of Motor Vehicles
- Financial Responsibility Division
- Weight Tax Division
- Auto List Division
- State Board of Tax Commissioners
  - Inheritance Tax
  - Intangibles Tax
  - Transportation Tax
  - Vessel Tonnage Tax
- Store License
- Gross Income Tax
- Unemployment Compensation Division
  - Employment Section
- Board of Depositories

AUDIT and CONTROL

- Audit Division
- Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax
- Oil Inspection Division
- Land Department
- Department of Financial Institutions
  - Division of Banks and Trust Companies
    - State Charter Board
  - Division of Building and Loan Associations
    - Building and Loan Charter Board
  - Division of Small Loans
  - Division of Installment Finance
- Insurance Department
- Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund

EDUCATION

- State Board of Education
- Superintendent of Public Instruction
  - Teachers' Training and License
  - School Inspection
  - State Board of Attendance
  - Vocational Rehabilitation
  - Vocational Education
- Academy of Science
- Indiana University
- Purdue University
- Indiana State Teachers' College
- Ball State Teachers' College
- Indiana State Library
- Historical Bureau
- School Bus Committee

PUBLIC WELFARE

- Division of General Administration
- Bureau of Personnel
- Division of Public Assistance
- Division of Services for Crippled Children
- Division of Information and Public Relations
- Children's Division
- Division of Medical Care
- Division of Correction
- Field Supervision
- County Departments of Public Welfare

Reorganization of State Government

ONE of the notable chapters in Indiana legislative history was written by the seventy-eighth General Assembly in 1933 when it enacted the State Government Reorganization Act, first major piece of legislation affecting the operation of the state government since the present Constitution was adopted in 1853.

Keystone of the administration of Paul V. McNutt, Indiana's thirty-third governor, the measure centralized administrative control—and responsibility—with the chief executive, reduced from 169 to 8 the number of departments operative, and resulted in a $2,000,000 annual saving in state expense.

Departments under the act were Executive, Commerce and Industry, Audit and Control, Education, Public Works, State, Law, and Treasury. Later, when the federal social security program was outlined, a special session of the Indiana legislature met to enact legislation to make the state program conform and a ninth department was created, the state Department of Public Welfare.

The act gave the Governor and the various departments full authority to "change or curtail or abolish the offices constituting the bureaus, commissions, boards or agencies created or designated by statute or otherwise for carrying out the functions or purposes of any such bureau, commission, board or agency; to fix, modify or change the compensation of any officer, employe or servant subject to the limitations established by law."

All appointments, except the chief deputy of elective officials were made subject to approval by the Governor and all officials, except those whose terms of office are fixed by statute, serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

One of the major changes accomplished by the measure was the curtailment of power previously enjoyed by the Secretary of State. Prior to enactment of the law, that office controlled the state Police Department, the Corporations Department, Automobile License Division, Securities Department and numerous other departments of government. Adoption of the reorganization plan made the office purely an administrative post.

Two departments of the government were not changed under the provisions of the act. They were the judiciary, which, under the Constitution, is a separate and distinct branch of state government, and the state universities. State universities are controlled by boards of trustees selected for definite terms by the chief executive. The trustees choose the heads of the various schools and direct administrative work.

The act removed the office of Attorney General from elective posts and made it appointive by the Governor and also elevated the office of Lieutenant-Governor to a full-time administrative position. Previously, the only duty of the Lieutenant-Governor was to preside over the Senate during sessions of the General Assembly, and to succeed to the governorship in event of death, removal, resignation or other disability of the chief executive.

The reorganization plan at the time of its introduction and passage, and since, has been labeled the "McNutt Reorganization Plan." At the time of its consideration in the legislature, Governor McNutt declared that while he realized passage of the measure would give the chief executive widespread authority, that was not the aim of the legislation.

"I simply want the authority to cut the cost of government and make state government more efficient," he said. "I realize that this kind of law may place a great burden on the Governor but I am willing to assume the responsibility."

Original intent of the act—to simplify laws regulating the various state departments, eliminate duplications and reduce the working force of the then existing divisions—has been carried out. Efficiency of the measure has been as sure in operation as was the suddenness with which the bill bringing it about was introduced and passed by the 1933 legislature.

In arranging details of the reorganization act, the model structure of state government worked out by the National Municipal League was studied, as were consolidation plans effective in Illinois, Tennessee, New York and other states. The best features of each of these plans were incorporated in the Indiana measure.

Much credit for development of the new system was given State Representative Wilfred H. Jessup of Centerville, while leaders in obtaining its enactment and approval were Earl Crawford of Milton, then Speaker of the House, and State Representative John Napier Dyer of Vincennes.

Establishment of Departments

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—April 15, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES—April 15, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—April 15, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY—April 15, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT AND CONTROL—April 15, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—April 15, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF LAW—April 15, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—April 15, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE—March 18, 1936

INDIANA---*Executive Department*

M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND
Governor

GOVERNOR M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND, *Executive Officer*
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR HENRY F. SCHRICKER
DICK HELLER, *Executive Secretary*
MARTHA CRIST SALB, *Under-Secretary*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Division of Public Safety
Division of Adjutant General
Supervisor of State Institutions
Division of Accounting and Statistics
Alcoholic Beverages Division
State Probation Department
State Commission on Clemency
Board of Public Printing
Central Purchasing Bureau
State Housing Board
Commission on Interstate Co-operation
Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief

Governor

As head of the state government and chief administrative officer, the Governor is the most important state official in Indiana.

The Governor has power to grant pardons, reprieves, commutations, paroles and remissions of fines, although generally clemency matters are supervised by the State Clemency Commission.

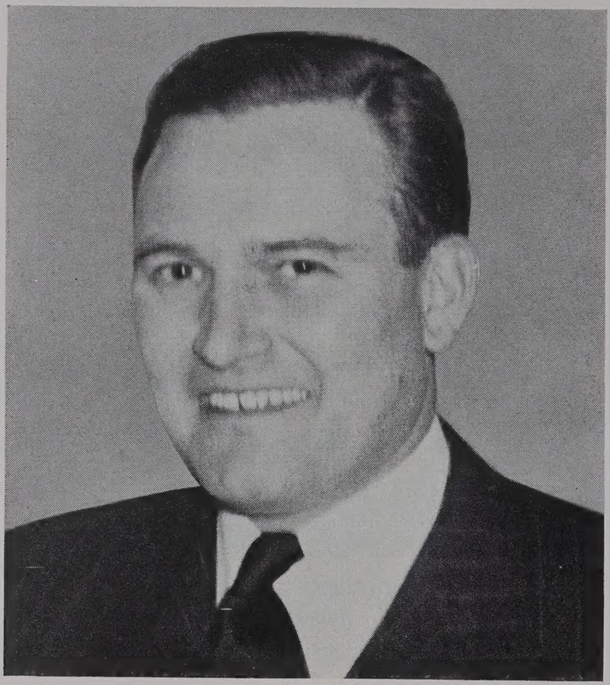
As commander of the military and naval forces of the state, the Governor appoints the officers and may call out the militia in times of emergency.

The Governor is responsible for the conduct of state government and consequently has broad powers of appointment and removal. With the exception of the elective officers and their first assistants, the Governor appoints and may remove any of the officers and employes of the executive and administrative departments of state government. The Governor rarely exercises this power, however, preferring to let department heads pass on the qualification of their employes.

In addition to his administrative duties, the Governor is the chief lawmaking officer of the state. He studies the needs of state government and recommends legislation to the General Assembly and has veto power over bills passed by the General Assembly.

With the help of his department heads, the Governor makes decisions on matters of policy.

The Governor's executive secretary is in many ways a co-ordinator of state government in that he maintains constant communication with the various state departments, divisions, bureaus, boards, and commissions. He assists the various state agency heads in adjusting their problems and advises the Governor on problems that may require his attention.



DICK HELLER
Executive Secretary

The Governor's under-secretary is secretary of the State Clemency Commission and advises the Governor on matters relative to extending clemency to those persons convicted of crimes in Indiana.

The Governor receives a large volume of mail and inquiries about state government. The Governor's office force refers these letters and inquiries to the proper departments of state government, and brings to the attention of the Governor those letters and inquiries which he alone can answer. In this way, the Governor's office is a center for information concerning state government.

Division of Public Safety

DON F. STIVER
Director

STATE SAFETY COMMITTEE

Don F. Stiver, *Chairman*

Frank Finney	Dr. Verne K. Harvey
T. A. Dicus*	Perry McCart*

* Ex-officio

Indiana State Police
State Fire Marshal Department
Accident Prevention Bureau
State Athletic Commission

Division of Public Safety

Faced with the increasing necessity for coordinated action against accidents and other hazards which annually reaped an appalling harvest of human lives, scattered agencies in the state dealing with various phases of safety were united by the 1933 General Assembly into the Indiana Division of Public Safety. Included in the new department are the Indiana State Police Bureau, the Accident Prevention Bureau, the State Fire Marshal's office, including the cleaning and dyeing inspection service, and the Athletic Commission.

Since 1921, the motor vehicle police and several other bureaus subsequently created in the interests of public safety, had been operated under the office of the Secretary of State. As a result of the 1933 act they became a group within the executive department and thus directly responsible to the Governor. The Director of the Division of Public Safety, a post held by Al Feeney from 1933 to 1935 and subsequently by Don F. Stiver, coordinates the work of the departmental executives.

Under the new departmental reorganization, the state police undertook enforcement of the safety and traffic regulations on the 10,000 miles of improved highways, servicing of the thousands of accidents occurring annually in Indiana, protection of celebrities, and apprehension of criminals.

Largest unit in the division, the State Police Department employs 251 persons. The Director of Public Safety, acting as the superintendent of the state police, is in direct charge of all departmental operations and serves as an executive assistant to the Governor with the advice and assistance of a state police bi-partisan board composed of two Democrats and two Republicans appointed by the Governor. Members are Major Claude Crooks of Lebanon, president of the board, Albert L. Rabb of Indianapolis, secretary, C. U. Gramelspacher of Jasper, and William Bell of Decatur.

Captain Walter Eckert is in charge of field operations, such as the apprehension of criminals. Supervising Lieutenant Don L. Kooken maintains standards of personnel and equipment through monthly inspections at the eight state police posts scattered throughout the state, conducts training courses for the men and directs the activities of the scientific crime laboratory.

Four field lieutenants are in command of the four state police districts, each containing two posts. Each post or barracks is under the charge of a sergeant and eighteen or twenty uniformed officers are assigned. A central post or headquarters division is maintained at Indianapolis with one sergeant acting as quartermaster of the department and another as communications officer in charge of radio.

The uniform division of the Indiana State Police is the main substance of the force, supplemented by the detective division, the radio system, identification bureau and scientific crime detection laboratory. Housed in barracks, or in their own homes, at strategic points throughout the state, these uniformed men lead a roving, varied life. A radio network links every man to headquarters, which at any moment may broadcast a message mobilizing the force into some important action. Of the 150 officers in the field, a small portion are motorcycle mounted, attending largely to duties involving traffic management, policing of county fairs, escorting rural funerals and motor convoys and the direction of traffic for special celebrations. The remainder of the men are assigned, usually in pairs, to the gold, blue and black patrol cars, from which they keep constant lookout for traffic violators, stolen cars, escaped prisoners, runaways and road hazards.

The "mystery men" of the force, the plain clothes men of the detective division, are similarly stationed at the barracks over the state. Rural murders, thefts and other offenses against farmers and highway travelers, frauds and forgeries, and numerous special investigations engage the experienced deductive faculties of these men. They may work on some vital case for months at a time and travel all over the United States to effect a capture.

Supporting the detective division with the latest scientific crime detection equipment is the criminological laboratory in Indianapolis. Here the bits of physical evidence gathered in the fight on crime are submitted to analyses from scientific instruments capable of revealing almost incredible facts with unerring accuracy. Blood tests, bullet comparisons, fingerprint preservations, moulage reproductions of dead faces and tire or heel prints, "black light" detection of fraudulent document alterations—all can be accomplished in the laboratory. In a psychological research room, prisoners who will voluntarily submit to them are given tests with the Keeler lie detector, the word association test for indicating guilt, or the scopolamine and hypnosis methods of inducing truthful statements.

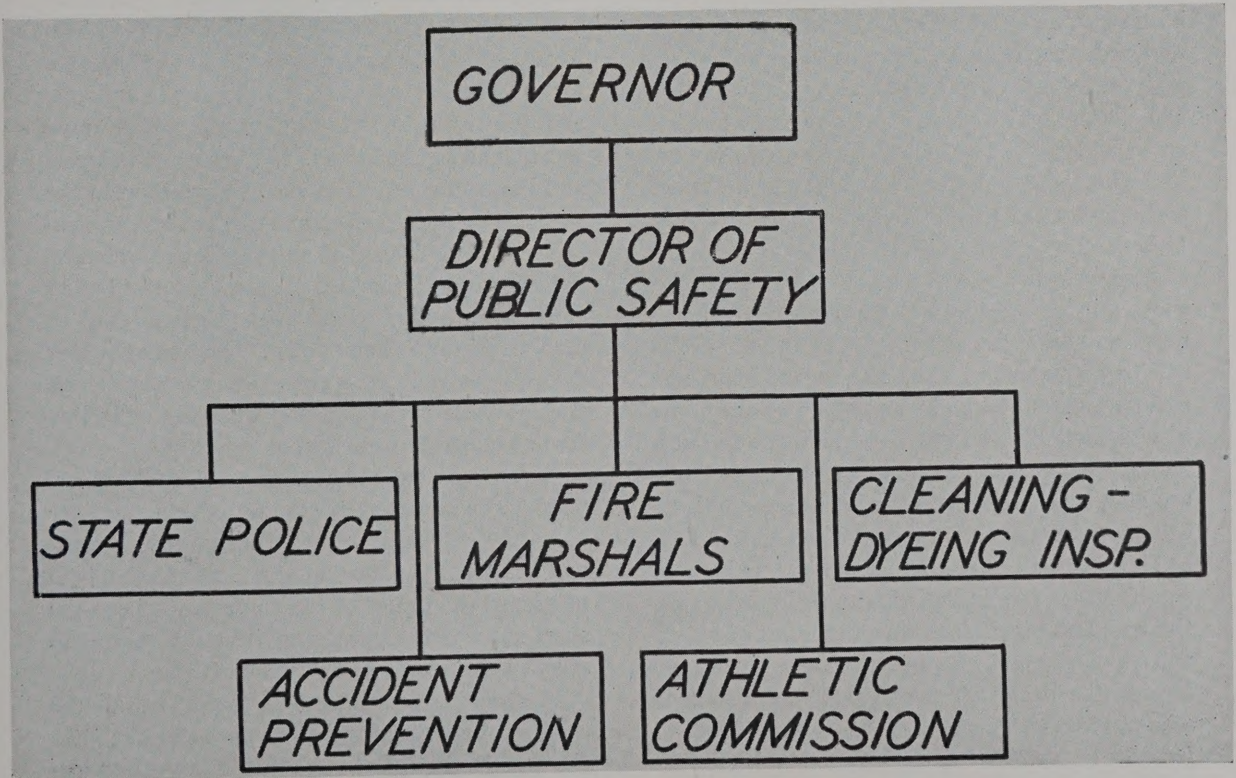
A completely equipped photographic studio and laboratory at the Indianapolis headquarters and one at each barracks, permit the "mugging" of criminals, the photographing of latent fingerprints and other objects at the scene of a crime, and the picturing of highway accidents. A small corps of technicians carry on the valuable operations of the criminological laboratory.

Faced daily with the task of identifying and cataloging the lawbreakers it apprehends, the force has developed a criminal identification bureau of remarkable scope. More than 165,000 sets of fingerprints are filed in the bureau, many of them supplemented by photographs of the offender. A civil fingerprint file is maintained to aid in the identification of dead or demented persons. Every police department in the state co-operates in furnishing prints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., whose files are available to state or local authorities at any time. Several fingerprint experts are kept busy classifying, filing and comparing the fingerprints.

The state police radio system, nerve center of the police organism, integrates the work of the department through its facilities for instant communication with every officer on duty. In times of public peril, the antennae of the five broadcasting stations hum with the swift orders of the headquarters dispatcher, drawing a net around an escaping robber, or speeding a patrol car to the assistance of an accident-stricken motorist. These stations are manned night and day by shifts of fifteen trained operators and supervised by a staff of radio engineers from headquarters.

Members of a speakers' bureau drafted from the personnel of every department, but principally from the uniform division, address organizations throughout the state on various phases of state police work. A flying squadron of "fingerprint officers" explains "dactylography," or fingerprint science, while they take civilian prints at state and county fairs or at organization meetings.

The Accident Prevention Bureau gathers accident statistics, disseminates safety literature, and sends speakers everywhere in Indiana to develop safety-mindedness among the citizens. Rex Risher is director. Their field representatives aid in the organization of community safety councils and school safety patrols, participate in safety parades and special celebrations, and address serv-



Division of Public Safety Organization Chart ice groups interested in the promotion of safety work.

Hazardous road conditions are being discovered and called to the attention of the Highway Commission, which is attempting to remedy such dangers by improved highway construction and the speed regulatory power granted them by the legislature.

A driver's record of every motor vehicle operator involved in an accident is being kept and every repetition of a similar occurrence will be recorded thereon. It will then be easily possible to single out the accident repeaters whom, it has been determined, cause an undue proportion of the highway's tragedies. After being involved in three accidents an investigation of the operator will be made and if he is judged to be incompetent to drive a car his license will be revoked. It will be reissued only when the individual can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the authorities that he is thoroughly capable of driving safely.

To forcibly emphasize the traffic death situation, each city and county in Indiana has been entered in a traffic safety contest according to its population classification. A plaque is awarded to the winning city and county in each of the eleven population groups having the lowest death rate for that section.

Another of the activities embraced by the Public Safety Division is the control and elimination of destructive fires. The Fire Marshal's office, under the direction of Clem Smith, is divided into five sections: inspection, dry cleaning, education, arson, and statistics. The law charges the fire marshal with the enforcement of all laws of the state, and ordinances of the various cities and towns in Indiana provide for the prevention of fire, the storage, sale and use of combustibles and explosives, the installation and maintenance of automatic and other fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipment. They also engage in investigation, prosecution and suppression of the crime of arson and other crimes of swindling or defrauding an underwriter or attempting to do so. They are likewise charged with the investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of all fires.

The inspection section examines plans and specifications for construction work in order that the laws and regulations covering items of safety will be observed in the design of new structures. During the past year over 2,000 inspections of schools have been made over the state and permits for more than 500 filling stations and bulk gasoline stations were issued.

The dry cleaning section is actively engaged in inspecting and licensing dry cleaning plants throughout the state. It has succeeded in reducing the number of fires in cleaning establishments and will probably, by reason of a new law pertaining to the inspection of all hat cleaning and synthetic cleaning establishments, reduce fire hazards in these shops as well.

Instructions and demonstrations on safety-first in fire prevention are given by the education section to grade and high school students in both public and parochial schools, farm bureau meetings, 4-H Clubs, civic bodies and insurance meetings.

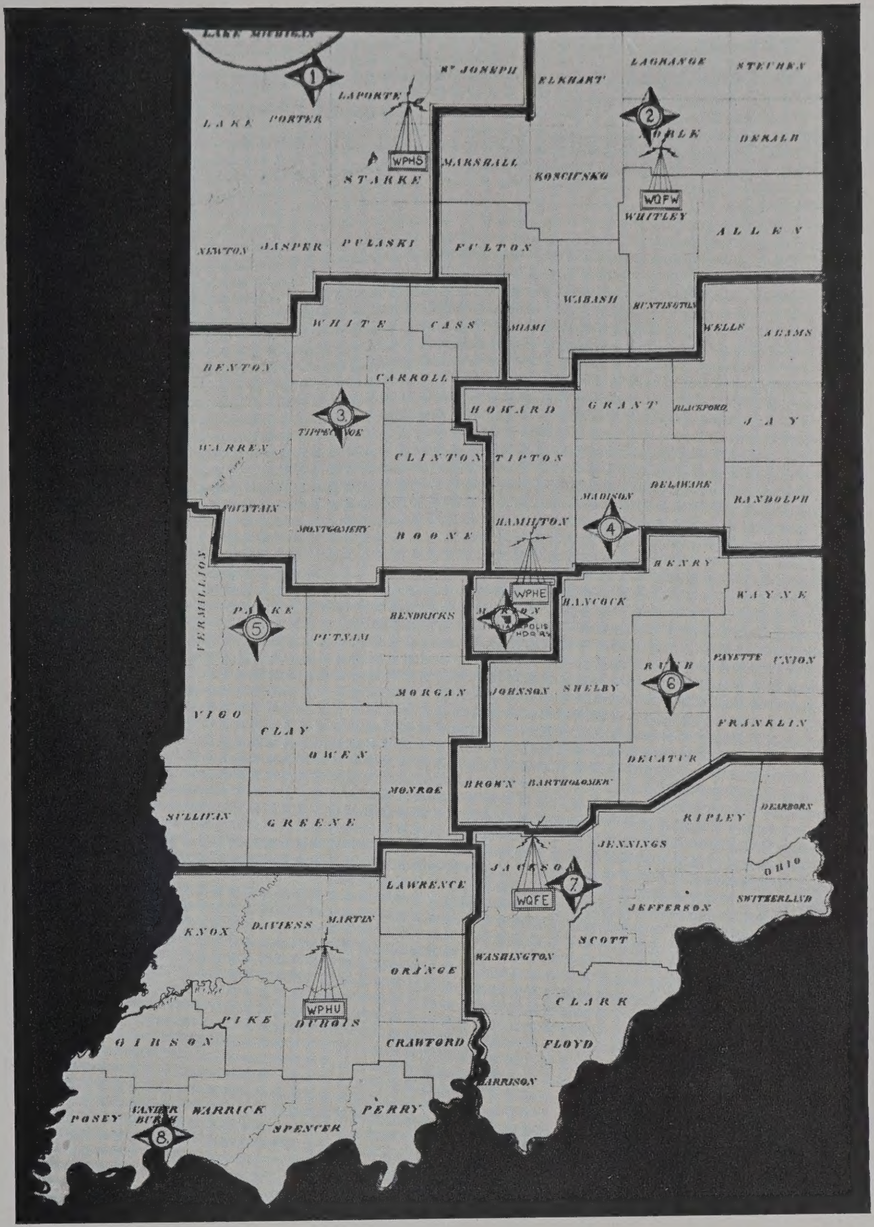
During 1936 and 1937, the arson section investigated 135 fires of alleged suspicious origin and determined their cause. A number of arrests were made and convictions gained in the prosecution of arsonists.

A report of every fire in Indiana is sent to the statistical section, where the value and type of property loss, the amount of insurance carried by the property owner, and various other items are tabulated. All of these subdivisions of the Fire Marshal's office work hand in hand with various fire underwriters operating in the state, whose revenues in turn aid in sustaining the budget of the Fire Marshal's office.

The State Athletic Commission, of which Sam Murbarger is the commissioner, issues all licenses for professional wrestling and boxing in Indiana, and prescribes the regulations by which those sports shall be conducted. Deputy commissioners and inspectors supervise such competition in the state and maintain the standards set by the commission. The license of any promoters, referees, judges, seconds, timekeepers, doctors and all other officials connected with the competition may be revoked by the Commissioner. The Commissioner reserves the right to appoint the referees, judges and all other officials in any wrestling or boxing contest under its jurisdiction.

Ticket sales and ticket taking are rigidly supervised. The wrestling holds and boxing rules are definitely set forth and may not be transgressed without penalty. The aim of the commission is to safeguard the health of the contestants, keep the sport clean and honest and insure a successful show to the people who patronize it.

In order to centralize and coordinate all the complex divisions of the safety problem, the 1937 General Assembly, among much other safety legislation, created a State Committee on Safety. It


LAKE MICHIGAN
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ST JOSEPH
ELKHART
LAGRANGE
STEUBEN
LAPORTE
LAKE
PORTER
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NOBLE
DEKALB
WPHS
MARSHALL
KOSCIUSKO
STARKE
WQFW
WHITLEY
ALLEN
NEWTON
JASPER
PULASKI
FULTON
WABASH
HUNTINGTON
WHITE
CASS
MIAMI
WELLS
ADAMS
BENTON
CARROLL
HOWARD
GRANT
BLACKFORD
JAY
3
TIPPECANOE
WARREN
CLINTON
TIPTON
DELAWARE
RANDOLPH
FOUNTAIN
MADISON
MONTGOMERY
BOONE
HAMILTON
4
HENRY
VERMILLION
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HANCOCK
WAYNE
PARKE
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HENDRICKS
MARION
INDIANAPOLIS HDQ'RS
PUTNAM
FAYETTE
UNION
RUSH
6
MORGAN
JOHNSON
SHELBY
VIGO
CLAY
FRANKLIN
OWEN
DECATUR
MONROE
BROWN
BARTHOLOMEW
SULLIVAN
GREENE
RIPLEY
DEARBORN
JENNINGS
OHIO
LAWRENCE
JACKSON
7
WQFE
SWITZERLAND
JEFFERSON
KNOX
DAVIESS
MARTIN
SCOTT
WASHINGTON
ORANGE
WPHU
CLARK
PIKE
DUBOIS
GIBSON
CRAWFORD
FLOYD
HARRISON
POSEY
VANDERBURGH
WARRICK
PERRY
SPENCER
8

State Police Map of Indiana

Stars represent state police posts **Towers represent radio stations**

consists, ex-officio, of one member of the Public Service Commission and one member of the State Highway Commission, each of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, the state Director of Safety as chairman, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles and the secretary of the State Board of Health.

By law the duties of this safety committee are to examine the laws, rules and regulations adopted by other states or by any agency of the Federal government for the regulation, supervision, construction, equipment and operation of house cars and motor and other vehicles on public highways. From time to time, as may be deemed necessary to secure uniformity and reciprocity with other states, the committee may issue rules and regulations which will have the force and effect of law when they shall have been published and filed with the circuit court clerks.

By virtue of the various powers of this committee, conditions which demand immediate attention may be corrected at once and necessary measures taken to see that unnecessary loss of life and personal injury or property damage will be materially decreased as soon as demonstrable cause may be determined.

The challenging nature of public safety problems demands that every available facility be brought to bear in the most forceful and efficient manner by the department in order that the citizens of Indiana may live and work and play in the greatest possible degree of personal safety. It is to this humane and inspiring task that every agency in the division is dedicated.

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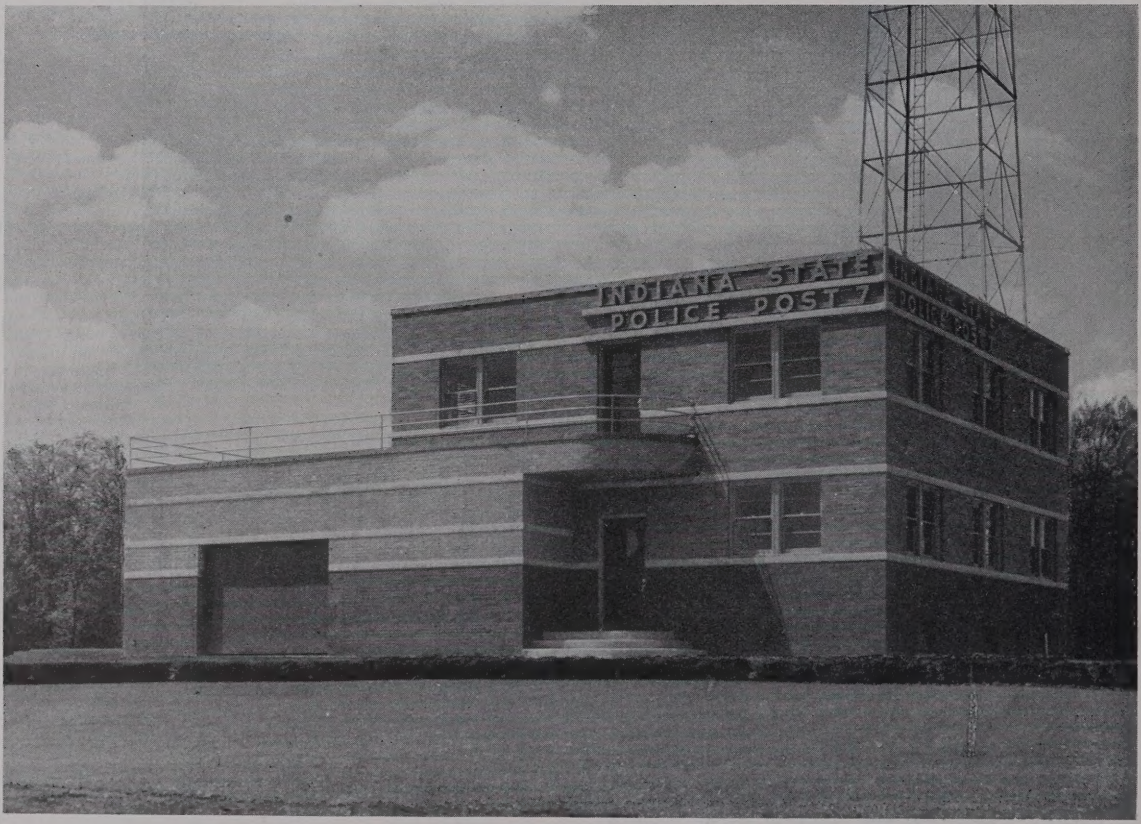
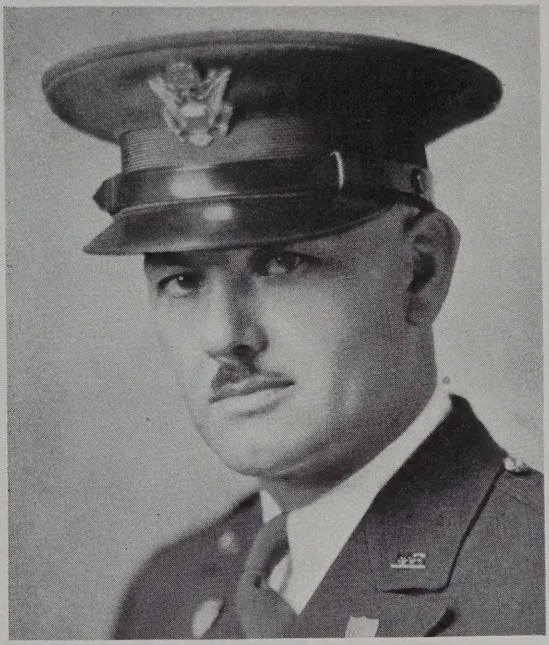


New Modern State Police Barracks at Seymour

Division of Adjutant General



ELMER F. STRAUB
Adjutant General

Robinson Hitchcock, *Executive*

ARMORY BOARD

Governor M. Clifford Townsend, *President** General D. Wray DePrez, *Chairman*
Elmer F. Straub,* *Secretary*

Norman L. Thompson Lieut-Col. Louis L. Roberts
A. C. Arnett Major Oliver H. Stout

* Ex-officio

- Indiana National Guard
- Naval Forces
- Armory Board
- Graves Registration
- Board of Control State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument
- Grand Army of the Republic
- United Spanish War Veterans
- Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Disabled American Veterans of World War
- Battle Flags Commission

Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Division of Adjutant General

Peace

The Adjutant General's department, a subdivision of the Executive Department, is charged with all administrative duties in connection with the military and naval forces of this state.

The present National Guard is the accomplishment of a program initiated and fostered by General George Washington immediately after the Revolutionary War. The militia system came into effect in Indiana during the period when Indiana was a part of the Northwest Territory, and the first Adjutant General was appointed in 1801. The present Adjutant General, Elmer F. Straub, was appointed in 1933.

The National Guard today is organized and maintained under the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended in 1921. Federal and state appropriations provide for all expenses in connection with the training and maintenance of the National Guard.

The Indiana Naval Forces, both a Federal and state unit, comes under the supervision of the Adjutant General. This force is trained during the summer on government ships, cruising on Lake Michigan. Regular drills are held throughout the year at the Michigan City and Indianapolis Naval Armories.

The National Guard of the United States, of which the Indiana National Guard is a part, is a component part of the United States Army. The National Defense Plan of this country calls for immediate mobilization of the National Guard in case of a major emergency. The units of the Indiana National Guard, which consist of Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, Medical Corps and Air Corps are thoroughly trained in their respective duties under supervision of Regular Army Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors assigned by the War Department. This trained force is available for duty upon call of the Governor within the state in case of an emergency such as flood, tornado, civil disturbance or other major disaster. Past experiences have proved that the National Guard and Naval Forces have been in a position to function immediately and efficiently upon call of the chief executive of this state.

The National Guard today in Indiana consists of 365 officers and 4,430 enlisted men. The strength of the Naval Forces is 42 officers and 396 enlisted men.

In addition to the duties relative to the military and naval forces of the state, the Adjutant Gen-

War

eral's department has charge of the administrative affairs and the administration of funds appropriated for the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Battle Flag Commission, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

Built by popular subscription as an everlasting shrine to all Hoosiers who died in battle before the World War, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was begun in 1887 and dedicated in 1901. Cost of the structure, located on the Circle in downtown Indianapolis, was $600,000.

Recognized as a wonderful piece of architecture, the monument measures 314 feet, six inches from the foundation. The beautiful statuary at the base includes two of the largest figures ever carved out of stone—the one on the east representing War, the one on the west, Peace. On the south are two heroic statues of an infantry and a cavalry scout. On the north are other statues of an artilleryman and a sailor.

Tablets over the north and south entrances give the number of men enlisted from Indiana in the Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American Wars and the casualties suffered in those conflicts. On the summit is a huge figure of Victory, 38 feet tall.

Cascades of flowing water beneath the statuary form large pools on the east and west. Bronze statues of Governor Oliver P. Morton, Governor James Whitcomb, and General William Harrison, the three War Governors, and General George Rogers Clark stand on the four segments between the pools and the steps.

Grand Army of the Republic

The Grand Army of the Republic is a fraternal, charitable organization of soldiers who served in the United States Army between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865. It was founded shortly after the Civil War at Decatur, Illinois, by Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson.

After the formation of the Decatur post, other G. A. R. units were organized in central Illinois, and, under the urging of Governor Oliver P. Morton, posts were started in Indiana. The first national G. A. R. encampment was held in Indianapolis in November, 1866.

Around 1870 the organization encountered a sharp decrease in membership in Indiana and finally it ceased functioning in the state. The Indiana organization of the G. A. R. was revived later and finally every county in Indiana was represented.

High-water mark of the Indiana membership was in 1889 and 1890, when the state enrollment totaled more than 28,000. The national membership during those years was 409,486. Since that time there has been a gradual decrease in the membership rolls.

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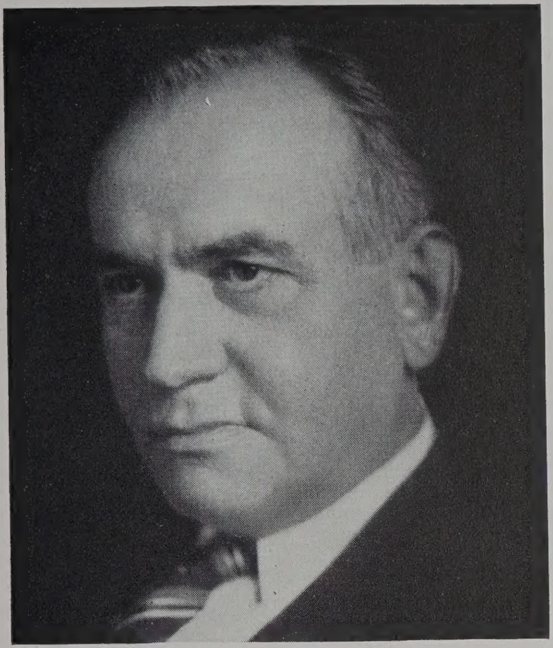
Division of Accounting and Statistics



WILLIAM P. COSGROVE
State Examiner

E. P. BRENNAN
Director of the Budget

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS

William P. Cosgrove, *State Examiner*
Otto K. Jensen, E. D. Farmer, *Deputy Examiners*
E. P. Brennan, *Director of the Budget*
Victor C. Gootee, *Assistant Director of the Budget*
Richard E. Strahlem, *Statistician, Editor Indiana Year Book*

STATE BUDGET COMMITTEE

W. P. Cosgrove,* *Secretary*
Walter S. Vermillion
Hobart Creighton
I. Floyd Garrott
Ernest C. Ropkey

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS

Governor M. Clifford Townsend*
William P. Cosgrove
Laurence F. Sullivan*

STATE BOARD OF CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

W. P. Cosgrove, *President*
Otto K. Jensen, *Treasurer*
E. D. Farmer, *Secretary*

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* Ex-officio

Division of Accounting and Statistics

The title, Division of Accounting and Statistics, was bestowed under the governmental reorganization program of 1933 upon what had long been known to the people of Indiana as the State Board of Accounts. As reorganized the division consists of five related bureaus:

1. State Board of Accounts. 2. Department of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices. 3. Budget Department. 4. Board of Certified Accountants. 5. Indiana Year Book Bureau.

In 1905 and 1906 an epidemic of defalcations in public offices raised a cry among taxpayers and honest officials for some means of control over the funds of public officers. The active support of two governors, J. Frank Hanly and Thomas R. Marshall, finally bore fruit during the term of Governor Marshall, and in February, 1909, a bill was introduced which ultimately established a Department of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices. A board composed of the Governor, the Auditor of State and the State Examiner (the latter a new position created by the law) was established to administer the new work. This board was called the State Board of Accounts and from it the department has since taken its name.

The work of the department is directly administered by the State Examiner, assisted by two deputy examiners, one appointed from each of the two major political parties. The law provides for a force of field examiners "subject to the order and direction of the State Examiner and . . . charged with . . . inspecting and examining accounts of any officer, ex-officer, institution or municipality." These field examiners are chosen by competitive examination and the staff is composed of an equal number chosen from each major party. Ordinarily one Republican and one Democrat are assigned to the examination of a public office. Upon completion of an examination a typewritten report is prepared and, after review, a copy is sent to the officer examined and one or more copies are filed with the Board of Accounts, where they are available for public inspection at any time.

It has been the custom of the several governors of Indiana, since the enactment of the public accounting law, to appoint men of experience in accounting and business to the offices of state and deputy examiners. In recent years these appointments have been made from within the department, men being appointed from the ranks of field examiners.

In March, 1921, it was made a part of the State Examiner's duties to prepare and submit a state budget report and state budget bill to the General Assembly. This involved determining amounts necessary and desirable for the operation of all state departments and institutions. As the number and functions of these departments increased, it became necessary to establish the office of Director of the Budget to relieve the State Examiner of direct participation in the growing task.

The Director of the Budget specializes in the work of preparation of budgets and supervision of expenditures of state offices under the guidance of the State Examiner.

All state departments, divisions, boards, bureaus, commissions, and institutions must, before each regular session of the General Assembly, submit a statement containing a report of expenditures of the two years previous and estimates of amounts needed in the two years to come.

The statements are reviewed and analyzed by the director and the budget committee (consisting of the State Examiner and four members of the General Assembly—two from each major political party). On the basis of these studies, recommendations are made and incorporated in a budget report and budget bill which are submitted to the General Assembly. The budget bill, when passed, establishes amounts which the various state offices shall be permitted to spend for future operations.

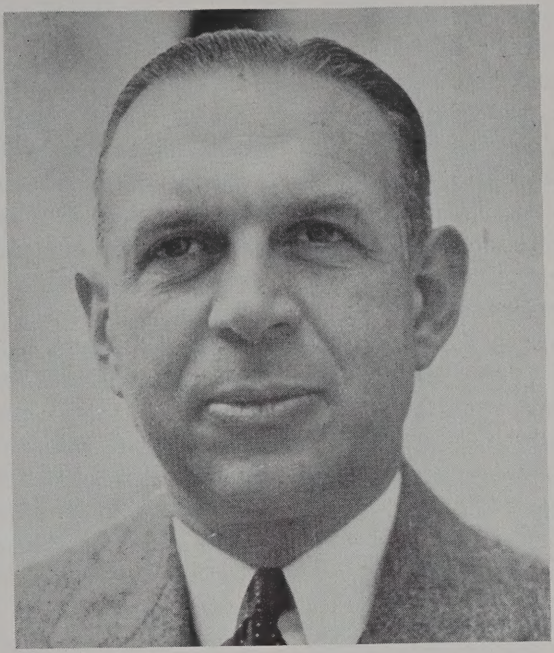
Needless to say, this impartial and impersonal consideration of the needs of the individual department results in a saving of many dollars which might be carelessly spent if each office was permitted to regulate its expenditures without supervision and without regard for the needs of other departments.

Also under the Division of Accounting and Statistics is the Board of Certified Accountants. This board, administered by the State Examiner and the two deputies, regulates the examination and licensing of persons who aspire to practice as Certified Public Accountants.

The board holds examinations twice yearly for applicants who meet the qualifications prescribed by law, issuing certificates or licenses to those who pass.

The Indiana Year Book section is charged with preparation and publication of the Indiana Year Book. This book contains the annual reports of all state departments.

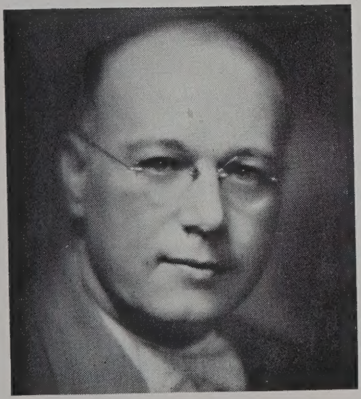
Alcoholic Beverages Division



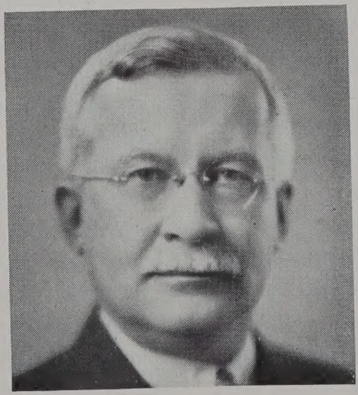
HUGH A. BARNHART
Excise Administrator

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE COMMISSION

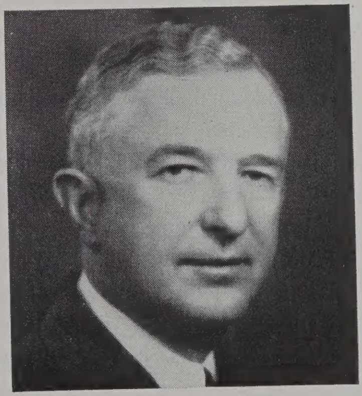
Hugh A. Barnhart, *Chairman*
Lowell H. Patterson, *Vice-Chairman*
Gaylord S. Morton
Richard A. Shirley
John F. Noonan, *Secretary*
Homer Stonebraker, *Supt. Excise Police*



Gaylord S. Morton



Lowell H. Patterson



Richard A. Shirley

Alcoholic Beverages Division

The legislature in 1933 enacted an Alcoholic Beverages Control Law, creating an Excise Department. This law made provision for the sale for consumption on the premises of malt and vinous beverages only, in restaurants, hotels and clubs. Spirituous beverages were confined to package sales by drug stores only. The power of issuing licenses was lodged solely with the Excise Director, who had very limited powers of revocation and whose revocation action could be appealed to local courts. Under this law the Excise Director was provided with no police force for enforcement and was dependent entirely on local police.

Repeal had come quickly and legislative and executive officers of state governments throughout the country had little experience to guide them in the enactment of laws to properly regulate and control the alcoholic beverage industry.

Laws throughout the country to control and regulate the sale of alcoholic beverages had to be framed and enacted promptly. As a result the 1933 Indiana law was found not to have sufficient "teeth" to make it effective and meet the needs.

The 1935 legislature enacted and put into effect immediately, with the approval of the Hon. Paul V. McNutt, Governor of Indiana, the present Alcoholic Beverages Act. Laws of other states were studied carefully for valuable data, as well as the surveys of the Rockefeller Institute of New York.

The present law became effective March 11, 1935. Under it a subdivision was created in the executive department of our state government to be known as the Alcoholic Beverages Division. This division consists of, first, the office of Excise Administrator, and second, the Alcoholic Beverage Commission of Indiana. Paul P. Fry was appointed Excise Administrator, and served in that capacity until he resigned May 1, 1937.

The Excise Administrator was made ex-officio chairman of the commission, which consists of four members, two appointed from each of the two major political parties. Under the present law the Excise Administrator is charged with all matters relating to the enforcement of the law, as well as the collection of fees and excise taxes.

The commission's duties pertain largely to the granting and revocation of permits and the promulgation of rules and regulations which may become supplemental to the law itself relating to certain subjects.

By a provision of the present law, local alcoholic beverage boards are established in all counties of the state. The members of each board are appointed; one by the mayor of the largest city or the county seat of the county, one by the board of county commissioners, and one by the commission. This board reviews all applications arising from its county as a fact-finding board. It is the commission's "eyes in the field," so to speak, which gathers information and submits it to the commission as a basis for commission action in the granting of licenses to retailers and dealers.

The Administrator has under his direct supervision fifty-four excise policemen in the field who are purely enforcement officers. In addition to these, he also has under his supervision four special investigators who report to him on trade practice matters only.

In addition to issuing permits to retailers and dealers, the commission also issues permits to breweries, distilleries, wholesalers, and port of entry permittees. The port of entry permittee deals with the importation of malt beverages only processed outside the borders of the state and has nothing whatever to do with the handling of spirituous or vinous beverages. All alcoholic beverages sold within the State of Indiana bear an excise tax, which tax is collected from the brewery, the port of entry permittee, and the liquor and wine wholesaler.

Under the present law, all license fees arising from permits issued to dealers and retailers throughout the state are distributed in their entirety back to local treasuries. Two-thirds of such fees go to city and county treasuries and the remaining one-third to school treasuries. All moneys coming from the collection of excise taxes and license fees paid by manufacturers and wholesalers go into the state general fund.

When the legislature convened at its regular session in 1937 under the administration of Governor M. Clifford Townsend, some amendments were passed. These were found to be necessary to strengthen the law and make it more workable with regard to certain features, but, generally speaking, this law has stood the test of existence with public approbation.

Hugh A. Barnhart, Rochester, became Excise Administrator under the present law by appointment of Governor Townsend on May 1, 1937.

State Probation Department

Mrs. Emery A. Scholl, *Director*

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

Solon C. Vial   Mrs. E. B. Bender   William Boggs   Mrs. Sara Ritter

Mrs. Emery A. Scholl, *Secretary*

Organized as an agency to stem crime at its source, the State Probation Department attempts by individualized treatment to salvage the good in an offender and return him to society properly adjusted. The probation system in Indiana takes into consideration background and environment and the emotional and physical condition of an offender, thereby enabling a judge to better determine whether an individual should be sent to prison or be given probation.

Probation officers for juveniles were made possible in Indiana in 1903 when the General Assembly enacted the Juvenile Court Law. The measure at first proved inadequate, however, for in most cases the same officer acted for both adults and juveniles. It was not until 1927 that the courts were empowered to appoint probation officers for adults.

The present State Probation Department was established along with a State Probation Commission under an act of the 1933 state legislature. The law provided for appointment by the Governor of a non-partisan commission to serve without pay and a state Probation Director to serve as chief executive officer of the department and secretary to the commission.

Indiana has ninety-four probation officers whose work during 1936 shows clearly their value to Indiana. Among a total of 3,063 children on probation in Indiana, only 140 were returned to institutions as probation failures. Only 205 of 7,949 adults failed to make a proper social adjustment after they were placed on probation. The value of the state's probation system is evident by a comparison of the $2.02 per capita average cost of probation supervision with the $259.10 average cost of committing offenders to an institution.

Mrs. Emery A. Scholl
Director

State Commission on Clemency

J. T. Arbuckle, *Chairman*

Jesse Yost   Mrs. Martha Crist Salb, *Secretary*

The State Commission on Clemency was created by an act of the 1933 General Assembly to consider petitions for pardons, paroles, and commutations of sentences of inmates of the state's penal institutions.

The commission is comprised of three members, one an Indiana State Prison Board trustee, another a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Reformatory, and the third is under-secretary to the Governor. Only two of the members can belong to the same political party.

Petitions of inmates serving indeterminate sentences are considered by the State Clemency Commission only when the minimum term has been served. Action taken on all cases is in the form of written recommendation to the Governor, stating the opinion of the commission as to the proper disposition of the case.

The commission is empowered to adopt rules and regulations from time to time to aid in the proper administration of the act. In 1935, the state legislature amended the law to create the position of special investigator, whose duties are designated by the commission.

Board of Public Printing

GOVERNOR M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND
AUGUST G. MUELLER
LAURENCE F. SULLIVAN
EMMA MAY
PARKE BEADLE, *Clerk*

The Board of Public Printing was created by the General Assembly of 1921 and is composed of ex-officio members—Governor M. Clifford Townsend being its president. Other members are August G. Mueller, Secretary of State; Laurence F. Sullivan, Auditor of State, and Miss Emma May, Reporter of the Supreme and Appellate Courts. The Governor is empowered to appoint a clerk, which the law mandates shall be a practical printer. Parke Beadle, former publisher and editor of Indiana newspapers, was appointed to this position in 1934.

It is the duty of the board to biennially let contracts for all printing and supplies paid for out of state funds. Orders are first placed with the clerk, who in turn issues requisitions to the contractors. All billings of the contractors are checked before being presented to the board for approval, and in no case does the Auditor of State issue a warrant until approval. The board meets monthly.

The State Board of Election Commissioners is closely associated with the Board of Public Printing, since the greater part of its work consists of printing and distribution of the state ballots. This board is composed of Governor M. Clifford Townsend, president; Judge W. W. Spencer, Democrat, and Judge Fred C. Gause, Republican. The appointive members are recommended by the state chairmen of the two leading political parties. Parke Beadle, clerk of the Board of Public Printing, is also clerk of the State Board of Election Commissioners. The election commissioners prepare copy for both the primary and general election booklets and interpret the law and make decisions for clerks of the circuit courts when a controversy arises. The clerk has charge of printing and distribution of all state ballots.

State Housing Board

THOMAS A. MOYNAHAN, *President*
DICK HELLER
JOHN K. JENNINGS
DR. THEODORE CABLE
HARVEY MORLEY
GEORGE E. LOMMELL
DR. VERNE K. HARVEY
WALTER E. STANTON, *Executive Secretary*

Created during the 1937 legislature to encourage and supervise low cost housing and slum clearance projects throughout Indiana, the State Housing Board to date has set up local housing authorities in nearly a score of Hoosier communities.

The Indiana Housing Authority Act (Chapter 207, Acts of 1937) pointed out that, as a matter of public policy, it had become necessary to recognize the existence of insanitary, inadequate, unsafe, and overcrowded housing accommodations throughout Indiana and that such conditions were a matter of public concern. The Housing Act set up the machinery whereby Indiana could take necessary steps to alleviate the housing situation and also take advantage of a $500,000,000 federal grant to be released over a three-year period.

Under the supervision of the State Housing Board, local five-man boards have been set up in Alexandria, Bluffton, Decatur, Delaware County, Jeffersonville, Lawrenceburg, New Albany, Newcastle, Kokomo, Vincennes, Dunkirk, Marion, Anderson, Fort Wayne, Richmond, Greenfield, Huntington, and Muncie. Indiana leads other states in the number of local housing authorities established.

Present State Housing Board officials include T. A. Moynahan, Indianapolis, president; Dr. Theodore Cable, Indianapolis, vice-president; Dick Heller, secretary to Governor Townsend; John Jennings, Indiana Director of the Works Progress Administration; Dr. Verne K. Harvey, director of the State Board of Health; Professor George Lommel of the Purdue University School of Engineering, and Harvey Morley, Angola, president of the Steuben County Planning Commission.

Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief

BOARD

Fred Hoke, *President*
Charles N. Dawson
Mrs. Grace Feightner
Dick Heller
Carl Blessing
T. A. Gottschalk
John K. Jennings
Dale Palmiter

The Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief was created by the state legislature to "adopt and execute such measures as it may deem necessary, wise or expedient to relieve the unemployed and to co-ordinate and assist the several agencies of the state which are engaged in the relief of the unemployed."

General functions of the commission since its inception have been allotment of federal funds for financing direct relief; budgeting local funds for financing direct relief and contributions to works programs; co-ordination of the Direct Relief Program with various works programs such as the CWA, FERA, and WPA, and co-ordination of the Direct Relief Program with special programs for categorical aids.

As a general rule most of the activities of the commission have been related to the carrying out of the various federal programs or for the relief of the unemployed. The first major activity of the commission was the supervision of the CWA program during the winter of 1933-1934. This program at its peak gave employment to more than 100,000 persons, the majority of whom were taken directly from the relief rolls.

The CWA program was replaced in April, 1934, by the FERA work relief program. The FERA work relief program reached its peak in the winter of 1934-1935, giving employment to approximately 56,000 persons from the relief rolls. In addition to FERA work relief, federal funds were distributed for direct relief to the townships which were unable to provide for the residual direct relief load from local funds. During this period the demands on the administrative services of the commission were tremendous.

In addition to supervision of the large FERA work relief program, the commission extended cooperative services to the township trustees for the investigation and supervision of direct relief cases. Administrative duties of the commission were reduced materially, however, following August, 1935. In that month the WPA work program was inaugurated as a separate administrative agency to replace the FERA. WPA employment was provided to approximately 86,000 persons during the 1935-1936 winter and resulted in greatly alleviating the direct relief problem.

The administrative duties of the commission were reduced further on September 30, 1935, by withdrawal of federal funds for direct relief purposes. The commission thereafter discontinued its functions in connection with the investigation of direct relief cases, but retained responsibility for the certification of workers for WPA employment.

In addition to certification of WPA workers, the activities of the commission during 1936 and 1937 were directed toward achieving a co-ordination of the direct relief program with the WPA program and with the other agencies assisting needy persons, such as the Department of Public Welfare, CCC, NYA, and similar organizations.

Other functions of the commission during 1936 and 1937 included extension of legal and legislative services, statistical services, and social work services, the supervision of the garden and food conservation program, and distribution of surplus commodities and commodities from WPA production projects.

Indiana State Employment Service

By an act of Congress in 1933, the United States Employment Service was created. Chief provisions were the establishment of individual state Employment Services by federal grants depending as to amount upon population. States were to furnish an equal sum. The act also provided for the acceptance by the state legislatures. This acceptance was effected by the Indiana Legislature February 14, 1935, and thus permanently established the Indiana State Employment Service. This Service is an affiliate of the United States Employment Service, the supervisory agency of employment offices throughout the nation.

Operating in conjunction is the National Re-employment Service, which assists in placement of workers for Public Works projects, Work Progress Administration, Bureau of Public Roads, and the State Highway Commission. Officials administer state and national services in order to assure greatest efficiency and highest co-operation in operating the Services.

Complete statistics are compiled in co-operation with employers and the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, and published in a monthly pamphlet, the Indiana Employment Review.

This Service is interested primarily in placing qualified persons in jobs with private industry. The Service, acting as a free employment agency, refers to employers qualified individuals. In this function, the Service gives no preference whatsoever because of social, religious, or political affiliations. The best interests of both employer and prospective employees are considered, and individualized placement assistance is given every applicant.

The State Employment Service is a clearance office for the labor market. And that means there is no geographical limit to its activities. A balance is sought, equalizing labor surpluses in one region, and shortages in others. This requires transfers from occupations or industries with surpluses to those facing labor shortages. Naturally, during times of stress, local placement constitutes most of the activity. It is also necessary to control unusual migration into local labor markets, and by the clearance system, transfer job seekers to localities not so crowded.

Fourteen districts, with offices located in key cities, provide statewide coverage.

Central Purchasing Bureau

C. M. McAlpin, *Purchasing Agent*

The Central Purchasing Bureau of Indiana was created by an Act of the 1933 General Assembly. This Act specifies that the Central Purchasing Bureau shall handle the purchasing of all materials, supplies, merchandise, equipment, etc., for all state institutions, departments, board, bureaus, and commissions with the exception of the State Highway Commission, Purdue University, Ball Teachers' College, Indiana Teachers' College, Supreme and Appellate Courts, and such items as covered by the printing contract.

Since the creation of this Act the department has written master specifications covering quarterly groceries, quarterly dry goods, quarterly paints, queensware, and silverware, also master specifications covering meats for all institutions, the object of such specifications being to standardize on certain merchandise which enables the department to purchase in much greater volume at a great saving to the state.

Prior to these specifications each institution had its own separate specifications and naturally the quantities and buying power with each was small. Now the volume which is bought enables the state to secure rock bottom prices for all divisions and enables the vendor to contact one office in order to sell the state, where previously there were some thirty to thirty-five offices to contact.

Through the co-operation of the State Board of Accounts each institution was assigned a certain sum out of its budget to be used as a rotary fund to enable each institution to discount all invoices.

All purchases must be made by requisition upon the purchasing bureau. With purchasing thus centralized, the state enjoys savings through volume buying, reduced costs of administration and a specialized knowledge of purchasing problems.

The department is directed by a State Purchasing Agent and clerical staff who are appointed by the Governor. The Central Purchasing Bureau replaced what was known as the Joint Purchasing Committee, which was made up of members of the boards of the various institutions.

In addition to making it the duty of the Purchasing Agent to represent all departments and institutions except the highway and judiciary departments, the law requires that the Purchasing Agent be informed as to market prices, reasonable values, and cost of supplies and materials. It is his duty to make up specifications and to notify bidders and do all things necessary for the securing of advantageous bids.

The law gives the Purchasing Agent authority, with the consent of the Governor, to establish rules and regulations governing the making of requisitions and purchases.

INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Division of Supervision of State Institutions

THURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK, *Supervisor*

SUPERVISORY STAFF

J. D. HULL, *Supervisor of Farms*
MAX KERCHER, *Garden and Orchard Assistant*
GEORGE SLATER, *Dairy Assistant*
E. TOM HANNAGAN, *Sales Superintendent*
RICHARD W. WALL, *Production Superintendent*
HARRY H. WISSEL, *Chief Accounting Clerk*
J. M. MCCASLIN, *Statistician*
HETTIE V. DUNKIN, *Employment Secretary*

When Governor M. Clifford Townsend early in 1937 established the Division of Supervision of State Institutions, in the Executive Department, and appointed Thurman A. Gottschalk, state senator, supervisor, with the additional duties of being state Welfare Administrator, he instituted a new progressive era in the management of the state benevolent, correctional, and mental institutions. This move brought to the state institutions all the supervisory advantages of the state Department of Public Welfare and caused to be established in conjunction with that department a staff of co-ordination experts working directly under Mr. Gottschalk. Among the common services now to be received by the state institutions as the result of the new program of co-ordination are the following:

1. General supervision of children's institutions by the Children's Division of the State Welfare Department.
2. General supervision of penal and correctional institutions by the Welfare Division of Corrections.
3. General supervision of state hospitals for mental and nervous diseases.
4. Central supervision of institutions' industries and the sale of their products.
5. Co-ordination of planting, production, harvesting, canning, and storing of products raised on 15,000 acres of state-operated farm lands.
6. Central supervision and expansion of parole supervision.
7. Central operation of a classification, education, and welfare program for inmates of institutions.
8. Welfare investigation and follow-up reports on institutional inmates.
9. Central supervision of building plans and appropriations.
10. Central budget control and standard accounting practices.
11. Common legal and statistical services.
12. Central purchasing and procurement.

Indiana has twenty state-owned and supervised institutions supported by public funds and housing a population of more than 20,000 men, women, and children. Five are classed as hospitals for those who are mentally ill; two are for the feebleminded; one for the epileptics; two are correctional schools for wayward and delinquent children; two are prisons for adults; one is a reformatory for young men; one is a correctional institution without walls, where misdemeanants are held; two are institutions for the blind, a school for children and a board of industrial aid for blind adults; one is a home for the children of veterans of American wars; one is a home for Indiana veterans of American wars; and one is a school for the training of deaf and mute children.

Except for a decade of penny-wise foolishness, during which the plants and programs of the state institutions were treated in miserly fashion and starved into decadence, Indiana has stood as one of the most forward-looking states in the Union in regard to her treatment of the unfortunates and delinquents. Dating back to the days of the Rappites of the New Harmony settlement, whose sons helped write the Constitution of this great mid-western state, and the days of the early Quakers, who fathered social reforms of every character, Indiana has taken leadership in the adoption and development of social improvements.

Indiana's penal code as it is being administered in relation to paroles, industrial supervision, and management today, now more than ever before, conforms to the State Constitution, which says: ". . . no persons confined in jails shall be treated with unnecessary rigor; that no cruel and inhuman punishment shall be inflicted . . ." and that it shall be the duty of the General Assembly ". . . to form a penal code founded upon the principles of reformation and not vindictive justice."

Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home

L. A. Cortner, *Superintendent* Knightstown, Indiana

TRUSTEES

Elmer W. Sherwood, Bloomfield
Tom McConnell, Fowler
H. Nathan Swaim, Indianapolis
Mrs. Edith Jackson, Indianapolis

Children of veterans who saw service in the wars of the United States or in the regular army, navy, marine or nurse corps are cared for in a splendid institution, the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home at Knightstown. The children must be under sixteen years of age, normally healthy, and destitute of means of support or education. The veteran must have been honorably discharged and a resident of Indiana.

The Home is located two miles south of Knightstown. Its thirty brick and frame buildings occupy two hundred eighty-seven acres. Approximately one thousand children can be cared for here.

A regular grade and high school course is given the children, and, in addition, they are taught a useful trade in which they are interested.

The school numbers among its alumni men and women who have become notably prominent and successful in the world of business and art. One graduate is chief of the promotional staff of the Bell Telephone Company in New York City; another has climbed the ladder of success in the theatre and is now an internationally known movie star. Several have become writers of fame and many have been successfully engaged in varied fields of commerce. In fact, it is an exception to hear of a former student of the school who has not made good. The staff of the school is carefully selected and only those of the greatest ability and the highest degree of professional integrity are employed as teachers and attendants. This is done to insure the children of our war veterans an opportunity to grow into healthy, normal, happy, self-sustaining men and women.

Children living in the Home are given an opportunity to improve their social welfare. Organizations like those in every school in the state are encouraged on the campus. Girl and Boy Scouts, student newspaper, inter-scholastic contests, 4-H Club, class organizations, athletic teams, and church organizations all contribute to the building of personality and character to the end that graduates are fitted for membership in an average community.

Indiana State Soldiers' Home

COLONEL IRVIN C. BAUMAN, *Commandant* LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

MRS. C. C. BASSETT, Goodland
ED SOLLER, LaFayette
THOMAS J. BEASLEY, LaFayette
GEORGE HUISH, East Chicago
JOSEPH R. HARRISON, Columbia City

On the banks of the Wabash, the state maintains an institution for the care of Indiana veterans honorably discharged after service in any branch of the defense departments of the United States. The institution, which is known as the Indiana Soldiers' Home, is located on State Road 43 about four miles north of LaFayette and three miles southwest of the famous Tippecanoe Battle Ground. Its structures are located on a tract of 232 acres. The site of the Home is a beautiful one on a wooded hilltop, overlooking the Wabash valley. It is a shaded, peaceful setting, just the sort to give comfortable domicile to Indiana veterans. Its many streets and rows of neat, white cottages have soothing effect upon the shattered nerves of those who wander here, away from the battles of the work-a-day world and free from the worries and cares of everyday life.

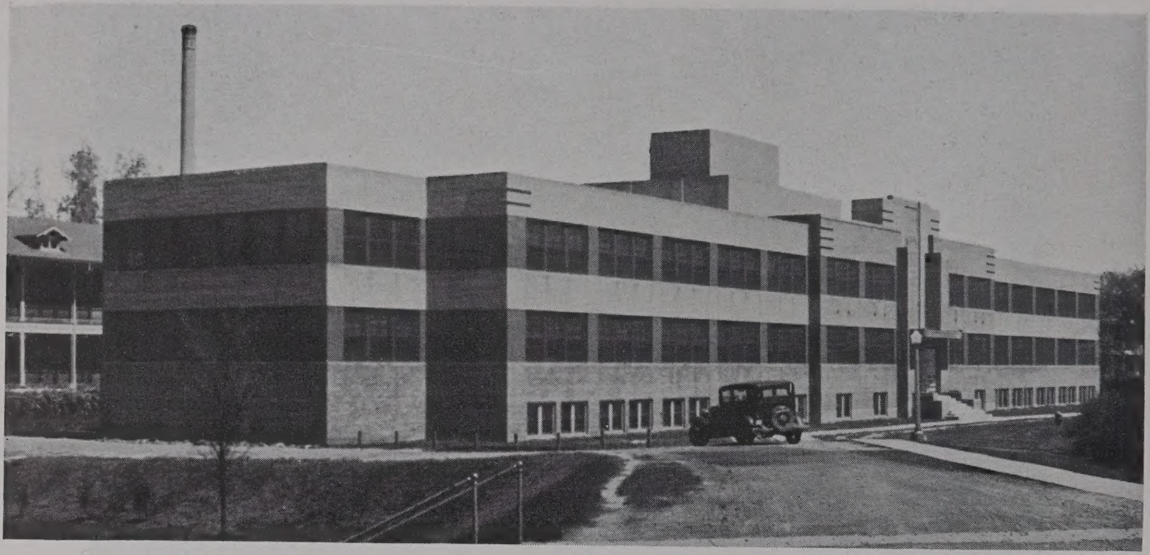
Wives and widows of war veterans, who are past 45 years of age and have been married for more than two years prior to application for admission to the Home, are also cared for here. In some instances, where the need is great, widows of Spanish-American and World War veterans under 45 years of age may be received. Applicants must be residents of Indiana for at least two years immediately preceding application.

When a person has been a resident of the Home for ninety days, his residence is established and he is permitted to leave on a ninety-day furlough and can extend the leave for an additional ten days, if desired. Or if he desires to leave to take up his residence elsewhere, he is permitted to do so.

The United States Government pays into the State Treasury $120 per annum for each soldier maintained at the Home. Residents of the Home who receive government assistance are required to furnish their own clothing, but food and medical care are provided, and for those not on pension, clothing is also provided. The Home has a capacity of about one thousand persons.

An exhibit of oil paintings of the Union Army generals of the Civil War, the most complete in the world, is housed at the Soldiers' Home. Admirable likenesses of President Lincoln and General Grant and others are hung in the library and are preserved with reverence, for they are the work of a former resident of the Home.

Indiana State Sanatorium



DR. J. V. PACE, *Superintendent* ROCKVILLE, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

HARRY DAVIS, Crawfordsville
MRS. HATTIE R. BROWN, Dana
EUGENE C. WHARF, Vincennes
DR. JAMES H. STYGALL, Indianapolis

In other years, persons suffering with tuberculosis were forced to seek a drier, higher altitude before they could hope for cure. Many times it was necessary for them to remain in that climate after their cure was perfected, for return to the lower lands of the country presaged a relapse. But Indiana has proved that cure for this dread disease can be had within the confines of the state. Since 1911, more than 5,000 cases of tuberculosis have been treated in the institution known as the Indiana State Sanatorium. The institution is located on State Road 36, just three and a half miles from Rockville. Its 504 acres, a beautiful site in the rolling lands of Parke county, provide a picturesque setting for the buildings of the Sanatorium. The majority of the persons treated here have been cured and restored to useful lives. Most of them would otherwise never have regained their health.

Patients suffering with recoverable pulmonary tuberculosis, residents of Indiana, are treated in this institution. Preference is given to indigents and none other can be cared for until all such applications have been accepted. Patients here are given the very best medical and nursing care. The staff of physicians has had years of experience. Detailed records are kept of each patient's progress and numerous X-ray examinations are made. Many patients are given the advantage of artificial pneumo-thorax treatments or other lung collapse procedures, when these are advisable. A well equipped out-patient department offers the public who cannot afford to pay an opportunity to come on Monday and Thursday afternoons of each week for examination. There is no charge for this other than $1.00 for X-ray film. The township trustee signs a prescribed blank so the patient can receive this service, and report is made to the patient's home physician only.

Patients are discharged when they are cured or when they have reached the point where they can successfully continue the treatment at home. The waiting list is so large that patients cannot remain indefinitely nor can they stay when they do not make progress. The institution is on a par with the best sanatoria in the country. A new hospital wing erected under combined state and federal grants gives the institution a total capacity of 300 beds.

Indiana Girls' School

DR. KENOSHA SESSIONS, *Superintendent* INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

MRS. JOHN W. KERN, SR., Indianapolis
MRS. BERNICE GRAMES, Oxford
MRS. D. L. BARNHART, Goshen
MRS. FRANCES BEADLE, LaFayette

The leadership for education of delinquent girls has rested for more than a quarter of a century in Indiana. The Indiana Girls' School, which is located close to Indianapolis, has, in the thirty-one years it has been operated, cared for more than three thousand girls. Statistics prove that far more than half the girls who have been trained here have become good and law-abiding citizens, and some of them have even attained fame in a national scope. Disproving the assertion that training schools are feeders to the state prisons is a survey conducted by the Indiana Women's Prison. The survey was made over a period of three years and covered 616 admissions. It was found that barely one and one-half per cent of the total admissions had ever been inmates of the Girls' School, and at the time the survey was made only one woman in the prison had ever been in the Girls' School. In only three instances in the entire history of the school have girls come to the institution whose mothers had been inmates of the school at one time. Thus, the program proves its merit.

Girls who come to the Girls' School on commitment from the courts come, in the majority of cases, from homes broken by death or divorce. Seventy-five per cent of the inmates of the institution are so listed and fifty per cent of them come from homes broken by divorce.

Since the majority of the girls who leave the Girls' School marry, their education, in addition to the regular schooling they receive, tends toward home economics and domestic science. They are taught to wash and iron, cook and bake, sew, and perform all domestic duties. They are exceptionally good cooks, since their training in this line is very intensive. They make good wives and mothers, due to their training here. In addition to the essentials of home-making, the girls are given encouragement to express themselves through the fine arts, sketching, painting, drawing, fine sewing, and the like. They are provided with things of color which are attractive to them, since their lives before coming to the school usually were drab. The parole record at the Girls' School over a period of the last ten years shows that 89 per cent of the girls made good on parole and only 11 per cent failed.

Indiana Boys' School

Dr. E. Millard Dill, *Superintendent* Plainfield, Indiana

TRUSTEES

Lewis P. Urschel, North Manchester
Clyde Strait, Hartford City
Glen Hoovermale, Danville
Leo Emmelman, Indianapolis

In the splendid institution known as the Indiana Boys' School, located at Plainfield, Indiana has one of the best institutions of its kind in the country. Here a program of training and education for the boy who has never been able to adjust himself to the rules and regulations of society is followed. Every boy who comes to the institution through the courts of the state is given individual attention and a kindly interest is shown in his problems. A complete grade and high school course, under the supervision of the State Department of Public Instruction, is afforded the boys. An opportunity is also afforded every one to learn a trade, so that when he has finished the term at the school he can be self-supporting. Trades in which instruction is given include printing, baking, cooking, bricklaying, barbering, and various shop courses. Thorough instruction in band music is given to interested and capable boys. The Boys' School Band has won the state high school band contest in its class and has won honors in the national high school band contests for two years.

Boys are committed to the school until they shall have reached twenty-one years of age, unless released sooner by the Board of Control. The average stay of the boys at the school is two years. At the present time, the rules formulated by the Board of Control for the release of the boys provide that a boy can gain his freedom, on parole, in sixteen months, by good conduct. Boys may be returned at any time for violation of parole or the lack of a proper home while under the age of twenty-one. The board may discharge boys over the age of eighteen who have been on parole for one year, if they have made satisfactory progress.

The average attendance at the school during the past year was 560 and since the institution has a capacity of 450, it is always crowded. Some prominent men of the country who have been inmates of the Boys' School and have made exceptionally good since leaving it speak in the highest terms of the program adopted by the school and of the opportunity it affords boys who are committed there. In many instances, the education of the boy would have been most limited without the stay at the school.

Indiana State School for the Deaf

Jackson A. Raney, *Superintendent* — Indianapolis, Indiana

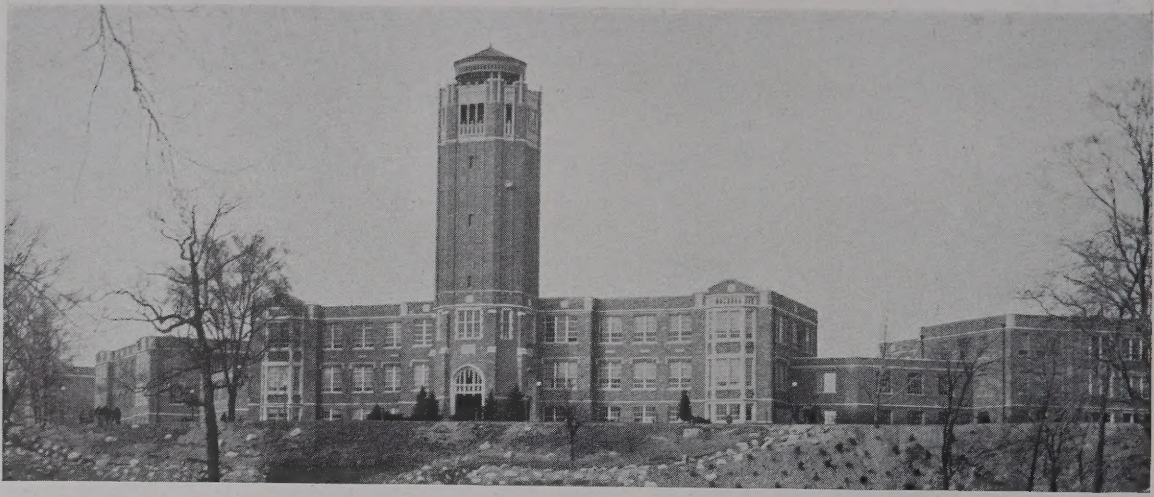
TRUSTEES

Dr. Ralph S. Chappell, Indianapolis
Drysdale Brannon, Marion
O. H. Keller, Winamac
John Rumsey, Moores Hill

The visitor to the Indiana State School for the Deaf is impressed with the happy countenances of the children who are pupils at the school. Bright, smiling faces are the order, and happiness and contentment pervade the atmosphere. A child who has never heard a sound nor spoken a word is transformed, at this school, within a short time, from a shy, backward child, handicapped through inability to understand other children, to a nearly normal, confident, happy child. For here children are taught to speak and to read the lips of others, so that normal conversation can be carried on between children who cannot hear but who have been taught to understand. The accomplishments of the school border on the miraculous, for these sensitive children, many of them gifted with great talent and ability, are given the opportunity to associate with more fortunate people and to assume positions in the ordinary walks of life. So complete is the present course of training that infants are taught their kindergarten courses, grow up to pass through the regular grade and high school, and even go on to college. Campus activities, such as clubs and social organizations, are fostered here as at any school, and these children lead as normal a life as is possible for persons handicapped with loss of hearing.

Industrial courses in the school are emphasized for the children so as to prepare them for lucrative employment when they complete the school term. Boys are given an opportunity to become proficient in several different trades; these include printing, woodwork, mechanical drawing, floriculture, vocational agriculture, and upholstering. Girls are also taught home economics, domestic science, beauty culture, needlework, and art.

Indiana State School for the Blind



Robert Lambert, *Superintendent* Indianapolis, Indiana

TRUSTEES

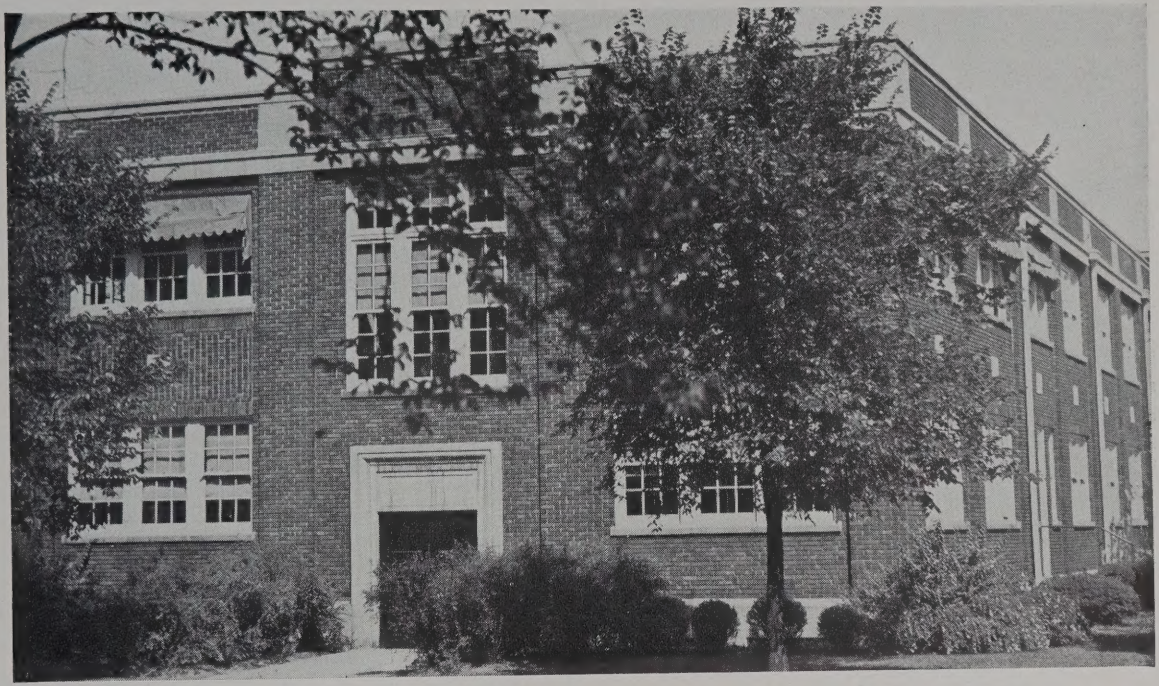
F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis
Albert Stump, Indianapolis
E. O. Snethen, Indianapolis
Orville Meredith, Marion

The most handicapped people in the world, the blind, are given every care and consideration by Indiana humane institutions. Blind children are educated and trained at the Indiana State School for the Blind, at Indianapolis. This school might be referred to as mankind's desire to help those so pitifully afflicted with the loss of sight. Splendid modern buildings and unusually beautiful grounds make the School for the Blind one of the finest of our state institutions. Children who are students here are taught to read Braille and through this system they obtain regular grade and high school courses of instruction. They learn, too, piano tuning, broom making, weaving, caning, domestic science, singing, instrument playing, and many things of this kind. Some of the students here in other years have become famous in the field of music, even to the radio and concert stage; but despite all the education and training there is little, after all, that can be done for these afflicted people to enable them to earn a living in any but very limited, and poorly paid, fields.

The school is maintained by the state, and board, lodging, tuition, and laundry are provided. Children are discharged from the school at the completion of the regular course of study or at the age of twenty-one. They may, however, be discharged at any time they fail to make progress.

The Indiana State School for the Blind was established by the legislature of 1846, which made an appropriation for the purchase of a site for the school. This was prompted by interest evoked in the education of the blind after James M. Ray of Indianapolis, had been invited to attend the exercises at the School for the Blind in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1844. Mr. Ray was deeply impressed by the work of the pupils and desired the same advantages for the blind children of Indiana. On October 1, 1847, the school for blind children was opened in a rented building. Nine pupils were present and twenty-five were enrolled during the year. A three-story brick building was erected in 1848 and in 1850 the main building was completed and occupied by the school. These first buildings were located at North and Meridian streets in Indianapolis, and in 1923 a new site was selected and the new and present school was occupied in 1930.

Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind



C. D. Chadwick, *Executive Secretary* Indianapolis, Indiana

TRUSTEES

F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis
Albert Stump, Indianapolis
E. O. Snethen, Indianapolis
Orville Meredith, Marion

Education for the adult blind of the state is given by the Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind at Indianapolis. Adults with lost or impaired vision are given assistance by this institution to prepare them to make a living in an honorable and compensative manner. To accomplish this, a practical education in practical lines, as well as remunerative employment, is given to aid such persons to become useful and independent citizens.

Blind adults, legal residents of the state, of good character and normal mentally, are eligible for admission. The institution is entirely state-maintained through appropriation of $30,000 annually by the legislature. The board is permitted to use any receipts or earnings that may accrue from the operation of the workshops and the school and from the sale of products made under its supervision. Persons who work in the shops are paid suitable wages. A field service is maintained for the instruction of men and women in their homes, so as to enable them to become independent by education. This instruction includes reading, writing, typewriting, embossing, and home industries, such as sewing, knitting, crocheting, chair caning, weaving, broom-making, etc. The agents are also called upon to help with the problems of the blind and to co-operate with the individuals or organizations in making plans for their welfare. The agent is further authorized to co-operate with the Board of Health and relief organizations in the prevention of blindness; to investigate new cases of blindness in children or newly-blinded adults or persons with failing sight; to arrange for medical attention and for material assistance whenever necessary; to give his assistance in securing entrance of such persons into appropriate institutions, and to aid in securing employment for the adult blind.

The Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind was created by an act of the legislature of 1915, which provided for the appointment of a board and for the maintenance of the institution. The legislature in 1921 gave authority for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building.

Indiana Village for Epileptics

Dr. W. C. Van Nuys, *Superintendent* Newcastle, Indiana

TRUSTEES

Lee Vellom, Saltillo
Oren Cromer, Delaware County
L. Marshall Vogler, Hope
Mrs. Lillian Douglas, Greensburg

The legislature of 1905 made possible the establishment of a Village for Epileptics for the scientific treatment, care, education, and employment of persons in the state suffering with epilepsy. The institution was established near Newcastle on a tract of 1,334 acres, extending about two miles from east to west and one mile from north to south. The Blue River valley, about one mile in width, passes from north to south through the center of the site.

Before the establishment of the Village, epileptic persons were confined in mental hospitals and the treatment of the epileptics was not directed. Now, however, definite treatment is accorded those patients who can be benefited. In many instances persons are so helped that they are enabled to go on visits to relatives who are able and willing to accept the responsibility for their care. Sometimes patients are discharged from the institution when their mental and physical condition justifies it.

Admittance to the institution is gained through the circuit courts of the state. Petition for admission may be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court in the county in which the patient has legal residence and who is believed suffering with epilepsy. The judge of the court then appoints two medical examiners who report to the judge in writing after conducting an examination into the history and case of the person seeking admittance. The judge may appoint additional witnesses if he desires, but if, in his opinion, the person is afflicted with epilepsy he orders him committed to the institution.

Patients are provided with clothing by the family or, in the case of an indigent, by the township trustee. But the institution furnishes food, lodging and medical care at the expense of the state.

The Village is the colony type of institution planned for an ultimate minimum capacity of 1,250 patients and which could be increased to 1,500 or 1,800 without alteration of the general plan.

The Village cares for about 928 patients at the present time. The latest figures show this population to be divided between 539 men and 389 women patients. Indiana is one of the first states in the Union to separate the epileptic, insane, and feeble-minded patients and to provide custodial care and education for them.

Fort Wayne State School

DR. W. F. DUNHAM, *Superintendent* FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

JOHN W. KITCH, Plymouth
WILLIAM B. BARR, Bluffton
EARL LEAS, Waterloo
MRS. REX EMERICH, Kendallville

Indiana has two institutions for the care of its feeble-minded residents. The oldest and best established of these institutions is the Fort Wayne State School at Fort Wayne. Feeble-minded children between the ages of six and sixteen are cared for here, as are women between the ages of 16 and 45. Men patients are housed and cared for at Muscatatuck Colony, Butlerville. Plans are under way now for the improvement of this Colony and in the near future it is planned to send all feeble-minded residents of the state, regardless of age or sex, living south of Indianapolis to the Muscatatuck Colony and those residing north of Indianapolis to the Fort Wayne school. Already two new dormitories and a power house are under construction at Butlerville and a complete building program will be finished within four years.

A splendid program of education is now followed at the Fort Wayne School, where 1,900 feeble-minded children and women are housed. Nine hundred of these patients are students in the school, and while the mental capacity of many of these children varies between the age of one and seven years, every encouragement is given them to develop whatever mentality is theirs. Some remarkable and outstanding progress has been made with a number of these children. In many cases they have unusual talent in fine arts and every opportunity is afforded them to develop this talent.

Muscatatuck Colony

DR. GEORGE E. DENNY, *Superintendent* BUTLERVILLE, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

FLOYD JAMES, Scottsburg
FRANK PLASS, Vincennes
EDWARD VEHSLAGE, Seymour
FRED WHITEHOUSE, Columbus

Central State Hospital

Dr. Max A. Bahr, *Superintendent* Indianapolis, Indiana

TRUSTEES

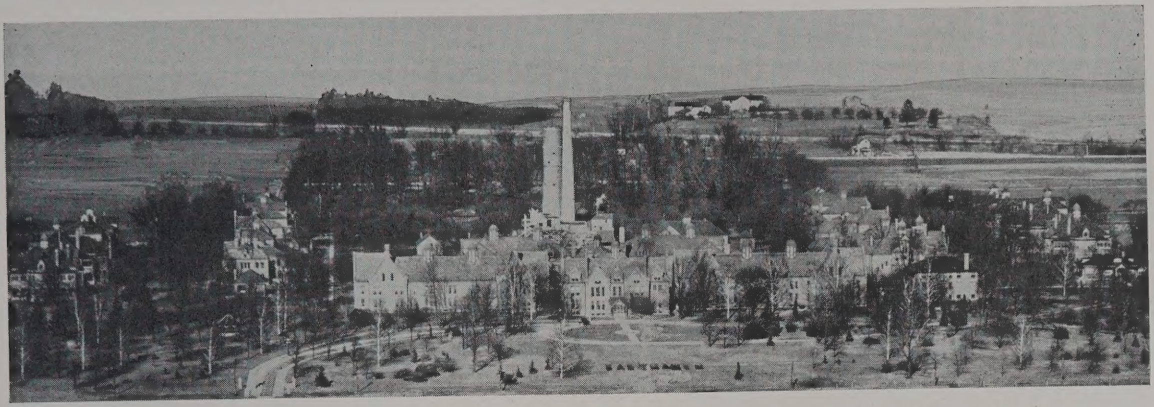
Wallace O. Lee, Indianapolis
William O. Storen, Scottsburg
Charles B. Jenkins, Noblesville
Dr. Antonio Giorgi, Gary

Central State Hospital, the oldest of the state institutions for the mentally ill, was established by the legislature in 1844-45, but the first step in institutional care of the insane in the state was in the form of a Memorial to the legislature in 1832 by the seventh Conference of Charities. Construction on the building was begun in 1846 and the first patient was admitted November 21, 1848. From time to time, the legislature has increased the capacity of the hospital by the addition of new buildings, but the men's building will soon be abandoned and a cottage-type residence substituted. Three of these cottages have already been constructed and four or five more are planned.

Indiana has pioneered in mental therapy and has established the most progressive and modern system for care of the mentally afflicted. Central State was the first hospital in America to develop the malarial blood serum treatment for paresis. When the Austrian, Wagner Von Juregg, was awarded the Nobel prize in 1925 for the discovery of this treatment, Doctor Bahr, superintendent at Central State for more than forty years, had been using this malarial treatment for the cure of paresis in co-operation with Von Juregg. Further research has been done in regard to rheumatic brain and heart disorders and to trace the cause of brain diseases to other physical ailments by Doctor Bahr and his assistants. Many doses of malarial blood have been shipped all over the state to physicians and hospitals and the treatments given with this blood have resulted in many cures without hospitalization in one of the state mental hospitals.

Central State Hospital has established a fine record of cure in their patients. Approximately 35 to 40 per cent of all patients admitted are discharged as substantially recovered. The method of treatment includes the employment of men and women in the hospital's occupational therapy wards where the talents of the patient are encouraged. In the men's ward, woodworking, rug weaving, basket weaving, and painting are the chief interests and in the women's department, fine sewing and embroidery, knitting, crocheting, and quilting are interesting to a large number of women. Able-bodied patients are encouraged to engage in useful work in the garden, the shops or some other department of the hospital, since occupation and amusement are two of the chief therapeutic treatments. Amusements include dancing, card games, radio, and moving pictures.

Richmond State Hospital



DR. RICHARD SCHILLINGER, *Superintendent* RICHMOND, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

R. H. MCINTYRE, Newcastle
BERT NEWMAN, Milton
G. P. WAGNER, Jasper
MRS. MILO MEREDITH, Wabash

Richmond State Hospital was established by the General Assembly of 1883. The site was purchased August 9, 1883, and after 1887 some of the completed buildings were occupied by the School for Feeble-Minded Youth until the School was moved to Fort Wayne in July, 1890. On August 4, 1890, the first patient was admitted to the hospital.

The hospital has a capacity of 1,391 beds; 664 for men and 727 for women.

Logansport State Hospital

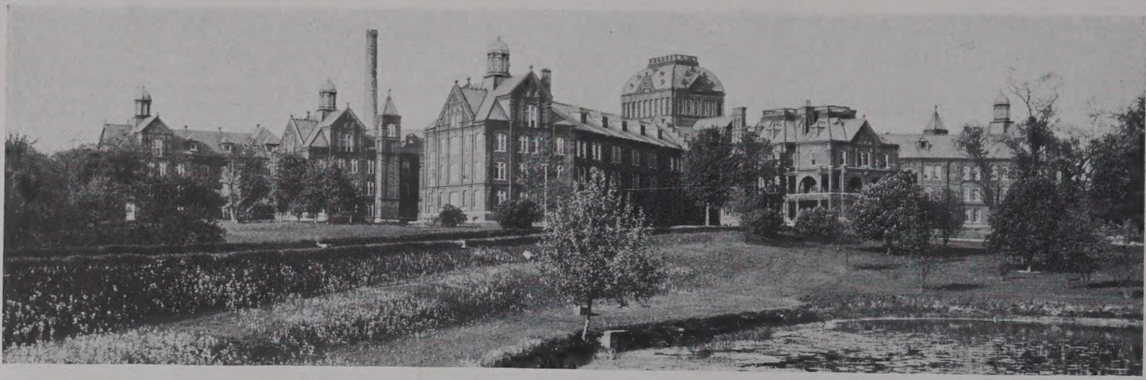
DR. C. L. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent* LOGANSPORT, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

WILLIAM PORTER, Logansport
LAWRENCE COREY, Delphi
WALLACE D. WOLFE, LaFayette
MRS. HERMAN STALKER, Winamac

Logansport State Hospital was established in 1883 and the first patients were received in July, 1888. Many new buildings have been erected since that time and additional ground for farm and garden operations has been purchased. The hospital grounds now comprise 909 acres.

Evansville State Hospital

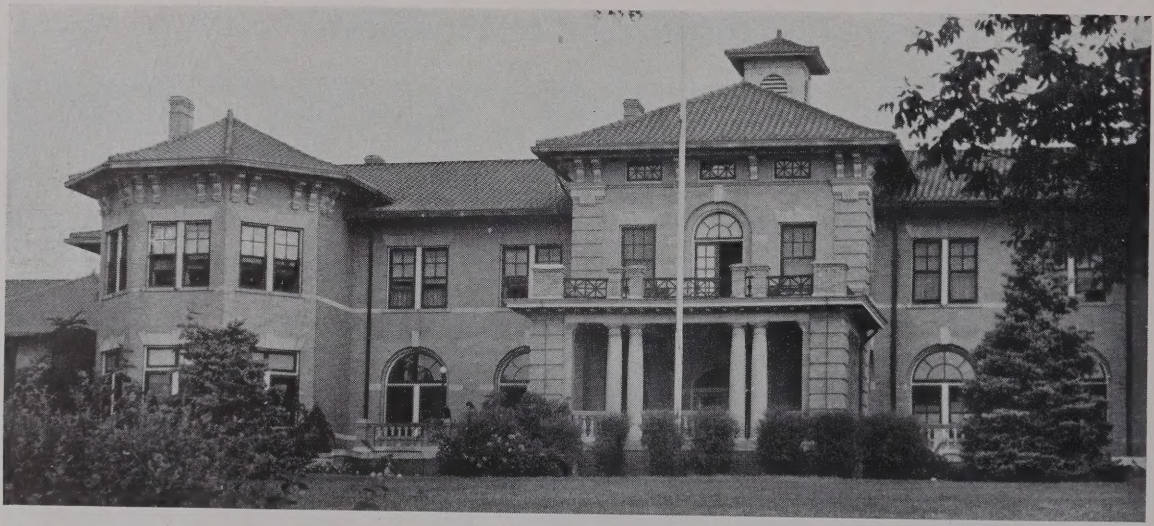


DR. JOHN H. HARE, *Superindendent* EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

TRUSTEES
CLARENCE P. WOLFE, New Harmony
MRS. HERDIS F. CLEMENTS, Mount Vernon
G. W. SCHNUTE, Evansville
CHARLES M. LAFOLLETTE, Evansville

The Evansville State Hospital is located on State Road 66, four miles east of Evansville, and was authorized by the legislature in 1883. Due to delay in construction the first patients were not admitted until October 30, 1890. The treatment of syphilis used in this hospital is very inclusive and has been productive of some fine results. The hospital has a capacity of 1,200 patients.

Madison State Hospital



DR. JAMES W. MILLIGAN, *Superintendent* NORTH MADISON, INDIANA

TRUSTEES
RICHARD JOHNSON, Madison
MRS. ANNA M. LEMON, Lawrenceburg
MRS. WILLIAM D. RICKETTS, Rising Sun
JOSEPH W. VERBARG, North Vernon

The newest of the state's hospitals for the mentally ill was established at Madison on February 21, 1905. The hospital is located on a plateau, 400 feet above the Ohio River and about one and a half miles from the town of North Madison. The farm, consisting of 1,234 acres, furnishes employment for a number of patients and farm and garden products for the inmates and farm stock. The present rated capacity of the hospital is 1,580 beds, and it is always filled to overflowing.

Indiana State Farm

INDIANA STATE FARM

FLOYD J. HEMMER, *Superintendent*

PUTNAMVILLE, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

JOHN McFADDIN, Rockville
WILLIAM HIMELICK, Summitville
A. E. KRESS, Terre Haute
LEE BRYAN, Fillmore

Male misdemeanants of the state who are convicted of minor law infractions are now sentenced to the Indiana State Farm, or the Penal Farm, as it is sometimes called, to serve the sentences meted out to them by municipal and circuit court judges. In other years these men were kept in the county jails and workhouses, and it was in an effort to rid these local institutions of this type of offender that the Penal Farm was established by the legislature in March, 1913. Here these men can work and at least, in part, compensate the state for the expense of their incarceration. The commitments are for short terms in the majority of cases, varying from a few days to a year in length. Men committed here are required to work out their sentences and fines in the various departments or industries of the institution.

The Farm is located on State Road 40, one mile west of Putnamville and seven miles south of Greencastle. Farming operations are extensive, some 2,398 acres being owned by the state. In addition, 2,200 acres are rented and farmed. A brick plant, tile factory, wicker basket shop, and hickory furniture plant furnish employment for numbers of the inmates.

A fine herd of Holstein cows owned by the institution also supplies employment to a large number of men. The new program of "three times a day" milking has been followed for some months resulting in an increased production of milk.

A large abattoir is operated here and live stock is butchered for other institutions as well. By-products of the abattoir provide tankage, fertilizer, and soap grease in large quantities for use at the institutions.

Approximately 1,200 men can be cared for at this unwalled institution, but the average daily attendance for the past year was 1,025. More than 2,800 were admitted during the year, the majority of them serving sentences of from 60 to 90 days. The average daily population for the entire period of operation has been 834 men.

Indiana Reformatory

A. F. MILES, *Superintendent* PENDLETON, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

FRANK HANLEY, Muncie
JESSE YOST, Winchester
ALBERT E. SCHUMAKER, Columbus
JACK CLARK, Marion

The Indiana Reformatory at Pendleton was established for the incarceration and reformation of young men between the ages of 16 and 30 years, when sentenced and committed to the care of the Board of Trustees by the courts of the state. Reformation here consists of an education in the school of letters, moral training, and the teaching of some useful trade, with the view that they may become law-abiding and self-supporting citizens when they are released on parole.

Young men sent to the institution on an indeterminate sentence are released on parole; those serving a definite sentence are discharged upon its completion.

During their incarceration in the institution, inmates are given an education if they so desire, and are also taught a useful trade so that when they complete their sentences, they may be able to earn a living in an honest manner. The Reformatory has many industries in which these men are employed and taught. The print shop affords a young man an opportunity to learn a good trade; the foundry offers a complete course of instruction in iron mongering, with a capable instructor who has been an employee of the institution for more than fifty years. Institution furniture is made at the reformatory furniture factory; blankets are woven in the woolen mill and all types of institution clothing are made here. Wool for the blankets which are woven in the mill is furnished by institution-grown sheep. The making of mattresses and pillows for institutions of all kinds furnishes employment to a number of men.

Classification of inmates is an important part of the program at the Reformatory. It was begun here in December, 1936, with the appointment of an experienced social worker and psychologist. This staff has since been enlarged, and the scope of the work at the Reformatory is now very comprehensive. The committee makes reports to the Board of Trustees of the institution and to the Board of Parole Review in the Department of Public Welfare regarding the progress, adjustment, and degree of dangerousness of candidates for parole. With this information it is possible for the boards to base their action on a consideration of the likelihood of an inmate's success on parole and if he is to be paroled, to approve his release at the time his training shows the maximum effect.

Indiana Woman's Prison

MRS. MARIAN F. GALLUP, *Superintendent* INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

TRUSTEES

MRS. MARGARET M. NEELY, Martinsville
MRS. VIRGINIA RUCKELSHAUS, Indianapolis
MRS. EDNA BINGHAM, Indianapolis
MRS. ALICE W. POYNTER, Sullivan

Women law violators past the age of eighteen are sent to the Indiana Woman's Prison, at Indianapolis. The prison was authorized by the legislature in 1869, and Indiana was the first state in the nation to provide separate housing for women prisoners. Women who have been sentenced in any court of the state are admitted to the penal or correctional departments to serve the sentence imposed by the court. The penal department receives women who have been convicted of a felony and the correctional department has custody of the women who have been convicted of the violation of any law or ordinance. The sentences for the latter group are always definite.

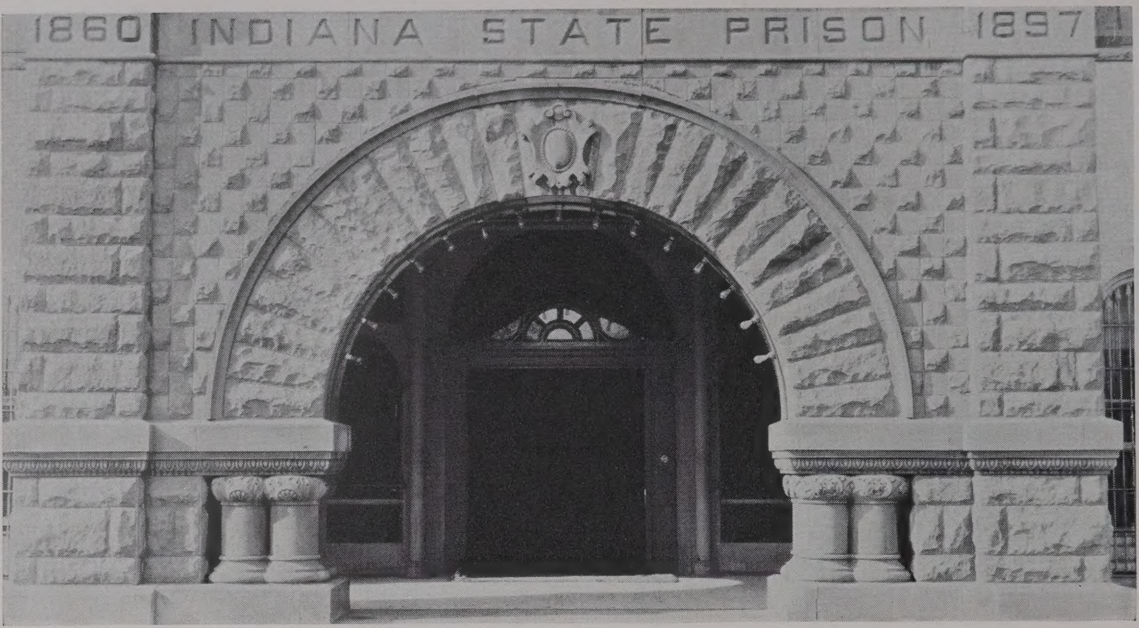
In the penal division women can be released on parole when they have met the requirements, but in the correctional department women are released upon the completion of their sentences.

The institution is an old one, with the buildings erected in 1870 still in use. This year, however, plans for remodeling the institution on the cottage-type construction have been set in motion.

Inmates of the Woman's Prison are engaged in household tasks such as sewing, washing, ironing, cooking, baking, and cleaning, and some gardening. Dresses for the girl students at the Knightstown Children's Home are made by the women in the prison. Women who are in need of medical or surgical care are given every consideration, and treatment is afforded them at the City and Indiana University hospitals in Indianapolis. Many times the rehabilitation of the woman law violator commences with the restoration of good health, and often poor physical condition is the factor that sends a woman into crime. It is interesting to note that since 1921 no woman has violated her parole and in more than four years no one has even tried to escape. At the end of the last fiscal year there were 134 women in the institution, 59 in the correctional and 75 in the penal.

The Woman's Prison has a limited acreage, only 15.61 acres in all. Of this, eight acres is set aside for gardening and orchard, and, despite the limitations, a large amount of fruit and vegetables is produced there every year.

The Indiana State Prison



Alfred F. Dowd, *Warden* Michigan City, Indiana

TRUSTEES
Leo T. Mulva, Whiting
E. M. Carver, Michigan City
J. T. Arbuckle, Rushville
Frank T. Flynn, South Bend

Indiana is one of the few states in the United States which provides complete segregation for men and women law violators.

The Indiana State Prison at Michigan City receives all male offenders past the age of thirty who have been convicted of a felony and sentenced by any court of the state and it receives men of younger age sentenced to life imprisonment. Men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty who have previously been convicted of a felony may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to this institution.

Individualized study and treatment of inmates at this prison, as in all other correctional and penal institutions in the state, is carried on by the classification committee. This program includes psychological, psychiatric, and social case work services. The plan of classification provides for a thorough study by specialists to determine the individual needs of the inmates, the planning of individual programs by the professional and administrative staffs of the prison meeting in the classification committee, and further study and re-classification prior to parole.

During the quarantine period, which provides an opportunity for thorough study of each case in addition to being a protection against the spread of contagious diseases, the new inmate's previous history and the circumstances of his offense are investigated by the identification officers. The social service department obtains and verifies facts of his personal and family history and prepares a statement regarding the man's social relationships and what can be done by working with him or his family to counteract his anti-social tendencies. The inmate is further examined by the physician with regard to his physical condition, by the psychologist with regard to his mentality, general and special ability and by the chaplain with regard to his religious affiliations. At the end of the quarantine period the inmate is examined by the classification committee and a program is worked out for him under the headings of custody, treatment, and training, including educational, vocational, industrial, and moral training.

Prisoners are employed in industries of the institution, where articles are manufactured in accordance with the State's Use Law. Chief among the products of the prison are automobile license plates, metal signs, soap, and shoes.

INDIANA---*Department of Commerce and Industries*

HENRY F. SCHRICKER
Lieutenant-Governor

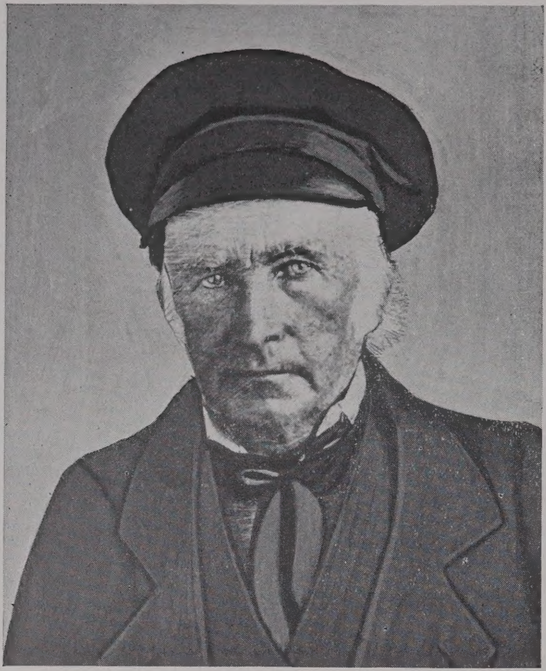
BOARD

Lieut.-Gov. Henry F. Schricker, *Administrative Officer*
Gov. M. Clifford Townsend
Dr. Verne K. Harvey
Perry McCart
Thomas R. Hutson

DEPARTMENTS

- Division of Agriculture
- Division of Labor
- State Veterinarian
- Pollution Hearing Board
- Indiana Board of Agriculture
- Division of Public Health
- Stallion Enrollment Board
- Indiana Deep Waterways Commission
- Indiana Poultry Association
- Vegetable Growers' Association
- State Corn Growers' Association
- State Livestock Breeders' Association
- State Dairymen's Association
- State Horticultural Society
- Public Service Commission
- Administrative Building Council
- State Livestock Sanitary Board
- Northern Indiana Muck Crop Association

Lieutenant-Governors of Indiana



Christopher Harrison, First Lieutenant-Governor

When Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, provision was made for a second officer of the state, the lieutenant-governor. Christopher Harrison of Salem was the first man elected to the post, serving three years under the governorship of Jonathan Jennings. Harrison is said to have come to Indiana in 1808 and settled near Hanover on the Ohio river.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana is elected for a four-year term and must have the same qualifications as the Governor. Originally his duties were few, except during sessions of the state legislature, when he acted as presiding officer of the Senate. That legislative office still is an important part of the Lieutenant-Governor's activity. In his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate, the Lieutenant-Governor hands down bills on call from members and his signature is required on all measures passed by the legislature before the Governor considers them. At the beginning of the legislative session the Lieutenant-Governor appoints all Senate committees. He has no actual voice in the legislative proceedings, however, inasmuch as he has no vote except in case of a tie and can participate in debate only when the Senate sits as a committee of the whole.

Prior to the McNutt reorganization of state government the Lieutenant-Governor was inactive most of the time, for he had no official function except when the Governor might request him to act as his representative. The office was considered a "reserve" in order that the state would have someone to assume the gubernatorial duties in event the governor's chair was vacated. Several times in Indiana history lieutenant-governors have been called upon to fill such a vacancy.

Under the reorganization of state government, however, the office of Lieutenant-Governor was raised to a full-time position. He was placed at the head of the important Department of Commerce and Industries and on the administrative boards of three other major departments. He also is Commissioner of Agriculture.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is Henry F. Schricker of Knox.

☆

Indiana Board of Agriculture

E. Curtis White, *President*, Indianapolis
Gov. M. Clifford Townsend*
Harry F. Caldwell, *Vice-President*, Connersville
Lieut.-Gov. Henry F. Schricker, *Commissioner of Agriculture*
Harry G. Templeton, *Manager State Fair*
Carl James, *Grounds Manager*

J. H. Skinner, LaFayette*
C. H. Taylor, Boonville
Guy Cantwell, Gosport
Charles R. Morris, Salem
F. M. Overstreet, Columbus
O. L. Reddish, Waveland
F. J. Claypool, Muncie
C. Y. Foster, Carmel
P. L. White, Oxford
E. S. Priddy, Warren
U. C. Brouse, Kendallville
Levi P. Moore, Rochester
George Stolte, Fort Wayne
John Bright Webb, Indianapolis
William H. Settle, Petroleum

* Ex-officio

The Indiana Board of Agriculture annually is responsible for the best state fair in the most complete and modern state exposition grounds in the United States.

It is not a "happen so" that Indiana stages an annual review of agricultural, business and civic progress—one that is recognized universally as the best in the country.

Years of effort to make each succeeding fair better than the preceding one have been responsible for the building of a plant valued at more than $3,000,000 and a fair, the value of which to agriculture is inestimable.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture is nonpartisan and is truly representative of agriculture; not a political organization within the state government functioning for political purposes as in many states. It had its inception in 1851, and the total value of prizes offered for agrarian perfection at the first fair in 1852 was about $2,000. With a gate admission price of $1, the amount of gate receipts amounted to $4,700.

The first Board of Agriculture was instituted during the administration of Governor J. A. Wright, with thirteen members and a secretary. The board was appointed by the Governor and was composed of Jeremiah McBride, George W. Brown, Jacob R. Harris, John McMahan, George K. Steele, Joseph Orr, A. Seward, George G. Dunn, David P. Holloway, Alex C. Stevenson, Thomas W. Swinney, Roland Willard and John B. Kelly. Governor Wright was the first president. The first secretary was John B. Dillon of Indianapolis.

The first annual election of members of the board was held the following year, the members being named by the various agricultural societies of the state, with some appointed by the Governor. The total membership of the board was increased to sixteen.

Little change has been made in the makeup of the board to the present day, although the duties of the board members have increased until the operation of the state fair has become a gigantic task requiring year-around efforts.

Under the state governmental reorganization act of 1933, the board underwent a slight change. The Lieutenant-Governor was placed on a full-time basis and made Commissioner of Agriculture, and provision was made for a fair manager whose sole duty, practically, is to plan during the year for the annual state exposition.

Attendance, admission price and value of the state fair of today are in vast contrast to the first state fair. Attendance in present days approaches the half-million mark; admission prices have been reduced 50 per cent, with special value tickets being placed on sale in advance of the fair, and the total value of prizes and purses running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The first state fair was held on the site of what is now Military Park in Indianapolis. Later the exposition ground was moved to Morton Place. The first fair was held on the present site—a tract of more than 200 acres—in 1892. More than $3,000,000 have been spent by the board in erect-ing modern buildings to house exhibits, provide for modern lighting and install modern water and sewage systems.

A total of $134,261.75 was offered for purses and premiums during the 1937 state fair.

The Indiana State Fair is conducted differently than most fairs. It only receives money from the State of Indiana to pay the bonded indebtedness created to construct permanent buildings on the fair grounds.

The fair must be self-supporting and pay all premiums. Therefore, as a guarantee, 150,000 advance half-price or 25-cent general admission tickets are sold prior to the fair. The regular general admission price is fifty cents during the entire week of the fair.

The Indiana State Fair is the only one in the corn belt states actually receiving cash for 383,544 persons attending the fair.

The most outstanding improvement on the fair grounds this year was the construction of a new saddle horse show barn, built at a cost of $150,000. The new structure is located just south of the Coliseum, and contains 202 stalls and an exercising arena.

The Indiana State Fair has been considered to be a one week's show, but practically every week in the year various expositions, attractions, conventions such as Auto, Food, Funeral Directors, Dog, Poultry and Home Shows; Rodeos, Midget Auto Races, Dances and Parties, Live Stock Sales, etc., have rented the buildings. The Board of Agriculture received, in 1937, $15,000 in rentals exclusive of the amount received during the State Fair.

A model farm home was constructed on the fair grounds in 1937 and an average of 1,000 persons per hour inspected the home.

The Horse Show is an outstanding feature of the fair each year.

The harness races proved their popularity with Grand Circuit racing.

There are several permanent features such as an educational program held in the old log cabin with school of 100 years ago and the modern school which is in sharp contrast. The parade of high school champions is held on Wednesday in front of the grandstand.

The Hoosier Music Festival, which is composed of approximately 100 boys and 75 girls, is housed in two buildings on the north side of the race track. Daily concerts are presented in front of the grandstand each afternoon, at the opening of the Coliseum program in the evening and in the Indiana University Auditorium at various times during the day.

The annual Girls' State Fair School of Home Economics is held in the Woman's building. The tuition this year was increased. Eleven scholarships representing eight of the educational institutions in the state are offered. These awards are valued at $946.00.

The Boys' State Fair 4-H Club Camp, a total of 240 boys, 19 leaders and 17 cooks and helpers, making a total of 276 people were present at the camp in 1937.

Much interest was shown in the exhibits sponsored by Indiana University, Purdue University, the State Board of Health, the Department of Conservation and other organizations.

Every livestock department is always filled to capacity. A total of $9,712.64 added premiums are given.

The Manufacturers' building is used for exhibits. In recent years, the industrial interests of Indiana have shown an increasing desire to display their products, realizing that the Indiana State Fair is not only agricultural but also an industrial exposition.

This is the fourth year that the Indiana State Fair has been conducted solely as a state unit.

Following is the profit shown by the Indiana State Fair since it has become a state unit:

1934 Profit	$13,611.74
1935 Profit	37,125.93
1936 Profit	62,086.16
1937 Profit*	74,287.09

* Statement as of October 31

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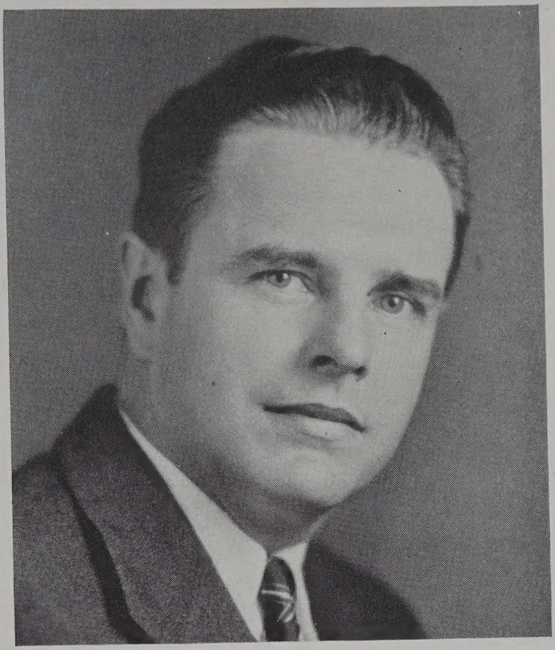
INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Division of Public Health



VERNE K. HARVEY, M. D.
Director

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Edmund Van Buskirk, M. D., *Chairman,* Fort Wayne

Ernest Rupel, M. D., Indianapolis	William Wise, M. D., Indianapolis
J. C. Glackman, M. D., Rockport	Verne K. Harvey, M. D., Indianapolis

EXECUTIVE-ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Verne K. Harvey, M. D., *Director*

J. W. Jackson, M. D., *Epidemiologist*
C. G. Culbertson, M. D., *Bacteriological Laboratory*
Harold Darnell, *State Food and Drug Bureau Chief*
B. A. Poole, *Chief Sanitary Engineer*
Howard B. Mettel, M. D., *Maternal and Child Health Chief*
Thurman B. Rice, M. D., *Health and Physical Education Chief*
Eva F. MacDougall, R. N., *Public Health Nursing Chief*
John Taylor, *Dairy Products Chief*
Leo J. Rail, *State Investigator*
John W. Ferree, M. D., *Local Health Administration Chief*
Louis W. Spolyar, M. D., *Industrial Hygiene Chief*
Duane S. McCready, *Auditor*
H. M. Wright, *Registrar-Statistician*

State Board of Health

The Indiana State Board of Health was established by an act of the legislature in 1881. Much of the effort of the newly created Board of Health during the first years of its existence was devoted to establishing local boards of health in counties, cities, and towns throughout Indiana.

In most instances organization of the local boards went no further than the appointment of a local health officer who made little or no report of any work done to the State Board of Health. In addition, the board devoted considerable time to organizing a system of registration of vital statistics which was the beginning of the present system of morbidity and mortality reports.

The population of Indiana served by the State Board of Health in 1882 was approximately 1,900,000. Today the board serves a total population of 3,225,000 and as a result of public demands for the past fifty-five years, a number of newer responsibilities and activities have been added.

Under the reorganization of state government in 1933 the State Board of Health became a division under the Department of Commerce and Industries. The Director of Public Health is appointed by the Governor for a period not to exceed four years. There is a board of four physicians, which is advisory to the director and which sets up rules and regulations regarding quarantine and sanitation. These rules have been found by the courts to have the force of statutes.

Under the direct supervision of the State Board of Health and its director, Verne K. Harvey, are the following bureaus:

Bureau of Local Health Administration

The function of the Bureau of Local Health Administration is to promote and establish more adequate local public health services. Most Public Health Administrators agree that the proper machinery for local health work should be built around a local full-time health department. This can be on the basis of either city, county, or district. A classical example of an average full-time local health unit is an official organization composed of at least four well qualified and trained persons—a physician, a public health nurse, a sanitarian and a clerk, who devote their entire time in a defined area to the task of preventing disease and promoting health. The basic activities of such a department are: (a) obtaining and keeping vital statistics, (b) communicable disease control, which includes tuberculosis and venereal diseases, (c) maternal and infant hygiene, (d) preschool and school child hygiene, (e) adult hygiene, (f) environmental sanitation, and (g) public health education.

Because the office is an administrative one, specific details relating to the above activities are referred to and handled by the appropriate bureau. The Bureau of Local Health Administration acts as a clearing house for all matters pertaining to local public health work.

Local health officers in conducting the affairs of their office should, when corresponding with the State Board of Health, transact their business through this bureau.

1. Epidemiologist. The control of communicable diseases in the state as it affects the public health is the chief concern of the Epidemiologist. In this work he acts as a consultant and advisor to local health officers and physicians. More specifically, he investigates the sources, causes, and modes of transmission of communicable diseases and advises as to the best means of preventing such transmission. All reports and statistics regarding communicable diseases are handled and kept by this office.

2. State Investigator. The state investigator, acting directly under the executive officers, administers the State Venereal Disease Program. This office cares for the distribution of anti-syphilitic drugs, and is responsible for the safekeeping of the confidential report cards. Local health officers and physicians are aided by this office in discovering sources of infection and in taking proper preventive measures relative to the transmission of venereal diseases.

Bureau of Maternal and Child Health

This bureau develops and sponsors programs throughout the state designed to improve the physical and mental health conditions of mothers and children.

These programs consist of educational work not only for lay groups, but also for the nursing and medical professions. The former groups are reached through talks by physicians and nurses, films, literature, exhibits, home visits, and actual demonstrations. The nurses and physicians are reached by means of institutes and refresher courses financed and arranged by the bureau.

Some funds are provided for granting fellowships to nurses interested in Public Health Nursing.

Three demonstration services are being carried on at present:

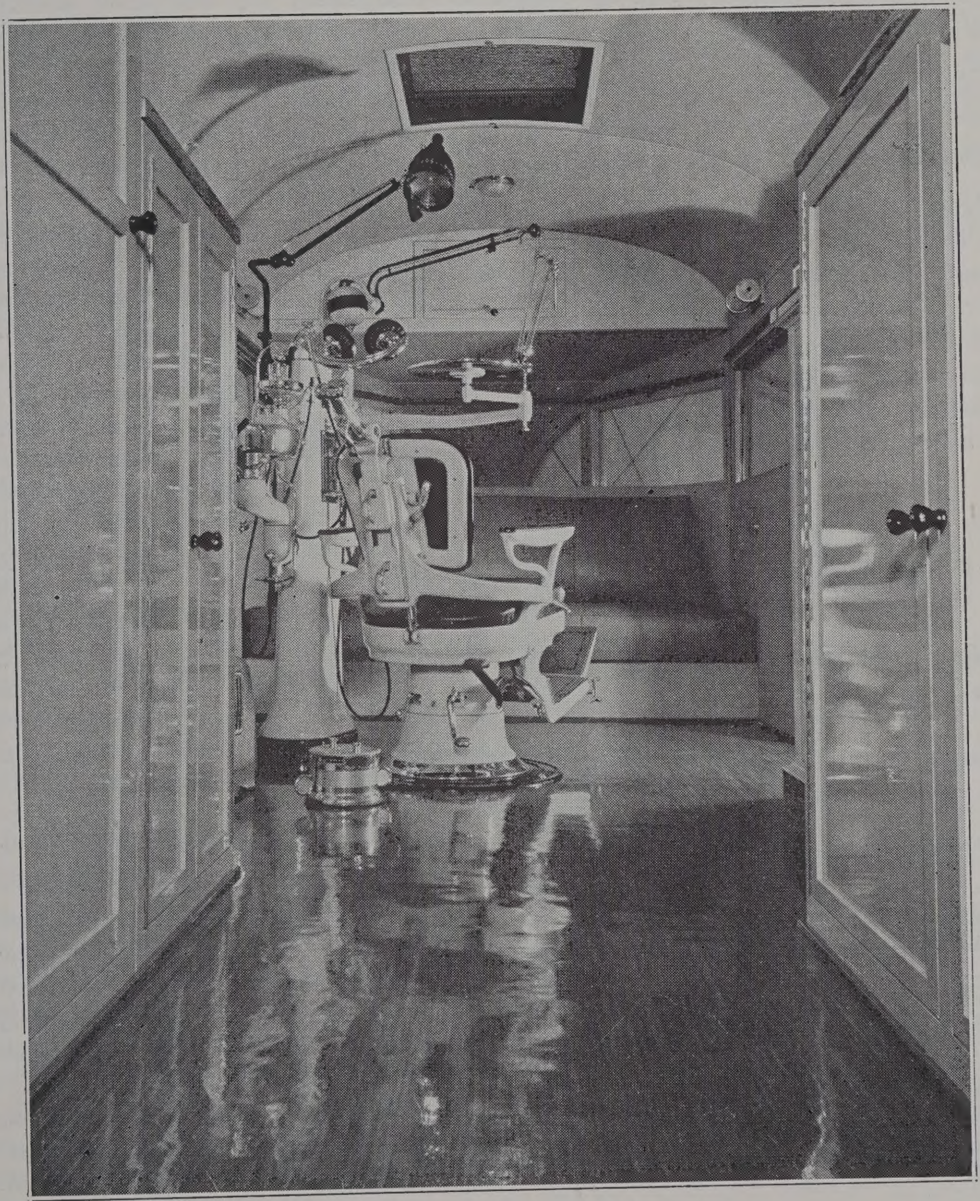
1. Dental demonstration consists of a mobile dental unit operated in selected areas by a graduate dentist. He devotes his full time to caring for the dental defects of indigent children between the ages of three and ten years.

2. The Home Delivery demonstration provides nursing care in the homes of indigent mothers at the time of confinement. Thus it gives nursing assistance in home deliveries to all physicians who request it for their indigent patients.

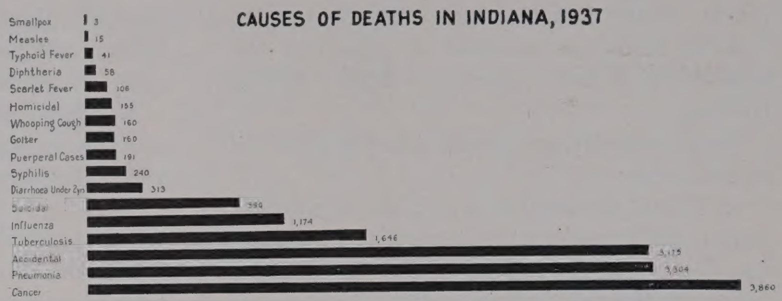
3. Mental Hygiene program for children provides consultant psychiatric services to schools, welfare departments, and social service groups.

Bureau of Vital Statistics

The Bureau of Vital Statistics receives, classifies and permanently files all birth and death certificates received from the local health officers of the state. From these certificates records as to birth rates, death rates, and causes of death are



Interior of the Dental Unit



compiled for reports to the Federal Census Bureau and to the public.

This bureau also issues official birth and death certificates for legal purposes. Birth notification certificates are sent to parents on all births in rural areas. These certify that the original birth certificate is on file. Thus the parents may be assured that the birth of their child is registered. These notification certificates are acceptable for the purposes of school attendance and employment. In cases where the person does not possess such a certificate he may obtain acceptable credentials from the health officer of the jurisdiction in which he was born.

Bureau of Public Health Nursing

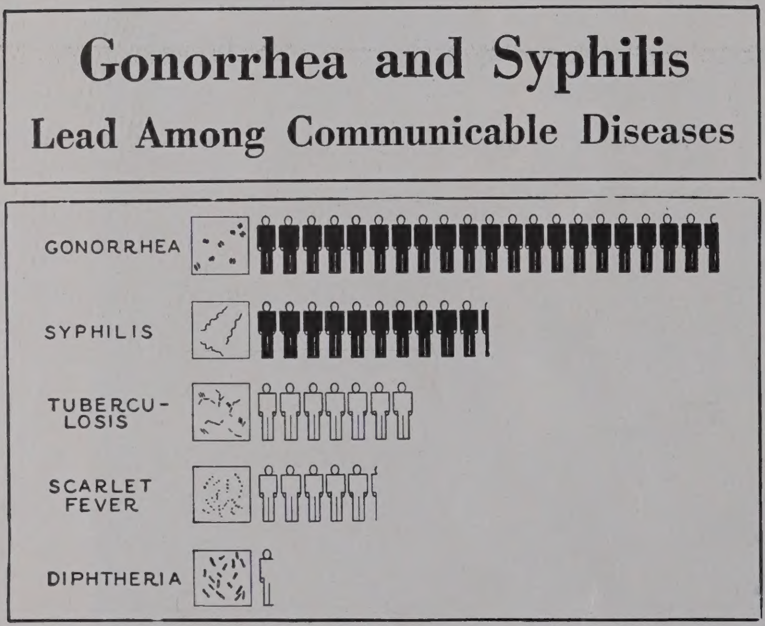
The Bureau of Public Health Nursing aids local health departments, school systems, and unofficial health agencies in developing an effective public health nursing service, guides in the selection of nursing personnel, renders an advisory service to all public health nursing agencies and gives supervision to all officially employed public health nurses. Members of the staff are available to interpret public health nursing to various lay groups such as women's organizations, service clubs, and county officials. Continuous staff education for all employed public health nurses is carried on by group meetings, and by special institutes.

The bureau also acts as a clearing house for other public health agencies, individuals and lay organizations by supplying information on public health nursing.

Minimum qualifications for nurses employed by county and city councils are set up by the bureau according to the standards recommended by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and State and Provincial Health Officers. By law approval of nurses employed by city and county councils is vested in this bureau. Nurses wishing to qualify for public health nursing should correspond with this department. The bureau also cooperates with the State Department of Public Instruction in licensing school nurses (teachers of health and hygiene). Finally it renders a placement service and guides nurses on their future training in order to renew licenses.

Bureau of Health and Physical Education

Health education work in Indiana is now being carried on under the supervision of the Bureau of Health and Physical Education working under the joint supervision of the Indiana State Board of Health and the Indiana State Board of Education. In this set-up the Bureau of Health and



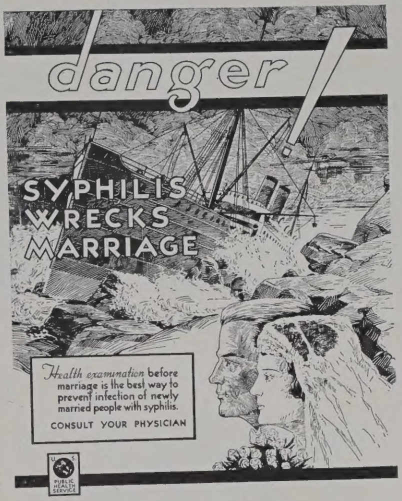
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 50,000 NEW CASES EACH YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES

CHART BY . . . THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

Venereal Disease Chart

Physical Education in the State Board of Health acts as a contact medium between the lay public, the teaching profession, and the medical profession; helps plan health programs and campaigns; secures speakers, and provides health films, literature and exhibits. These services and materials are furnished without cost.

It is understood that all of the activities of the Bureau of Health and Physical Education are conducted in accordance with the principles and practices of the regular medical profession. For this reason the bureau declines to discuss medical subjects, except by invitation of a local medical society.



Health examination before marriage is the best way to prevent infection of newly married people with syphilis.

Syphilis Wrecks Marriage

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering has charge of the administration of the sanitation laws of the state pertaining to water, sewage, industrial waste, swimming pools, housing, public health nuisances, schools, and industrial hygiene.

In carrying out its work the bureau approves plans and specifications for public, industrial, and institutional water supplies, sewerage systems, sewage and waste treatment works, and swimming pools. Routine investigations of public institutional water supplies, sewage and waste treatment plants, swimming pools and bathing places are made. Special investigations are made of public health nuisances and problems in industrial hygiene. The bureau controls the inspection and licensing of tourist camps. The technical work on stream pollution control is done by the bureau.

All public and institutional water supplies and swimming pools are maintained on a routine sampling schedule, samples being sent to the laboratory in containers furnished by the bureau. All tourist camps that have their own water supply are maintained on a routine sampling schedule. Samples are collected for laboratory analysis from industrial waste treatment plants and public institutional sewage treatment plants during special investigations. Bacteriological analysis of private water supplies are made when submitted in containers furnished by the bureau.

Bureau of Dairy Products

The activities of the Bureau of Dairy Products embrace the following:

1. The sanitary inspection of all dairy products establishments, including milk pasteurization plants, ice cream plants, cheese factories, evaporated milk plants, creameries, cream buying stations, and retail raw dairies.

2. The laboratory examination of all dairy products, bateriologically and chemically, to assure the consumer that minimum standards are met.

3. The condemnation and removal from markets of dirty milk, dirty and decomposed cheese, butter, and evaporated milk, etc.

4. The enforcement of the dairy laws and regulations of the state and of the Board of Health.

Bureau of Food and Drugs

The Bureau of Food and Drugs is charged with the enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to (1) the manufacture and sale of adulterated and misbranded food and drugs, and (2) the sanitary conditions under which such products are made and sold. The Pure Food and Drug Law, the Sanitary Food Law and Food Seizure Law are the structures upon which all effective food control is based.

The state is divided into six districts for routine inspection work with one state inspector being assigned to each district.

A laboratory is maintained for the purpose of making chemical microscopical examinations of food or drugs submitted by the inspectors, local health officers or others throughout the state interested in public health work.

Bureau of Weights and Measures

The Bureau of Weights and Measures administers the law establishing standard weights and measures in the state. This law is intended to protect consumers against deception and fraud in the purchase and sale of merchandise of every description and to protect upright and honorable business men against unfair and dishonest competition. The work of the state and local inspectors involves the inspection of equipment used and the checking of all commodities sold to see that the provisions of the law are carried out. For instance, the weights and measures law has fixed standard weights for bread and requires a loaf of bread to be labeled, stating the weight, and name of the baker; it fixes standard sizes for all fruits and vegetable containers, and it provides that all packaged goods be marked with net weight or measure of numerical count.

Laboratory of Bacteriology and Pathology

The State Laboratory, under the direction of a competent physician, provides diagnostic laboratory facilities for the use of the doctors of the state in caring for their indigent patients. A wide variety of tests are done in the laboratory, such as a hundred thousand blood tests a year for the discovery of syphilis, examination of brains of animals suspected of having rabies, and such other tests as are necessary for the discovery of diphtheria, tuberculosis, undulant fever, tularemia, and typhoid fever.

Bureau of Industrial Hygiene

The function of the bureau is to investigate conditions of occupation with reference to hazards to health; to determine the degree of such hazards; to investigate and evaluate methods for the control of such hazards; to assist in the preparation of rules and regulations for preventing of occupational accidents and diseases; and in co-operation with the medical profession, industry, labor, and other state departments, promote occupational health and safety education.

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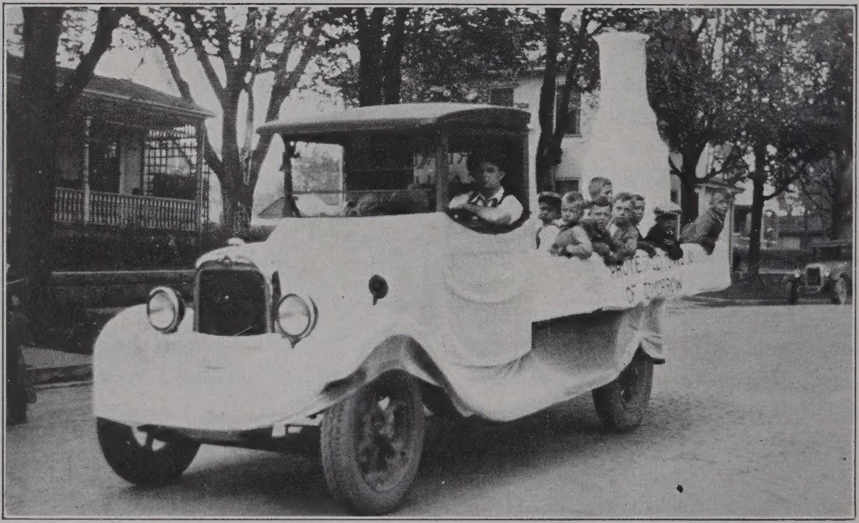
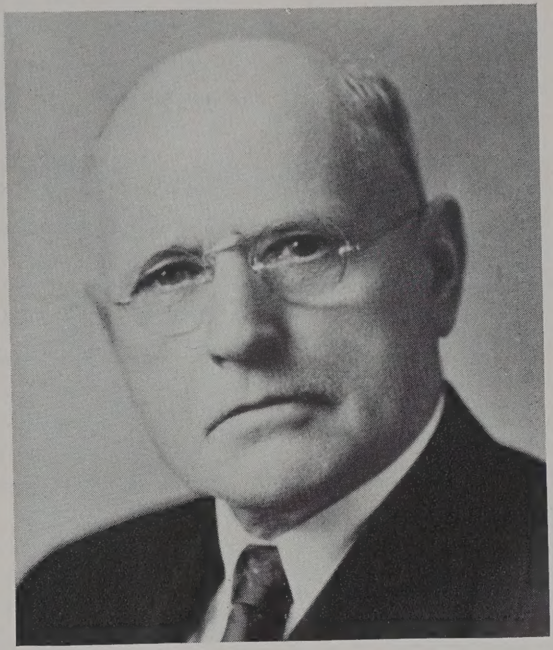
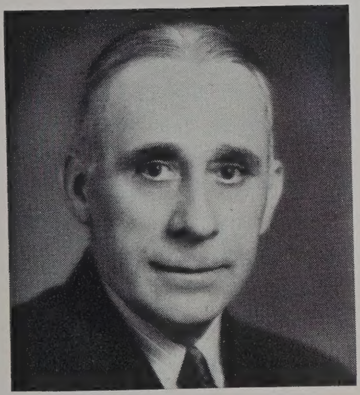


Health Parade—Seymour, Indiana

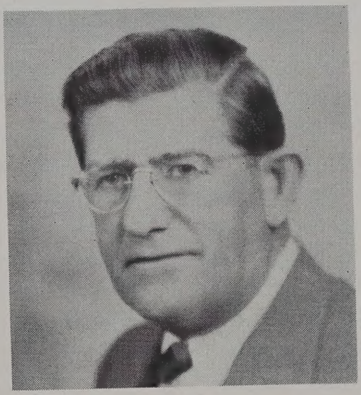
Indiana Public Service Commission



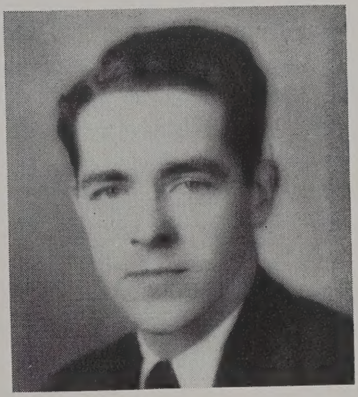
PERRY McCART
Chairman



Fred F. Bays
Member



Moie Cook
Member



Ralph Hanna
Public Counsellor

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PERRY McCART, *Chairman*

MOIE COOK FRED F. BAYS

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

HAROLD C. MULL, *Secretary*

RALPH HANNA, *Public Counsellor*
JAMES STURGIS, *Ass't. Public Counsellor*
HARRY V. WENGER, *Chief Engineer*
JOHN CONLEY, *Chief Accountant*

WILLIAM A. STUCKEY, *Director, Motor Vehicle Department*
RUSSEL RHINEHART, *Engineer, Tariff Department*
RAY C. GILBERT, *Chief Inspector, Railroad Department*
CHARLES O. MATTINGLY, *Attorney Examiner*

Indiana Public Service Commission

The present Public Service Commission, composed of three members, was created by an Act of the General Assembly of 1933 (Acts of 1933, p. 662) and succeeded the Public Service Commission of Indiana which was abolished by the 1933 Act. The Public Service Commission of Indiana was created by an Act of the General Assembly of 1913 (Acts of 1913, p. 167) and had as its forerunner the Railroad Commission of Indiana, created first by an Act of the General Assembly of 1905 (Acts of 1905, p. 83).

The jurisdiction of the old Railroad Commission was limited to the regulation of the common carriers, including steam and electric railroads and express companies, and this jurisdiction was materially extended by Acts of the General Assembly supplementing the original Railroad Commission Act. The powers of the Railroad Commission were conferred upon, and transferred to, the Public Service Commission of Indiana in 1913.

The Public Service Commission has complete regulatory jurisdiction over public utilities; limited jurisdiction over the rates and issuance of securities by municipal utilities, and limited jurisdiction over the Rural Electric Membership Corporation.

The Public Service Commission has power to regulate and fix railroad freight and passenger rates except where otherwise provided by law; to control car distribution, car movements and delivery; train service and accommodations and demurrage rules and charges; the switching of cars from one railroad to another and charges for same; to require and supervise the location and construction of sidings; the crossing of tracks and side tracks of one railroad by another, whether steam or electric; the installation and maintenance of interlocking appliances; the regulation of private car line service and of private tracks; to prevent abuses and unjust discrimination in rates and enforce all of its orders in the courts of the state. Jurisdiction of the commission is limited to railroads operating in Indiana.

The Act creating the present Public Service Commission also provided for the appointment of a counsellor and prescribed his powers. He is entitled to appear on behalf of the rate payers, patrons, and the public in all hearings before the commission in appeals from the orders of the commission and in all suits and actions in any court in which the commission is a party. The Public Counsellor is appointed by the Governor.

The Public Service Commission Act of 1913 gave the commission jurisdiction over all public utilities, including light, power, water, heating, gas, and warehouse companies. Also, the commission is empowered to prescribe rates, standards of service and, incidentally thereto, to fix a valuation for rate making purposes. The Act sets forth in detail the method of procedure in petitions presented to the commission. The commission has authority over the issue of all stocks and bonds issued by any public utility. Provision is made by law whereby an appeal may be taken to the courts.

By the Motor Vehicle Act of 1935 (Acts of 1935, p. 1412) the commission has jurisdiction over carriers for hire operating over Indiana highways.

The present commission operates the following departments: Tariff, Accounting, Engineering, Railroad Inspection, and Motor Vehicle.

The Tariff Department has charge of the tariffs, classifications, contracts, rates, rules, and regulations filed with the commission under the Railroad Commission Act, the Public Service Commission Act, and the Motor Vehicle Act.

The Accounting Department has charge of all annual reports filed by the utilities. The department makes examinations of the books and records of all public utilities as requested by the commission and the Public Counsellor.

The work of the Engineering Department in general falls into three classifications. First, the general appraisal of all public utilities; second, the checking of additions to property by way of any construction and extensions upon which rests petitions for additional stock and bond issues; and, third, regulation of all public utility service. The Engineering Department is equipped to check and regulate water, gas, electric, and power service.

The Railroad Inspection Department has supervision of steam and electric railroads in this state with reference to the security, accommodations to the public and the health and safety of employees and the public.

The Motor Vehicle Department carries out the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act of 1935. This department conducts all hearings on applications for certificates or permits to operate as motor carriers for hire. It also has charge of the registering of all vehicles used for hire.

Division of Labor

THOMAS R. HUTSON
Commissioner

Thomas R. Hutson, *Commissioner of Labor*

Bureau of Factory Inspection
Arthur C. Viat, *Director and Ass't Commissioner of Labor*

Bureau of Boiler Inspection
James Donahue, *Director*

Bureau of Mines and Mining
Fred Ferguson, *Director*

Bureau of Women and Children
Mary L. Garner, *Director*

Division of Labor

Created during the 1937 legislature to help employers and workers settle their disputes in a sane, orderly manner, the state Division of Labor has achieved an outstanding record in its work of calming troubled waters of industrial strife in Indiana. That record has won public recognition throughout the nation.

The state Division of Labor — an informal court where both labor and industry can obtain an impartial hearing — substitutes the conference table for the strike, the lockout, and the boycott. The division offers a purely voluntary conciliation service for Indiana employers and its remarkable success has been based wholly on the confidence it has developed throughout the state.

When Governor Townsend decided that the Indiana Division of Labor should be established, many people questioned the wisdom of this move. They were afraid that the state government might become too far involved in labor disputes. But the results have shown that both labor and industry were anxious for some impartial agency to mediate their difficulties in an atmosphere of sane and intelligent reasoning. In organizing the division, the state administration took the position that labor strife affected the general public of Indiana and not only the employer and the employe.

The general purpose of the division, according to the act of the legislature, is to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the workers of Indiana, improve their working conditions and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. More specifically, it is the duty of the Commissioner of Labor to "promote voluntary arbitration, mediation, and conciliation of disputes between employes and employers, for the purpose of avoiding strikes, lockouts, boycotts, blacklists, discrimination, and legal proceedings in the matters of employment."

Directed by Thomas R. Hutson, Commissioner of the Division of Labor, the conciliators are men of experience in labor difficulties and are well qualified to mediate industrial disputes impartially and fairly from the standpoint of the employer, the worker, and the general public.

When the Labor Division is invited to enter an industrial dispute, a conciliator is immediately assigned to the case. He investigates the controversy from all angles, discussing it with both the worker, or his representative, and the employer. Generally, after the position of both sides is calmly explained at the conference table, there remain only one or two points of difference. The conciliator then attempts to point out what to his mind would be a fair adjustment of the differences. In some cases, where the employer has refused to sign a contract with the union, an agreement is signed directly with the Labor Division. This latter method has won national recognition as the "Indiana Plan" for adjusting labor disputes.

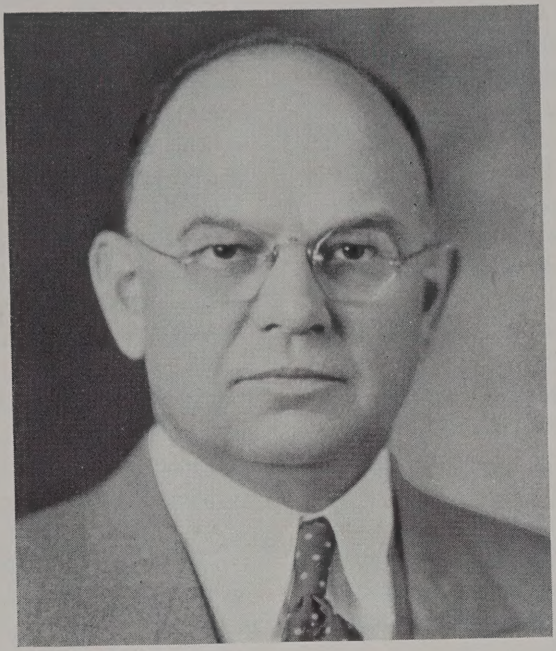
The division's record during the past year is indicative of its remarkable efficiency. Since April 1, when the division was established, over 500 disputes involving over 124,000 workers have been satisfactorily adjusted by the Indiana Division of Labor.

The Indiana Division of Labor gained national prominence through its outstanding work in settling the Inland Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company strikes in Lake county. Settlement of the controversy, affecting 20,000 workers, was accomplished by the division after other mediation attempts had failed.

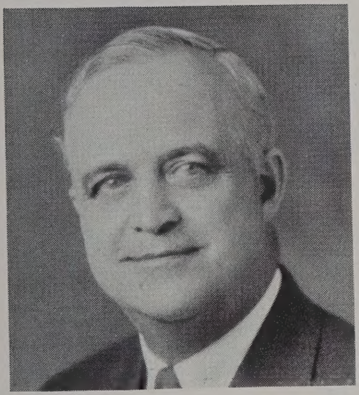
Commissioner Hutson and his conciliators were instrumental in settling a strike of Indiana Railroad Company workers which had seriously hampered traction line transportation in the state. Another strike settlement involving 1,320 employes of the Rex Manufacturing Company at Connersville, was accomplished by the division. The Division of Labor directed negotiations and drew up a memorandum ending a critical milk wagon drivers' and dairy employes' strike in Indianapolis. The division also prevented a controversy that would have affected more than 400 groceries and meat stores in Terre Haute, and settled a five-week strike at the Bike Webb Company in South Bend.

In addition to its agency of conciliation, the Indiana Division of Labor renders other important services to the people of Indiana. Other units of the division include the Industrial Board, the Bureau of Factory Inspection, the Bureau of Mines and Mining, Bureau of Boiler Inspection, and the Bureau of Women and Children.

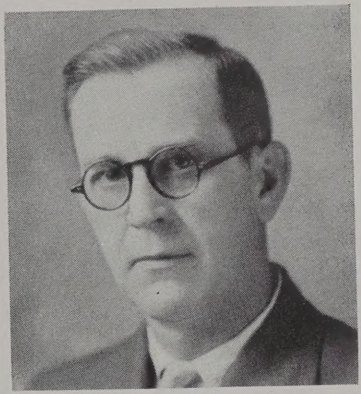
Industrial Board



IRA M. SNOUFFER
Chairman



William Faust
Member



Earl Heffner
Member

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

IRA M. SNOUFFER, *Chairman*
Fort Wayne

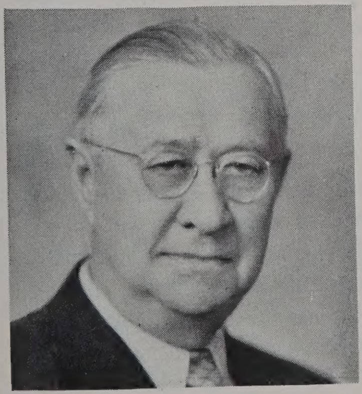
WILLIAM A. FAUST, Elwood

EDGAR A. PERKINS, SR.
Indianapolis

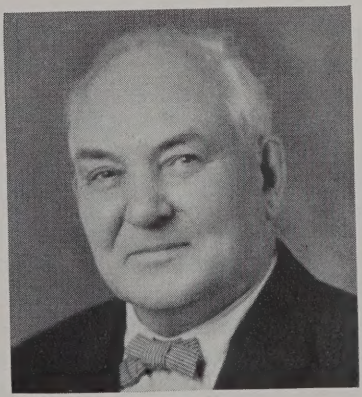
CHARLES FOX, Terre Haute

EARL HEFFNER, Gary

EDWARD L. BEGGS, *Secretary*



Charles Fox
Member



E. A. Perkins
Member

Industrial Board

The Industrial Board of Indiana became a unit of the state Division of Labor when that division of state government was organized in 1937.

Operating as a "poor man's court," the board makes investigations and holds hearings under the Workmen's Compensation Law and Occupational Disease Law authorizing compensation payments to injured workmen, or their dependents in case of death, and payments to victims of occupational disease or their dependents.

Under a provision of the Indiana Workmen's Compensation Act all employers in the state are required, within one day from date of injury, to report to the Industrial Board each injury of an employee causing the absence of such employee from work for more than one day. There are two methods of compensation adjustments possible under the law—one by voluntary agreement between the employer and the employee, to be approved by the Industrial Board; the other, in contested cases, by formal hearing and award.

The Compensation Law provides that in the event the employer and the injured employee or his dependents fail to agree in regard to compensation the board shall set a date of hearing, which shall be as early as practicable and in the county in which the accident occurs. Under the practice and as permitted by law one member of the board hears the original proceedings, from which award an appeal lies to the full board.

Compensation is payable in weekly installments. After the lapse of twenty-six compensation weeks and payment in full of twenty-six weeks' compensation, the present value for the whole or any part of the remainder thereof in unusual cases may be paid in a lump sum upon agreement approved by the board. In case of permanently disabling injuries of a minor, the board may order a lump sum at any time.

The Industrial Board of Indiana consists of five members, not more than three of whom shall belong to one political party. The members are appointed by the Governor and hold office for four years.

Livestock License Division

MAX TOWNSEND, *Director,* Marion

The Packers and Stockyards Act, passed by the 1933 legislature, as amended in 1937, places control and regulation of packing houses, stockyards, community sales, auctions, and establishments within the state under a system similar to that supervised by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The enforcement of the act as passed was transferred from the Department of Treasury to the Department of Commerce and Industries by the 1935 legislature. Amendments of the original act have sought the further protection of farmers against losses, which have been estimated as high as $300,000 for the biennium preceding the original legislation, resulting from issuance of bad checks and unfair practices. Since passage of the control legislation, not a single report of such losses has been made.

Pollution Hearing Board

VERNE K. HARVEY, M. D., *Chairman**

J. L. AXBY, M. D. C., Lawrenceburg* W. H. FRAZIER, *Secretary,* Bluffton*

* Ex-officio

The Pollution Hearing Board was created by the Indiana General Assembly as a part of the 1935 Act granting to the Department of Commerce and Industries control over the pollution of any waters of the state. The board, composed of three ex-officio members named by the Governor, serves without compensation and is charged with the conduct of hearings on orders issued by the Department of Commerce and Industries to halt pollution of any waters in the state.

The board is authorized to compel attendance of witnesses and administer oaths. Recommendations of the board guide the Department of Commerce and Industries in the revocation, modification or affirmation of its original order against violators of the pollution laws.

Administrative Building Council

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Verne K. Harvey, M. D., *Chairman,* Indianapolis*
Donald F. Stiver, *Secretary**
Ira Snouffer, Fort Wayne*

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Verne K. Harvey, M. D., *Chairman,* Indianapolis*
C. M. Gross, Anderson
Brose Marks, Muncie
Charles Lutz, Indianapolis
Charles Frauer, Indianapolis
Ross Eschelman, Anderson
H. H. Herbert, Michigan City
Clyde R. Yater, Shelbyville
W. K. Hatt, Lafayette
John Niewoehner, Richmond
Warren D. Miller, Terre Haute
Joe H. Wildermuth, Gary
A. C. Bohlen, Indianapolis
Ira Snouffer, Fort Wayne*
Donald F. Stiver, Goshen*

* Ex-officio

The Administrative Building Council was organized in 1923 as an agency for setting of minimum requirements for safeguarding life and property through safe and sanitary construction of places of employment and public buildings.

On April 17, 1934, the State Inspecting Architect was appointed secretary to the advisory committee and co-ordinator for the state. State agencies which co-operate closely with the council are the State Health Board, the State Fire Marshal, and the Industrial Board.

Inspectors have done much to accomplish an understanding of the state building laws. The mechanical committee of the council has passed technical judgment on much proposed legislation affecting rules and regulations of carpenter, plumbing, electrical, and similar work in the state. The administrative committee of the council makes changes in the rules and regulations to fit the need and solicits worthwhile recommendations when proposing to amend existing state building laws.

State Milk Control Board

Lieut.-Gov. Henry F. Schricker, *Chairman**
Guy L. Roberts, Indianapolis
O. J. Stunkard, Brazil
Glenn L. Morgan, Westville
W. W. Ross, Terre Haute

* Ex-officio

The Milk Control Law of Indiana became effective March 12, 1937. Unfavorable economic conditions and ever recurring threats to the welfare of the industry by reason of price cutting and unfair trade practices, forced those interested to ask help from the state because of inability of the industry to cope with their troubles.

The purpose of the Act is to stabilize the industry, to set prices to the producer, and in cases of emergency to the consumer; to see that all producers, distributors and consumers are fairly and equitably treated; to keep and maintain an adequate supply of the right kind of milk, free from contamination, since fluid milk is an essential food and is vital to the public health and public welfare. Production, transportation, processing, storage, distribution and sale of milk is a business affecting public health and interest.

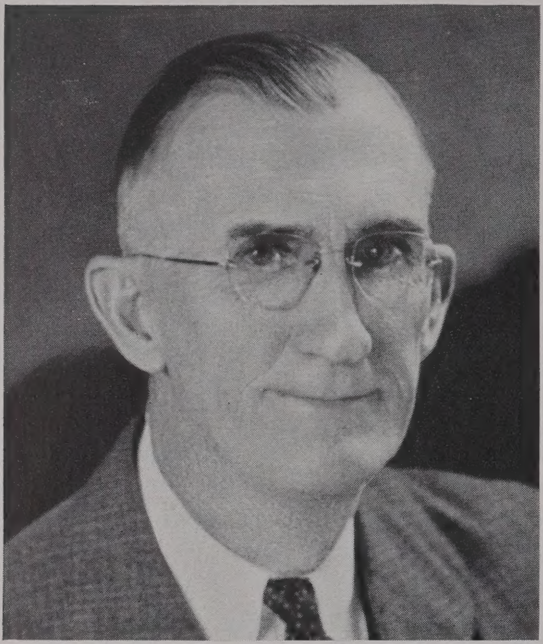
The legislature believed this law necessary because of the constant recurring and ever-present conditions which threaten to discourage an adequate supply, to deteriorate the quality, to unduly depress the general price of milk, to overproduce and to bring about unfair and destructive trade practice, all of which constitute a constant menace to the health and welfare of the people and threaten the economic stability of the milk industry.

The Milk Control Law of Indiana is a democratic measure. The board is in close and friendly contact with the various local milk committees and co-operates with them, thus getting their support. The local milk committees are composed of equal numbers of dealers and producers and its members are selected by the board on recommendation of local persons.

State Livestock Sanitary Board

R. M. Core, *President,* Franklin
H. Meade Hamilton, D. V. M., *Vice-President,* Muncie
Maurice C. Johnston, Aurora
Lester C. Finley, D. V. M., Lapel
Carlos C. Palmer, Albion

J. L. Axby, M. D. C., *State Veterinarian,* Lawrenceburg
Secretary and Executive Officer



J. L. Axby, M. D. C.
State Veterinarian

This board, a division of the State Department of Commerce and Industries, was created by legislative enactment in 1919. It is composed of five members, three livestock raisers and two veterinarians. All are appointed by the Governor and receive no compensation.

The two veterinary members with the State Veterinarian ex-officio secretary, constitute the Veterinary Examining Board. The two veterinary members receive ten dollars per day while engaged in their duties.

The State Livestock Sanitary Board establishes such rules and regulations as are necessary to secure the prevention, control, and suppression of any or all dangerous, contagious, communicable, or infectious diseases peculiar to domestic animals. Such rules and regulations have the force and effect of law. Any person, firm, or corporation who violates any of the provisions of such rules and regulations is subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than three hundred dollars for each offense.

The State Veterinarian is appointed by the Governor and is secretary and executive officer for the Sanitary Board. His duties are to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state and to determine the most efficient and practical means of prevention, suppression, control, and eradication of dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases, and to investigate the cause, nature, means of prevention and treatment of such diseases as he may deem advisable, and, for these purposes, is authorized and empowered to establish, maintain, enforce, and regulate such quarantine and other measures relating to the movement and care of animals and their products, the disinfection of suspected localities and articles, and the destruction of such animals and property as he may deem necessary and proper.

The State Veterinarian further supervises all sale barns, disposal plants, feeder cattle, feeder pigs, feeder lambs, the Clean Flock Plan for the control of bacillary white diarrhea, the Clean Herd Plan for the control of bovine abortion, the importation and exportation of all livestock, the tuberculin testing of all livestock, the blood testing of all livestock for Bang's disease, and advises with veterinarians and livestock men and women on any livestock question that Indiana might have improved livestock free from disease.

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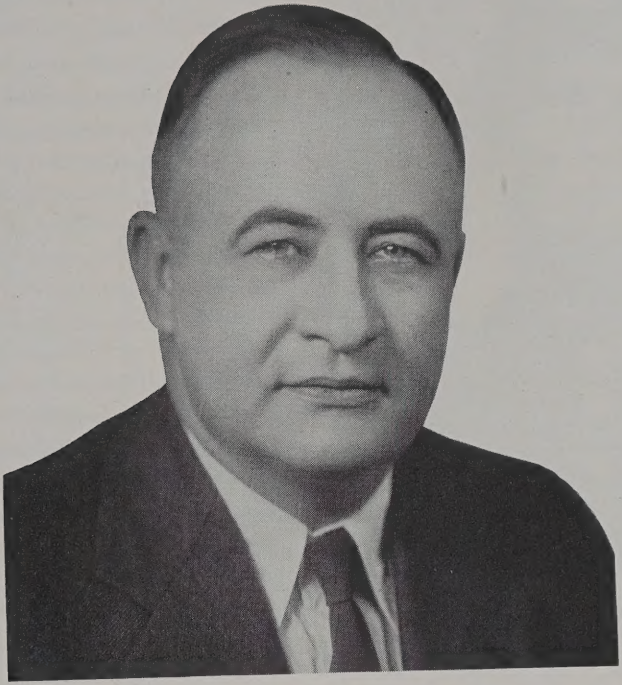
INDIANA---*Department of State*



AUGUST G. MUELLER
Secretary of State

BOARD

AUGUST G. MUELLER, *Administrative Officer*

GOVERNOR M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND

LIEUT.-GOV. HENRY F. SCHRICKER

OFFICE

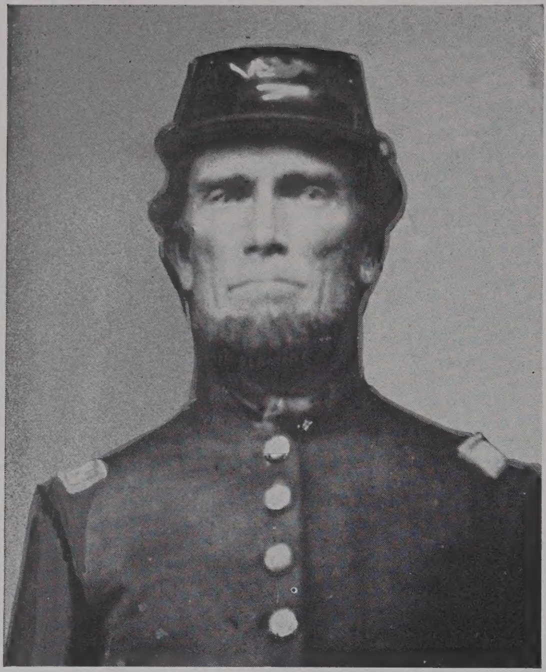
JOSEPH O. HOFFMANN, *Chief Deputy*

ORRIS R. HOOPER, JR., *Chief Clerk*

DEPARTMENTS

Corporation Division
Securities Commission
Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors
Board of Pharmacy
Board of Podiatry Examiners
Board of Beauty Culturist Examiners
State Board of Election Commissioners
State Board of Canvassers
Board of Barber Examiners
Board of Registration for Architects
Board of Dental Examiners
Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors
Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses
Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry
State Board of Medical Registration and Examination

Secretary of State



Robert Allen New
First Secretary of State

The office of Secretary of State in Indiana is a constitutional one created by the original State Constitution of 1816. Under provisions of that document the Secretary of State was elected by a joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature. A new Indiana Constitution adopted in 1851 gave Hoosier citizens the power to name the Secretary of State through an election and also reduced his term from four years to two.

Robert Allen New was elected Indiana's first Secretary of State in 1817 and served until 1825. The duties of his office were relatively simple compared to the complicated machinery of that office under the state government today.

The administrative division of the office of Secretary of State controls and supervises all other departments, boards, divisions, and commissions in that department. Chief divisions within the office of Secretary of State are the Corporation Division, Securities Commission, and various examining and licensing boards.

Duties of the Secretary of State's office include the writing of various licenses to be issued by the state, such as fertilizer licenses, detective agency licenses and lobbyist licenses. Notary public commissions also are issued in this division. The filing of miscellaneous instruments such as entrusters' certificates, records entered covering appointments to various boards and commissions in the state, election records covering both primary and general elections for state officers, railroad equipment contracts, collection agency bonds and other like matters are attended to in this division.

The Secretary of State, in addition to other duties imposed upon his office, edits, publishes, and distributes the Acts of the General Assembly and sells and distributes copies of the Supreme and Appellate Court Reports.

By virtue of his office, the Secretary of State is a member of the State Printing Board, the State Board of Canvassers, Supervisor of the State Board of Election Commissioners, and a member of the Commission on Public Records.

Securities Commission

CHESTER R. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner*

Organized to protect Indiana citizens from stock and bond fraud and other unsound business operations, the Indiana Securities Commission has operated with increased efficiency under the new State Securities Law which became effective May 1, 1937.

Examination of new stock and bond offerings before they are offered to the public forms the basis for the commission's activities. Representatives of the commission inspect and appraise oil fields and mining property, manufacturing plants, distilleries, and other business and financial enterprises throughout Indiana and many other states in connection with the work of preventing unsound stock and bond sales.

Active in the prosecution of fraud, the commission closely co-operates with county prosecuting attorneys and with the Federal Department of Justice. Vigorous investigation of "bucket shop" activities, and other "rackets" by the commission during the past few years has resulted in numerous arrests and prosecutions. While many of the cases examined by the commission did not disclose actual fraud, such as is punishable under the terms of the securities law, the commission's intervention has in many instances resulted in recovery of securities or money wrongfully taken. The commission is financed by fees collected.

INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Board of Pharmacy

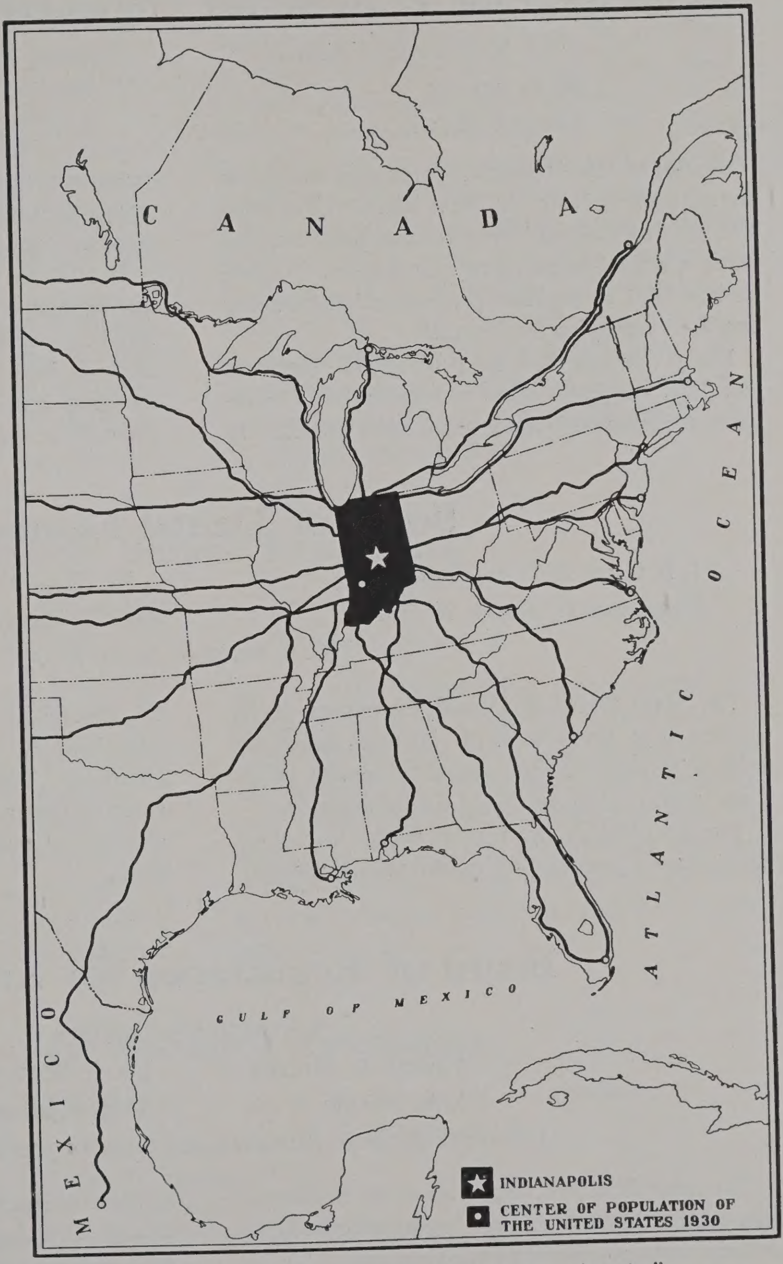
EDGAR A. O'HARROW, *President* RUSSELL B. ROTHROCK
ALBERT C. FRITZ FRED E. THOMAS
JOHN A. J. FUNK, *Secretary*

The Indiana Board of Pharmacy, consisting of five registered pharmacists appointed by the Governor, was organized in 1889 to administer the drug laws of the state. Members of the board are all engaged in the retail drug business and under the law not more than three may belong to one political party. Nor is any person connected with a school of pharmacy eligible to membership on the board.

The board enforces provisions of the permit, drug, and narcotic laws, conducts prosecution of violators, examines and licenses pharmacists, registers those who continue in good standing, revokes licenses for cause, grants permits to drug stores, and promulgates other regulations necessary to carrying out provisions of the state drug laws.

All drug stores, pharmacy departments, and apothecary shops in Indiana are required to obtain permits under penalty of law. Persons practicing pharmacy without licenses and those unlawfully using any title implying pharmaceutical skill are subject to heavy fines under the administration of the state Pharmacy Board. Another important regulation requires that a registered pharmacist be in charge of each drug establishment.

A special investigator is detailed by the board to investigate cases involving violation of narcotic laws. Drug stores and every establishment in the state handling patent medicines are visited regularly by representatives of the state Pharmacy Board.



Indiana State Motto—"The Crossroads of America"

Corporation Division

Joseph O. Hoffmann, *Chief Corporation Counsel*

The Corporation Division is an important unit of the Department of State which, in addition to administering Indiana's corporation laws, handles all matters pertaining to trade-marks and the laws governing them. Through annual reports required of all corporations, the division checks the activities of those business institutions and is frequently able to detect irregularities or violations of state laws. While the division does not actively prosecute violators, it prepares cases for the county prosecuting attorneys or turns over evidence to the state department of law.

Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors

C. C. Knipmeyer, *Chairman*
R. V. Achatz
Louis A. Geupel
Lewis T. Gootee, *Secretary,*
John A. Kelley
M. G. Johnson

Similar to other regulatory organizations in the Department of State, the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors is a self-sustaining five-member board organized in 1921 to regulate professional engineering and land surveying in the state.

Under Indiana law all professional engineers and land surveyors must be registered. Certificates of registration are granted after satisfactory examination or upon approval by the board, such approval being dependent upon proper qualifications as a practicing professional.

In addition to registering professional engineers and land surveyors, the board also prescribes regulations governing the practice of those two professions in Indiana. The board holds four regular meetings annually and numerous special sessions throughout the year.

Board of Dental Examiners

J. B. Carr, D. D. S., *President*
Frederick C. Baker, D. D. S.
J. M. Hale, D. D. S., *Secretary-Treasurer*
Ross R. Kennedy, D. D. S.
C. S. Glasser, D. D. S.

The State Board of Dental Examiners, in its present form, began in 1913. Its most important work is to supervise the dental profession in Indiana and to suppress illegal dental practice.

The board holds two regular dental license examinations a year and all examinations, theoretical, practical, and junior, have in the past years been held in the Indiana University School of Dentistry. The board has proven invaluable in ascertaining that only men of proven ability be allowed to practice dentistry in the State of Indiana.

Board of Registration for Architects

A. C. Bohlen, *Chairman*
Warren D. Miller
O. A. Tislow
Joe H. Wildermuth
A. M. Strauss
Leighton Bowers, *Secretary and State Inspection Architect*

The State Board of Registration for Architects was created in 1929 as a self-sustaining body of five members appointed by the Governor.

Under the 1929 Act regulating the practice of architecture as a profession in Indiana, it became unlawful for anyone to practice architecture in the state unless he was registered. Architects in business at the time the act became effective were given the opportunity to obtain certificates of registration without examination, provided application was made within one year. After that time and under the present set-up, however, all prospective architects in Indiana must take an examination before they are granted certificates of registration. The State Board of Registration holds about five meetings a year.

Board of Beauty Culturist Examiners

LUCILLE BOOHER, *Executive Secretary*

DR. FRANK DOWD
EDYTHE WEDEKIND

This three-member, self-sustaining board was created in 1935. It consists of two beauty culturists who had followed the profession for at least five years before appointment by the Governor. The third member is a licensed physician.

The purpose of the Act of 1935 was to prevent the spread of disease and to promote the general public health by the promotion of sanitary conditions in beauty culture shops and schools, and in the practice of beauty culture.

The board is empowered to make rules and regulations for the administration of the act. Any member of the board, or its agents or assistants, have authority to inspect schools or shops of beauty culture. A copy of the board's set rules and regulations must be displayed conspicuously in all establishments. Four times a year the board conducts examinations for applicants for certificates of registration to practice as apprentices, beauty culturists, manicurists, and electrologists. Registration is granted to those making 75 or better in the practical, written, and oral tests, and who qualify in the other requirements of the law.

The law governs the beauty culture business rather strictly, particularly in regard to sanitary condition of shops. Other laws and rulings administered by the board thwart the malpractitioner, the incompetent, and regulations violator. Most legislation, as in other businesses and professions, has been at the instigation of members desirous of an enforced high standard.

Board of Barber Examiners

FRANK MCKAMEY, *Secretary*

F. L. ROBERTS
KENNETH E. SMITH

Organized under the Barber License Law of 1933, the State Board of Barber Examiners has done much to eliminate unfit barbers from practice and to elevate the standard of the business.

Since the board began operating, several hundred barbers have been refused licenses in Indiana because they were deemed unfit to service the general public for health reasons. The board itself is self-sustaining and its members are appointed by the Governor. Examinations are conducted each year in Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, and Gary. The Barber License Law, created to regulate sanitation in barber shops and to regulate other barber practices for public protection, was amended in 1937. In that year, through collection of examination and other license fees, the board was able to transfer more than $10,000 to the general fund.

Board of Podiatry Examiners

D. R. TUCKER, D. S. C., *President*
PAUL KILLEN, D. S. C.
J. W. BOWERS, M. D., *Secretary*
N. E. HAROLD, M. D.
W. C. MOORE, M. D.

An Act of the 1925 legislature created a Board of Podiatry Examiners. The board was created for the purpose of examining and determining the eligibility of podiatrists for licensing. Examinations are conducted annually, in June, by the Board of Podiatry Examiners and the Board of

Medical Registration and Examination. Graduation from high school, and from a school of podiatry recognized by the Indiana State Board of Podiatry Examiners is required for eligibility to examination.

Membership of the board consists of two registered podiatrists, two members of the Board of Medical Registration and Examination, and the secretary of the latter board automatically becomes secretary of the Board of Podiatry Examiners. The Board of Podiatry Examiners is an examining body only, the podiatry law being administered by the Board of Medical Registration and Examination.

The number of registered podiatrists in the State of Indiana is approximately three hundred.

Board of Medical Registration and Examination

James M. Hicks, M. D.
W. C. Moore, M. D.
J. W. Bowers, M. D.
J. T. Oliphant, M. D.
H. K. McIlroy, D. C.
N. E. Harold, M. D.
C. B. Blakeslee, D. O.

This board was created in 1897 in order to administer the Medical Practice Act. Its purpose is the establishment and maintenance of educational and professional standards and qualifications. The board conducts examinations and passes upon the eligibility of applicants to take up the professional practice of medicine. Those found eligible are given a certificate authorizing the clerk of the circuit court in which the applicant resides to issue a license.

Legislation has been effected periodically since the inception of the board. In 1905 the school of healing known as osteopathy was recognized, a member representing this school appointed to the board, and osteopathic licensing controlled thereafter by such board. In 1923 there was an amendment to the Medical Practice Act providing for osteopaths eligible for licensing to practice osteopathy, surgery, and obstetrics and to administer anesthetics, antiseptics, and narcotics.

In 1927 there was an amendment to the Medical Practice Act providing for the licensing of drugless healing, and a member representing that field was appointed to the board.

The composite board is comprised of two allopaths, one homeopath, one eclectic, one physiomedical, one osteopath, and one chiropractor.

The approximate number of licensed medical doctors in the State of Indiana is 10,000; osteopaths 200, and chiropractors and other branches of drugless healing 1,400. The Indiana State Board of Medical Registration and Examination has reciprocal agreements with some forty states; also recognizes for licensing, diplomas of the National Board of Medical Examiners.

The Board of Medical Registration and Examination is also charged with enforcement of the law within the meaning of the act.

Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses

Pauline G. Bischoff, R. N., *President*
Cordelia Hoeflin, R. N., *Secretary*
Sister Mary Henrica, R. N.
Louise Hiatt, R. N.
Hulda A. Cron, R. N.

STAFF

Mary T. Walsh, R. N., *Educational Director,* Gary
Besse Ringold, *Executive Secretary,* Indianapolis
Zella Jones, *Re-registration Clerk,* Scottsburg

The Indiana State Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses was created in 1905 and reorganized in 1921.

This is a self-sustaining board of five members, who are appointed by the Governor. All members must be registered nurses. Duties of the board are to establish and maintain minimum educational requirements for schools of nursing in the state; to uphold professional standards; to evaluate academic credits, and issue student qualifying certificates to applicants wishing to enter schools of nursing, which certificates must be on file in the respective schools before the students are admitted; to give the examinations and grade the papers of applicants for registration to practice nursing; to issue certificates of registration and the annual renewal of same, and to endorse Indiana registered nurses to other states.

The board is authorized "to establish all necessary rules and regulations for reciprocal recognition of certificates issued by other states and to prevent unjust and arbitrary exclusion by other states of registered nurses who have complied with the requirements of the laws of this state."

The board is authorized to employ an educational director whose duty it is to visit the schools of nursing in Indiana, to give advice and encouragement to such schools and to assist them in maintaining educational and professional standards. Schools are visited once a year; more frequently if necessary. During the visit conferences are held with school administrators and members of faculty, classroom and clinical teaching is observed, ward practice evaluated, records examined, housing and living conditions inspected.

A report of each survey is made in writing to the board. A copy of the report with recommendations made by the board is sent to the director of the school of nursing, to the superintendent of the hospital, and to the president of the hospital board of trustees.

State Board of Canvassers

AUGUST MUELLER PETER F. HEIN OMER S. JACKSON

An act of the 1933 legislature provides that the Secretary of State, the Treasurer of State and the Attorney General shall meet as a board known as the Board of Canvassers, on the second Friday after primary elections in the office of the Secretary of State, and make a canvass of votes cast for candidates for the offices of: Representatives to Congress, Judicial Officers, Prosecuting Attorneys and members of the General Assembly. Upon approval of these candidates by the board they are certified as specified by the law. This board meets only after primaries.

Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry

ORRIS BOOTH, *President*
NOAH BIXLER
J. R. VICTOR
WALTER KOCHER
J. P. DAVEY, *Secretary*

The State Board of Registration and Examination in Optometry was organized in 1907 under the Indiana State Optometry Licensing Law. Since that time the board has backed legislation bringing optometry laws up to date and furthering standards of public health, welfare, and safety.

The four-member group examines, licenses and supervises the profession of optometry. Examinations for optometry licenses are strict and in keeping with the increased scientific knowledge and progress made by the profession. In 1937, two suits attacking the legality of the optometry law were upheld. One case was tried in federal court and the other in the state Supreme Court.

Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors

DEXTER C. GARDNER, *President*
RAYMOND NEEDHAM, *Vice-President*
DONOVAN GARLAND
JOHN S. MCGUAN
ROBERT E. KIRBY, *Secretary-Treasurer*

The State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors was created in 1901 and consists of five funeral directors appointed by the Governor. The board issues and renews embalmers' and funeral directors' state licenses and sometimes, after conducting a hearing, revokes such licenses for violation of state law.

Twice yearly the board conducts examinations of applicants seeking embalmers' and funeral directors' licenses in Indiana. A board inspector makes regular visits to all state funeral establishments to see that such businesses are conducted according to law.

Applicants for embalmers' and funeral directors' licenses must be at least twenty-one years old and the requirements include one year's attendance in an approved school of science and embalming and three years of practice under a licensed embalmer.

More than 2,000 embalmers and 837 funeral directors are practicing those professions in Indiana, according to the latest figures.

State Board of Election Commissioners

*Gov. M. Clifford Townsend, *President*

Fred C. Gause

* Ex-officio

Parke Beadle, *Clerk*

William W. Spencer

The Governor and two qualified electors appointed by him, one from each of the two political parties that cast the largest number of votes in the state at the last preceding general election, constitute the State Board of Election Commissioners.

The major duty of the board is to prepare and distribute ballots and stamps for election of all officers for whom the electors of the state are entitled to vote. The members of the board serve without compensation.

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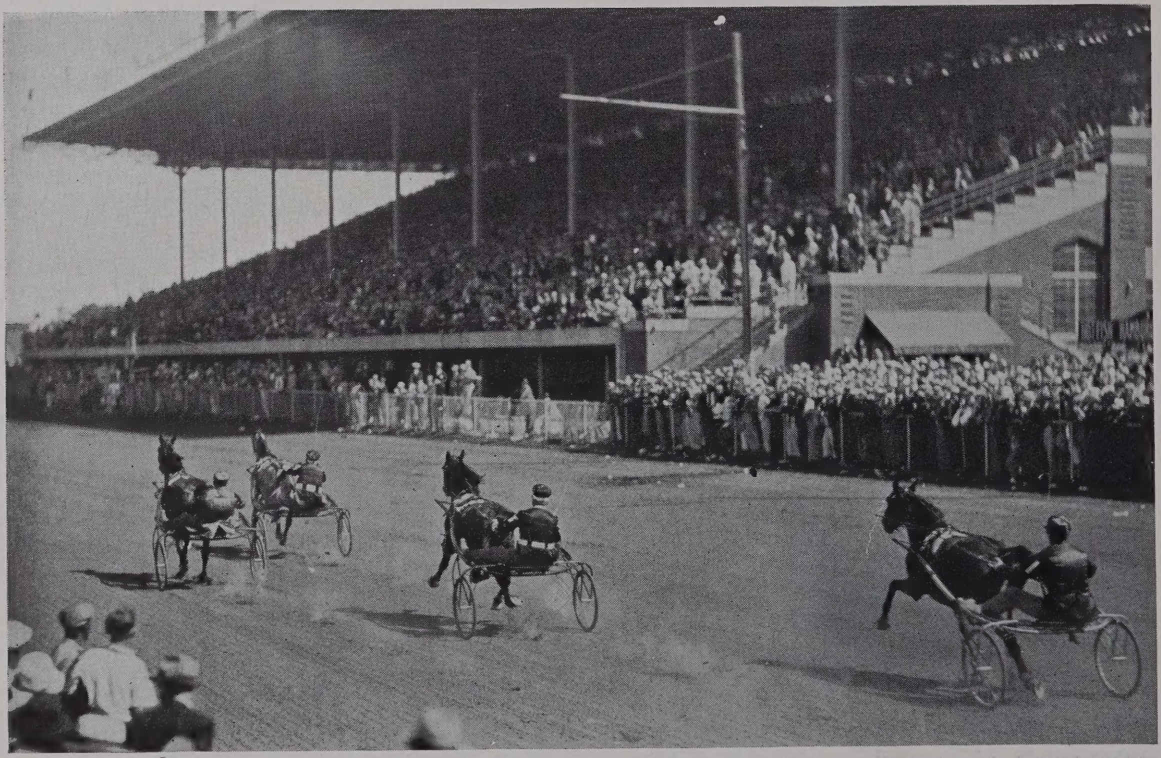
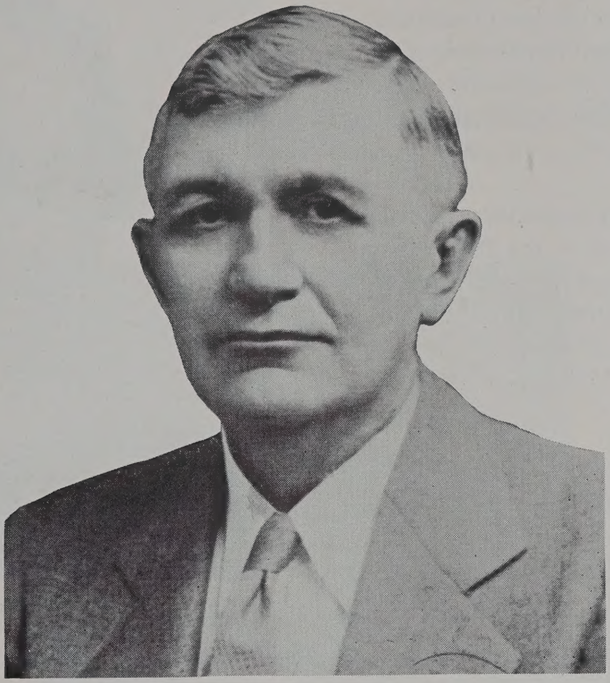


Indiana State Fair

INDIANA---*Department of Treasury*



PETER F. HEIN
Treasurer of State

BOARD

Peter F. Hein, *Administrative Officer*

Gov. M. Clifford Townsend — Laurence F. Sullivan

OFFICE

Ben H. Kerr, *Deputy Treasurer*

DEPARTMENTS

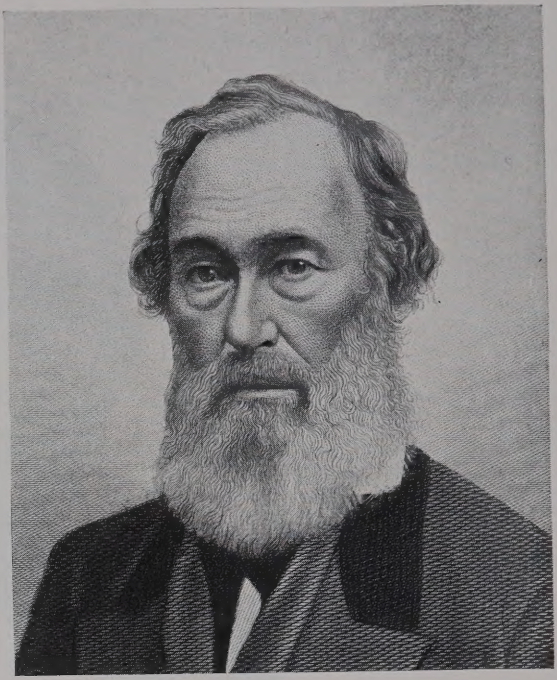
- Auto Certificates of Title
- Weight Tax Division
- Auto List Division
- Store License
- Gross Income Tax
- Board of Depositories
- Unemployment Compensation Division
- Licensing of Motor Vehicle Operators and Chauffeurs
- State Board of Tax Commissioners
- Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles
- Financial Responsibility Division
- Commission for Reciprocal Arrangements and Plans for Movements of Motor Vehicles.

Treasurer of State

The first Treasurer-General of Indiana was appointed in 1792 to serve the Northwest Territory. In 1813 the offices of Treasurer and Auditor were consolidated and in 1816 the first Constitution of Indiana created the present Department of Treasury. During the 1933 reorganization of state government the department underwent a change of status, becoming one of the nine major divisions of state government.

Peter F. Hein, present Treasurer of Indiana, is the administrative officer of the Department of Treasury. Major duties of the department are to keep a check of state funds and to pay all bills against the state. The Treasury Department receives money and pays bills upon authorization by warrant from the Auditor of State. The department is not a storage place for actual public money, however, since payments are made through drafts on public banking institutions. Warrants issued by the Auditor are bankable and are cleared through the Treasurer's office. A draft is then given for the total amount of the warrants.

State House



James P. Drake
Treasurer Beginning Present Constitution

The Treasurer settles with the counties for taxes due the state, has charge of the state depositories and supervises all funds created in the name of Indiana or received from the Federal Government. Indianapolis banks have been designated as clearing houses for the state because of their convenient location.

Major units under the Department of Treasury include the State Motor Vehicle Division, the State Board of Tax Commissioners, the Gross Income Tax Division, and the Unemployment Compensation Division.

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Gross Income Tax and Store License Division

CLARENCE A. JACKSON
Director Gross Income Tax Division

Gross Income Tax
Store License
Unemployment Compensation Division

Gross Income Tax

The Gross Income Tax, third largest* source of public revenue in Indiana, was adopted by the state legislature in 1933 as one of three new revenue sources in the 1933 "replacement" tax program.

Other taxes included in this program were levies on liquor, beer, and other alcoholic beverages and special levies on intangibles, which previously had been subject to regular property tax rates.

The direct cause of the adoption of this new program was a tremendous decline in property taxes, brought about in part by the general business depression and in part as a result of years of activity by farmers and others whose wealth was largely centered in real estate, to "broaden the tax base."

These two factors were responsible for a decrease in property valuations in Indiana from more than $5,000,000,000 to $3,994,000,000 (the valuation on which 1933 taxes were based), and for the passage of the so-called "dollar and a half law" limiting the tax rates which could be applied against property except in cases of emergency.

The "dollar and a half law" and the decrease in valuations had the effect desired by property owners, but a terrific responsibility was placed on township, city, county, and state officials because there was no decline in the amount of services which citizens were demanding from their governments.

Property taxes levied for all units of government in the state had declined from $140,094,000 for collection in 1932 to $98,172,000 for collection in 1933, a decrease of some $42,000,000, or 30 per cent.

Consequently, the replacement tax program, of which the gross income tax was the keystone, was adopted by the legislature.

Generally speaking, the gross income tax is a tax on receipts from all sources, with two rates of tax applicable: one-fourth of 1 per cent on receipts from wholesale sales and display advertising; 1 per cent on salaries, wages, rents, retail sales, utility income, dividends, interest, and receipts from all other sources.

Under a separate law passed in conjunction with the gross income tax measure, it was provided that the state could return to local schools an amount up to $600 for each teaching unit (a teaching unit to consist of thirty-five grade school pupils or twenty-five high school pupils). Through this method of state help, the schools of Indiana were able to come through the depression without a single school having been closed and with funds provided by the state for the payment of the teachers.

The school record in Indiana was in contrast to the records of many states where schools were closed and teachers went unpaid for many months. Indiana's record was the carrying out of the pledge of Governor Paul V. McNutt that, above all, the education of Indiana's children must not be interrupted because of temporary general economic distress.

During the first state fiscal year in which the gross income tax was operative, 1933-34, gross income tax collections were made on eleven months of income and amounted to $10,387,130.85; in the 1934-35 fiscal year, collections totalled $13,605,720.19; in 1935-36, $16,544,977.91; in 1936-37, $20,556,656.33.

Governor M. Clifford Townsend sponsored a measure in the 1937 legislature providing for the distribution of $700 for each teaching unit of the state in 1938 from gross income tax funds, or a total of more than $14,000,000. In previous years the distributions had ranged from $400 to $500 a unit.

Thus the gross income tax is contributing to the replacement of a greater amount of property taxes which local units would otherwise have to levy, and in addition has enabled the State of Indiana to finance its share of the public welfare program under the Social Security Act without levying new taxes.

Operating cost of the Gross Income Tax Division decreased from 3.18 per cent of net collections in 1935-36 to 2.79 per cent in 1936-37. Total expenses of the division, operating expenses plus capital outlay, decreased from 3.23 per cent of net collections in 1935-36 to 2.93 per cent in 1936-37.

The collection of delinquent taxes, penalties, and interest during the 1936-37 fiscal year amounted to $1,331,704.74, which was more than double the amount of administrative expenses of the division. In other words, all expenses of the division could be paid from delinquent collections, penalties, and interest, and a balance of more than $730,000 still would remain to represent a direct "profit" from enforcement activities and other operations of the division. In effect, taxpayers who filed returns properly were required to pay none of the division's expenses.

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*Property tax, first, gasoline tax, second, during 1936-37 fiscal year when both state and local revenue is considered. Considering state collections only, gasoline tax was first, gross revenue tax second. There were indications that gross income tax revenue would soon surpass that from the gasoline tax.

The number of taxpayers, as reflected by the number of annual returns filed, increased during the annual taxpaying period of 1937 to 487,418. The number in 1936 was 408,115; in 1935, 354,610; in 1934, 302,565; in 1933, 277,134.

The low operating cost of the Gross Income Tax Division necessary to collect taxes from this huge number of individuals, corporations, and other taxpayers was made possible in a large degree by the fact that the state was able to secure the services of approximately 150 auto license branches as local points for distribution of return forms and information.

Through the co-operation of the Governors, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles and the individual license branch managers, these offices were made available to the Gross Income Tax Division and have rendered a real service to their state and to the citizens of their communities.

The 1937 legislature amended the Gross Income Tax Act of 1933. The great majority of the revisions made were of a clarifying nature, writing into the law the regulations and changes which were found to be advisable as a result of four years' experience in administering the law. Several of the changes, however, are of sufficient importance to warrant brief review here.

1. An increase of annual exemption for retail merchants to $3,000 was incorporated into the law after a study of methods which might be employed to give assistance to small merchants. The $3,000 exemption is limited to retail merchants as defined in the law, and even then to such receipts as are derived from selling at retail.

2. Application of the wholesale rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent was clarified by listing of specific types of income subject to this rate.

3. The rate of the tax was definitely fixed by law as being based on the source of income rather than the occupation of the taxpayer. This change bolstered regulations previously issued by the division.

4. Amendments provided that labor unions, churches and their denominational schools, colleges and monasteries, public schools and colleges, not operated for profit, should remain exempt on all income. Other orders and groups not organized or operated for private benefit, which formerly were also tax-free, were made exempt only on (1) dues, fees, assessments (not including premiums on insurance), (2) earnings on or receipts from sale of intangible property, (3) contributions they receive, and (4) tuition, membership, and initiation fees. Such groups are not exempt on sales or rentals of real and personal property or on receipts from other activities not included in the specific exemptions.

Other changes made in the law in the light of past experience were intended to facilitate administration.

In every case the courts have upheld the constitutionality of the Gross Income Tax Law.

The outstanding court decision on the law during 1937 was that handed down by the Supreme Court of Indiana on May 3, 1937, in the case of the Department of Treasury of Indiana vs. J. D. Adams Manufacturing Co. The court sustained the division's contentions that:

1. That part of the appellee's gross income consisting of interest on bonds issued by municipalities and governmental units of the State of Indiana is taxable.

2. That part of the appellee's gross income which is derived from sales to consumers is taxable at 1 per cent, even though such sales were made by manufacturers, wholesale jobbers, and others not retailers by occupation.

3. That part of the appellee's gross income which is derived from the sales of its products in interstate and foreign commerce is taxable.

The decision of the Indiana Supreme Court pertaining to the rate of tax applicable to sales to consumers was not appealed by the plaintiff. However, the decision as it related to municipal bond interest and interstate commerce was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. On May 16, 1938, the United States Supreme Court upheld the Indiana Supreme Court as to the taxability of municipal bond interest but reversed that court on the taxability of receipts from interstate sales. The division had never collected tax on income from interstate commerce transactions, but, pending the disposition of the case, had granted the taxpayers the privilege of deferring the payment of tax on such receipts, only requiring information returns to be filed showing such income.

The general constitutionality of the Gross Income Tax Law was not a point at issue in the appeal.

Store License

Norman W. Gordon, *Administrator*

Indiana pioneered in the field of chain store taxes when in 1929 the legislature adopted a Store License Law with license fees graded upward according to the number of stores in a chain. Decision by the United States Supreme Court in 1931 that the Indiana law was constitutional was followed by enactment of similar measures in other states. By 1937, twenty-four states had chain store license laws.

The original Indiana Store License Law provided for fees as follows (including a 50-cent filing fee):

One store	$ 3.50
Second to fifth stores	10.50 per store
Sixth to tenth stores	$15.50 per store
Eleventh to twentieth stores	20.50 per store
Each additional store	25.50 per store

In 1933 the legislature revised the schedule of fees as follows (including a 50-cent filing fee):

One store	$ 3.50
Second to fifth stores	10.50 per store
Sixth to tenth stores	20.50 per store
Eleventh to twentieth stores	30.50 per store
Each additional store	150.50 per store

Licenses for the year 1937 were issued to nearly 70,000 stores, for which license fees totalling approximately $550,000 were paid.

Unemployment Compensation Division

Clarence A. Jackson, *Director of the Division and Secretary of the Board*

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD

Wilfred Jessup, Centerville, *President*
(Representing State and Public)
Alex E. Gordon, Indianapolis, *Vice-President*
(Representing Labor)
John W. Crise, Fort Wayne
(Representing Large Employers)
Theodore B. Griffith, Indianapolis
(Representing Independent Merchants and Small Employers)
Carl H. Mullen, Hammond
(Representing Labor)
Clarence A. Jackson, *Secretary*

"Economic insecurity due to unemployment is declared hereby to be a serious menace to the health, morale, and welfare of the people of this state and to the maintenance of public order within this state.

"Protection against this great hazard of our economic life can be provided in some measure by the *required and systematic accumulation of funds during periods of employment to provide benefits to the unemployed during periods of unemployment* and by *encouragement of desirable, stable employment.*

"The enactment of this measure to provide for payment of benefits to persons unemployed through no fault of their own, to encourage stabilization in employment, and to provide for a state employment service is, therefore, essential to the public welfare. . . ." (Extracts from the Indiana Unemployment Compensation Law.)

The Indiana Unemployment Compensation Law, passed pursuant to the Federal Social Security Act, is an attempt on the part of the state to accomplish four separate and distinct purposes:

(1) To help stabilize employment by providing a "profit incentive" for employers who keep their men employed, thereby maintaining balances in their unemployment reserve accounts entitling them to lower contribution rates.

(2) To reduce the hardships due to unemployment by providing weekly benefit checks to eligible unemployed persons.

(3) To help the unemployed person find a job.

(4) To assist the entire community by making money available for purchases during slack work periods.

Indiana was the ninth state to adopt an unemployment compensation law. Similar laws now have been adopted by all of the states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii.

The Indiana Unemployment Compensation Division was established by an act passed by the Indiana state legislature on March 18, 1936, and approved by the Federal Social Security Board April 18, 1936.

The Federal Social Security Act (August, 1935) in Title IX levied a pay roll tax on all employers of eight or more persons, with certain occupational exceptions. In order to allow Indiana employers to take the full 90 per cent credit on the Federal tax allowed for payments to an approved State Unemployment Compensation Fund, the Indiana employers' state contribution rate for the nine months after April 1 in 1936 was set at 1.2 per cent, which approximated 0.9 of 1 per cent of pay roll for the entire year 1936, the Federal tax for that year being 1 per cent.

The Indiana contribution rates for employers for the following years were set at 1.8 per cent for 1937, and 2.7 per cent thereafter, which likewise were equivalent to 90 per cent of the Federal rates of 2 per cent and 3 per cent for the respective years. These rates can be changed after 1939 through merit rating provisions to be discussed later.

Following the general terms set out in the Social Security Act, the Indiana law provided that employers of eight or more persons, with certain occupational exceptions, were subject to the law. Those exceptions include governmental service, agricultural labor, domestic service, service on vessels and a few less important occupations. By April, 1938, nearly 9,300 employers in the state were contributing on the wages paid to approximately 750,000 employees. Approximately 600 of these employers were voluntary contributors who had petitioned the division to become subject to the Indiana law, chiefly for the reason that they were subject to the tax levied in Title IX of the Social Security Act and by paying contributions to the Indiana fund could secure unemployment compensation rights for their employees without additional cost to themselves. This number included establishments having branches employing less than eight persons in Indiana, contractors operating in the state for less than the twenty weeks which would make them subject to the Indiana law, and others who petitioned for personal reasons.

Beginning on January 1, 1937, an employee contribution rate of 0.9 of 1 per cent went into effect. However, the 1937 legislature wrote into the Indiana act several amendments, one of which was the elimination of employee contributions on employment after March 31, 1937.

Contributions of each employer are credited five-sixths to his individual reserve account, from which the employees of that employer alone can be paid benefits, and one-sixth to the pooled account which is to be used for benefit payments in case an employer's reserve account is entirely depleted. With the elimination of employee contributions, an additional provision was made that employee contributions previously made be placed in the pooled account. Interest earned on deposits with the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund also is credited to the pooled account.

Through these provisions the Indiana Unemployment Compensation Fund, to be built up during periods of employment, has been growing. By April 1, 1938, it contained nearly $27,000,000, not one cent of which can be used for any other purpose than the payment of weekly benefits to eligible unemployed workers in this state.

The employees of employers subject to the law accumulate benefit rights, so that if they become unemployed after April 1, 1938, and are otherwise eligible, they can receive benefit checks. In order to receive benefits, an employee must: (1) Have worked for an employer or employers subject to the Indiana law; (2) have received at least the minimum amount of earnings provided by law (approximately $250 over a period of a year or $50 in each of three quarters), with at least $10 earned after March 31, 1938 (only wages earned from a subject employer count), and (3) be able and willing to work, but no work is available. If the employee meets these tests and becomes unemployed, he registers for work at a state employment office.

At the same time that he registers for work, the employee also applies for unemployment compensation benefits. The law prescribes a two-week waiting period before he can receive benefits. During this time, the Employment Service attempts to find him a new job. If it is successful, he begins work. If not, he receives benefits beginning at the end of his waiting period. For each week thereafter, he receives a benefit check until he either secures a new job or exhausts his benefit rights.

The amount of the weekly check depends upon his earnings during the best of the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters before losing his job. In no case can the amount of weekly benefits exceed $15. The duration of his benefit period depends upon the amount of his earnings during the last five quarters. However, the maximum amount of benefits he can receive is the maximum weekly benefit ($15) for a period of fifteen weeks, or a total of $225.

An employee can extend the benefit period if he obtains part-time work and therefore needs to draw less than his full benefit amount in those weeks.

The benefits which an employee receives are charged back against the reserve accounts of his employers in inverse chronological order. In no case will the amount so charged against an employer's reserve account exceed 16 per cent of the wages which he paid to that employee.

The perfect unemployment compensation plan would be that in which no benefits were paid because all the workers were employed. Employees, of course, would prefer jobs rather than benefits at approximately half pay for a limited period.

The Indiana law encourages stabilization of employment by allowing reduction or even elimination of contribution rates for years following 1939 through merit rating provisions for employers who have stabilized their employment. Gains made through merit rating can be credited against the Federal tax.

If an employer's reserve account is at least five times the largest amount of benefits paid from his account during any one of the three preceding years, the employer can secure reduced rates after 1939, subject to the following conditions:

If his account is at least 7.5 per cent of his annual pay roll for the previous calendar year, the rate is reduced to 2 per cent. If it is at least 12 per cent of his previous annual pay roll, the rate is reduced to 1 per cent. And if it is at least 17 per cent of his previous annual pay roll, contributions shall cease altogether.

In the event an employer's reserve account becomes entirely depleted and benefits to his employees must be paid from the pooled account, his contribution rate immediately goes up to 3.7 per cent for the succeeding twelve months.

The administration of the Unemployment Compensation Law was placed in the Department of Treasury under an appointive board of five members representing groups having an interest in the operation of the law. As now constituted, the Unemployment Compensation Board consists of Wilfred Jessup of Centerville, president, representing state and public; Alex E. Gordon of Indianapolis, vice-president, representing labor; John W. Crise of Fort Wayne, representing large employers; Theodore B. Griffith of Indianapolis, representing independent merchants and small employers, and Carl H. Mullen of Hammond, representing labor. Clarence A. Jackson of Newcastle, was appointed by the board to be Director of the Unemployment Compensation Division and ex-officio secretary of the board.

At the time the Unemployment Compensation Law was passed, the Indiana State Employment Service was made a part of the Unemployment Compensation Division. The local offices of the Employment Service have been made the headquarters of the Unemployment Compensation field service and it is there that the deputies of the Unemployment Compensation Division accept applications from unemployed workers for benefit payments.

The Employment Service also continues to render its regular services to all employers and employees, whether covered by the Unemployment Compensation Law or not.

Early in 1938, forty-three full-time and sixty-nine part-time offices were in operation.

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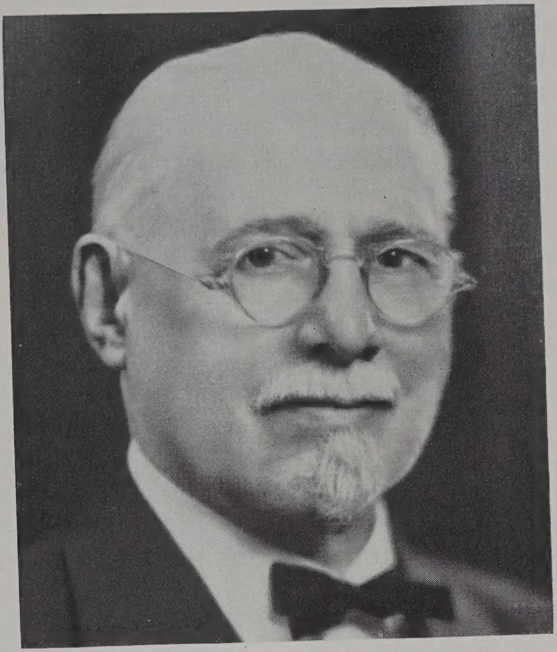
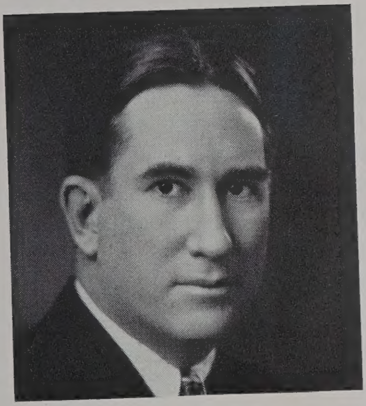
INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

State Board of Tax Commissioners



PHILIP ZOERCHER
Chairman



Marshall Williams

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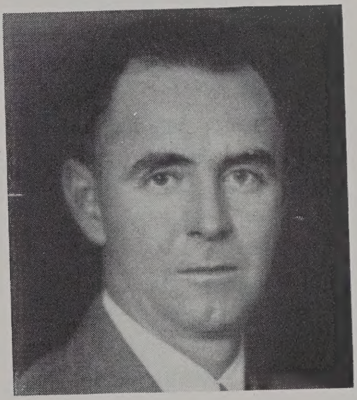


C. R. Benjamin

BOARD

Philip Zoercher, *Chairman*
Marshall Williams
C. R. Benjamin
Anderson Ketchum, *Secretary*

Inheritance Tax
Intangible Tax
Transportation Tax
Vessel Tonnage Tax

State Board of Tax Commissioners

The law requires the State Board of Tax Commissioners to make reports to the General Assembly and to suggest, offer and make recommendations of changes, if any, that are necessary to improve the taxing system. Therefore, it seems that anything having to do with property taxation is clearly within the duties of this board, even the controlling of public expenditures.

It is also the duty of this board to see that all assessments of property in this state are made according to law and to equalize property between the several taxing units within a county, or between the various counties themselves within the state.

Indiana has led the way in controlling public expenditures, and many taxpayers and taxpayers' organizations from other states have recommended the use of the Indiana plan for their own state government.

The review of all budgets of any subdivision of this state that do not come within the amount of money that tax limitation levies will produce in its particular subdivision or taxing unit, are automatically, by statute, placed before this board for necessary revisions and adjustments. This particular item in itself is a very beneficial aid to the taxpayers.

This board has original jurisdiction on the annual assessments of the personal property of the following several classes of utilities: all railroads (steam and electric), municipal and public utilities, telephone, telegraph, sleeping car, express, pipe lines, and car equipment companies. Such assessments are equitably certified back to the county for distribution into its townships and incorporated cities and towns wherein such property is situated.

The Board of Tax Commissioners, further, has appellate jurisdiction on all assessments made by the local taxing officials on all personal property and real estate assessments on any class of property within the state.

Another important duty is the responsibility of the administration and supervision of the collection of all taxes on intangibles and keeping an accurate account of all stamp sales made by the ninety-two county treasurers within the state.

The inheritance tax is supervised and administered by this commission, particularly relating to valuation of estates, exemptions that are allowable, and collections of tax due.

Another important duty of this body is the reviewing, and granting or refusing of additional appropriations and bond issues requested by any taxing unit, for the spending of money not included in their annual budget, particular study being given as to whether such request for additional spending is an emergency which must be met by the local taxing unit.

In addition to all the foregoing duties conferred upon the Board of Tax Commissioners, it is also its duty to construe the tax and revenue laws of this state relating to property, intangible and inheritance tax, and to instruct all taxing officials in relation to their duties with reference to taxation and assessments.

Inheritance Tax

ISAAC KANE PARKS, *Administrator,* Mishawaka

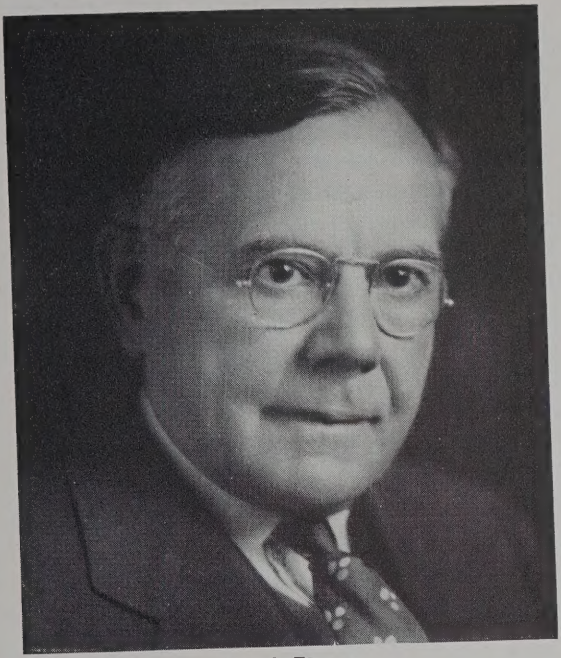
Indiana's first inheritance tax law was passed in 1913 and since that time has undergone numerous amendments. All powers and duties relative to the inheritance tax division were transferred to the State Department of Treasury under the 1933 reorganization of state government.

Providing for a graduated tax of from one to twenty per cent, depending upon the amount of the estate, the inheritance tax is supervised by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. The board, through an Inheritance Tax Administrator, also has the enforcement of the law and the collection of the tax within its supervision. In addition, the State Tax Board is empowered to draw up rules and regulations necessary to the carrying out of the inheritance tax law.

It is the duty of the Tax Board also to investigate the enforcement of the act in the various counties and to investigate any estate to which the Tax Commissioners think the act might apply. When conducting these inheritance tax investigations the board is empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony.

Bureau of Motor Vehicles

FRANK FINNEY, *Commissioner*
MARK RODENBECK, *Assistant Commissioner*
ROBERTS HILL, *Chief Hearing Judge*
BEN FRIEDMAN, *Director, Drivers' Responsibility Law*



Frank Finney
Commissioner

The Bureau of Motor Vehicles, a governmental agency which co-operates closely with the State Police Department, supervises the licensing, registration, and general operation of motor vehicles in Indiana. The bureau operates 150 branch offices throughout the state which are required to make daily reports to the central office. In addition, there are sixteen branches established in Indianapolis operating during the first sixty days of the plate-selling season.

The department has a title record of every car sold and resold in the state since 1921. To safeguard the ownership of these vehicles there is also kept an engine number and name file. These records make it certain that no vehicle is titled when there is any doubt as to the legal ownership and thereby protect the legitimate owner.

Operation of the Financial Responsibility Law has increased the value of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. The law requires the filing of insurance or some guarantee of payment of property damage and personal injury or loss by death caused by the owner of a motor vehicle in an accident in which that motor vehicle was involved. In case the owner is unable or does not pay where such damage amounts to $75 or more, then the financial responsibility is required to be filed. The guilty drunken driver also comes under the financial responsibility requirements supervised by the bureau.

The bureau administers the Driver's License Law under which approximately 1,300,000 persons of Indiana are authorized to operate motor vehicles upon the highway. Many hundreds of this number are required to be tested and their driving ability approved before a license is issued—this for the purpose of reducing accidents and conforming with the safety program.

The bureau also collects the proceeds from the operation of the Weight Tax Law, which established fee is based upon the size and number of tires of commercial vehicles operating upon the highways of Indiana. The commissioner of the bureau also is chairman of the Indiana Reciprocity Commission, co-operating with other states in the interest of motor vehicular traffic.

Board for Public Depositories

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ROBERT R. BATTON*
W. P. COSGROVE*

* Ex-officio

The Public Deposits Insurance Fund is designed to insure the safekeeping and prompt payment, in cases of bank failure, of all public funds deposited in Indiana banks. Embodying the major provisions of several similar measures enacted since 1907, the present law, which replaces the former State Sinking Fund, is considered a "model" of its kind.

The first depository act of 1907 became increasingly unsatisfactory and in 1932 the State Sinking

Fund Law was passed as an emergency measure. The fund was unable to meet the great number of claims during the first year of its operation, when approximately 125 banks closed, and it became necessary to secure loans to fulfill the obligations. Inadequacies of the law having been recognized, the measure was repealed and a new Sinking Fund Law was passed by the state legislature in 1935.

Shortly after the 1935 act became effective, Congress amended the Federal Reserve Act prohibiting member banks from paying depository interest on public funds after August, 1937. The present Depository Act, written to conform to federal banking provisions, eliminates the payment of depository interest on public funds and substitutes a mutual insurance for the protection of public funds.

Under the 1935 law, banks had been paying depository interest on public funds direct to public officials, who, in turn, diverted such interest to the State Sinking Fund. The present act requires banks to pay an insurance assessment on public funds direct to the Public Deposits Insurance Fund each month.

The assessment rate can vary from not more than two per cent to not less than one-half of one per cent per year, and is fixed semi-annually by the Board for Depositories, which is the administrative agency of the 1937 Depository Act. A reserve not to exceed ten per cent of the total public funds on deposit in all banks is to be accumulated, after which time any earnings are to be returned to banks in the form of dividends, thereby making this a mutual insurance fund. As required by law, a cash working balance not to exceed $250,000 is maintained by the fund. Any amount above that figure must be invested in government securities.

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INDIANA---*Department of Audit and Control*

LAURENCE F. SULLIVAN
Auditor of State

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GOV. M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND
OMER STOKES JACKSON

OFFICE

JOHN P. ELLERBUSH, *Deputy Auditor of State*

DEPARTMENTS

Audit Division
Oil Inspection Division
Land Department
Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax
Department of Financial Institutions
Insurance Department

Changes in The Audit Division Since 1933

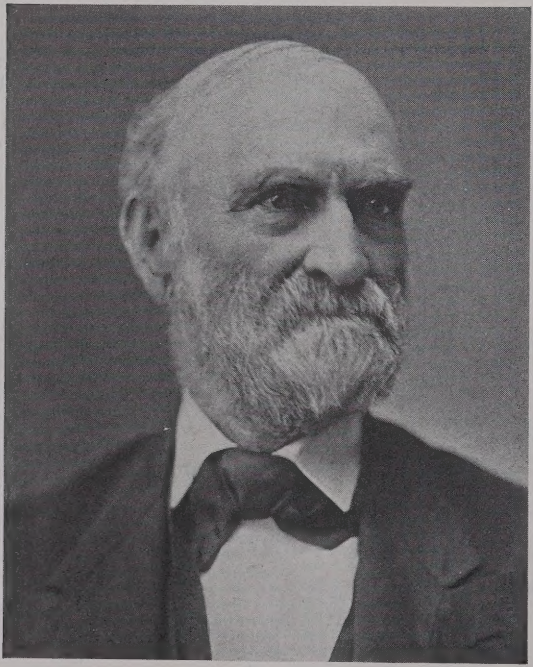
LYTLE J. FREEHAFER, *Supervisor of Audits*

Since 1933 the scope of state government has widened to such an extent that a heavy burden has been placed on its fiscal officers. Due to several major improvements in the method of keeping the financial records of the state, the Audit Division of the Department of Audit and Control has handled a constantly increasing amount of work without any increase in the personnel of the division.

A comparison between the work handled by the office during the fiscal year 1925-1926 with that handled during the fiscal year 1935-36 will serve to indicate the increase in the volume of business.

Number of warrants issued in 1925-1926	69,000
Number of warrants issued in 1935-1936	274,000
Total receipts of all funds, 1925-1926	$47,623,336.69
Total receipts of all funds, 1935-1936	78,150,465.56

(1925-1926 receipts include transfers between funds which amounted to $1,900,000.00. Transfers amounting to $44,000,000.00 are not included in the 1935-1936 figure.)



E. W. H. Ellis
Auditor Beginning Present Constitution

Under the direction of Laurence F. Sullivan the whole system of bookkeeping and auditing has been revamped and modernized by the installation of new check-writing and signing equipment and the utilization of more up-to-date methods of accounting.

Previous to the modernization of the system of accounting used in the Auditor's office an exact duplicate was made of each warrant issued. Valuable filing space was required for these copies but, since special check-writing equipment has been installed, copies of forty warrants are now made on a form the same size as was formerly required for copies of five warrants.

All transfers between funds previous to July 1, 1935, were made by issuance of a warrant by the Auditor of State and a receipt and quietus by the Treasurer of State. This naturally inflated the receipts and disbursements by the amount of the transfers, which caused considerable reconciling of each annual report to determine the net cost of state government. To avoid this confusion a plan approved by the State Board of Accounts was adopted whereby all transfers would be made through journal entries in the Auditor's office and in the Treasurer's office, which were not to be included in the receipts and disbursements columns of the ledger.

Each session of the legislature in the past has created new funds, which, for accounting purposes, were placed in the state general fund (even though they were to be used for specific purposes). Thus, at the end of the 1934-1935 fiscal year there were twenty-seven special funds totaling $1,918,149.88 included in the state general fund. Anyone attempting to arrive at the true net balance in the general fund under those circumstances usually became confused and lost in the maze of reconciliation figures.

In opening the books for the 1935-1936 fiscal year, Mr. Sullivan simplified the system by dividing the general fund into two accounts, General Appropriations and General Fund. From general appropriations are paid all expenditures authorized by appropriations. Receipts not for a specific purpose are credited to this fund.

Therefore, the balance in general appropriations at the close of the year can be classed as "unobligated," since it may be used in paying any general fund appropriations. Thus, simply, the long-guessed-at general fund balance is available to everyone.

From the other divisions of the general fund are paid all items of expense for which receipts have been received specifically. All receipts coming in for a specific purpose are credited to their specific account, which is a part of this fund. The result here is the "obligated" balance of the general fund.

The separation of the general fund in this manner proved of inestimable value when the state's welfare program was being developed. A true idea of unobligated funds was of vital importance to the legislature in attempting to set up a financially sound welfare program. It has also proved its value in the complicated work of budget making.

With the growth of the idea of the state distributing funds to local units of government, another account was added, called the "Distribution Account." To this account are transferred all funds to be distributed, such as: "Tuition Support," "Gas Tax," "Common School Relief," "Intangible Tax," and "Alcoholic Beverage Distribution." Thus, rather than confuse a distribution with administrative expense, as was formerly done, this fund was set up to help the taxpayer understand the financial part of his government.

Formerly warrants were issued by the Auditor of State in two series; one series being used exclusively for gas tax, auto license, and highway, the other series for all other funds and appropriations. Having the same type of warrant issued for several funds was always a source of trouble in getting the balance reconciled with the Treasurer of State each month. Five different series are now used. Each series is a different color and bears a symbol letter and serial number to assist the Treasurer in balancing.

Under the new system there are the following fund divisions:

General Appropriations
General Fund (obligated)
Special Funds
Highway Fund
Distribution Fund

All types of vouchers have been changed to bring them in line with modern governmental accounting usage, as has the form for receipting and quietusing funds into the state treasury.

Through the efforts of the present Auditor of State, the last legislature repealed the law whereby vouchers were receipted for before payment was made. The law was a holdover from the old days when payment was made by cash and the payee receipted the bill when he received the payment. Of course, with more modern methods this system became obsolete.

In the last few years the Audit Division has stressed the matter of taking all discounts that may become available to any department, division, or institution in the state. To this end a warrant is issued on a voucher bearing a discount on the same day it is presented to the Auditor for payment. At the present time the percentage of discounts lost is negligible.

In keeping with the other business-like procedures followed in the office, definite dates for filing vouchers and definite payment dates have been established. Formerly, it was not unusual for the personnel of the division to be without sufficient work for several days and then just previous to a pay day find themselves working overtime in a futile effort to get everyone paid on time. The load has now been spread in order to equalize the work throughout the month.

It is believed that the system developed by and now used by the Auditor of State not only reflects the true status of the state's fiscal affairs in all its ramifications, but also gives the information simply and without any element of reconciliation or guess. In the future, fair comparisons can be made by using ledger totals without long explanation or reconciliation.

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Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Collection

FRED SIX, *Collector*

The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law is administered by the Auditor of State. The original act passed by the General Assembly of 1923, which imposed a tax of two cents per gallon on gasoline, was amended to three cents in 1925, and, in 1929, increased to four cents per gallon.

In the special session of the legislature in 1932 an amendment was made imposing the tax on all petroleum products. Amendments of the regular session of 1933 legalized the exemption forms "Certificates of Use" whereby the dealer could sell products other than gasoline less the tax when purchased for purposes other than use on the public highways. There was also incorporated into the law the provision whereby all dealers were required to remit the tax on gasoline on the purchase or receipts basis.

In 1935 practically the only change made was limiting the quantity to fifteen instead of twenty gallons of motor vehicle fuel brought into the state, in a vehicle, whether in tank or container of such vehicle, for use in its operation without the payment of license fee. Any motor vehicle fuel so brought into the state in excess of fifteen gallons is subjected to the license fee.

The Indiana Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law is recognized among other states as a model law. Collections have increased from $18,421,447.31 for the calendar year of 1934, to $24,699,629.64 in 1937. From December 1, 1934, the beginning of the administration of Laurence F. Sullivan, Auditor of State, to January 1, 1938, there has been a total of $68,665,377.98 collected, which amount includes $419,816.02 delinquent tax and penalties.

There are approximately 320 bonded and licensed motor vehicle fuel dealers operating in Indiana. A dealer is defined as any person, firm, corporation, association or partnership who imports or causes to be imported, motor vehicle fuel for use, distribution, sale, or delivery into the State of Indiana, or who produces, refines, manufactures or compounds motor vehicle fuel in the State of Indiana, for use, distribution, sale, or delivery in this state, and also any person, firm, corporation, association or partnership who sells or uses motor vehicle fuel in this state, however and wherever such motor vehicle fuel may have been obtained.

Application for a license is filed together with a bond of $10,000.00 if the applicant is filing for the first time, although the bond may be reduced to $5,000.00 after the first year if the sales aggregate less than 750,000 gallons per year. If the forms are accepted and approved, a license is then issued.

After a license is issued, a dealer is then required to file two monthly reports, one for products other than gasoline, on or before the 15th of the month, Form 1-B, Schedule B, the other for gasoline on or before the 25th of the month, Form 1-A, Schedule A.

These reports are then audited to see that all entries have been made under the proper schedules and then the total of the schedule brought forward to the face of the report. They are also checked to determine if proper showing has been made of sales to the Federal Government, out of state, or exemption supported by certificates of use on products other than gasoline. Remittances accompanying reports are deposited daily with the Treasurer of State.

On or before the 15th of each month every railroad company, transportation company, and every other common carrier as defined in Section 10 of the Indiana Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, is required to file a report, on forms prescribed by the Auditor of State, showing the receipts of motor vehicle fuel delivered in this state, whether for storage, use, sale, or distribution, giving full particulars regarding the consignor, consignee, point of origin, delivery, and date.

The information contained in the common carrier's report is then transcribed on cards, under the heading of the individual dealer reported as having received the commodity. The reports of the dealers are then taken and the receipts as shown on the schedules are checked against the cards listing the receipts as submitted by the common carrier. In case of errors, the dealer and common carrier are immediately notified, and such mistakes can usually be corrected by an interchange of correspondence.

Field men from the department make periodical audits, comparing invoices with the amounts shown on the schedules of the dealer's reports, and auditing against omissions. Also special investigations are made when a question arises of purported evasions.

Another method of check-up is the exchange of reports with other states. When exemption is taken for a sale out of the State of Indiana, this information is passed on to the state to which such shipment is shown, and likewise the same information is furnished this department by other states.

The personnel of the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Collection Department consists of eleven people, one chief field auditor, who is in charge of the department, three field auditors, working in the field, and seven clerical assistants.

Gasoline Tax Refund

HOWARD L. RHEA, *Director of Refunds*

In 1923, the Indiana General Assembly enacted a Gasoline Tax Law and delegated the administration to the Auditor of State. This department consists of two divisions, one known as the Collection and the other the Refund Department.

In 1934, this department was receiving approximately 100,000 claims per year, totaling $1,225,000. In order to handle this volume of work it was necessary to increase the personnel of the department from twelve to sixteen employees.

A filing system has been established whereby 90,000 accounts are kept, giving the Auditor a complete record of each individual's claims, showing the date received, warrant number, and amount.

An up-to-date check-writing machine was installed which has greatly improved the efficiency of the office.

A number of small claims are presented at the counter which would have increased the work of the check-writer had not a plan been devised whereby such claims are paid in cash at the time they are presented. This service has expanded to the extent that an average of 1,200 claims, totaling $1,400, are paid in cash each month. As a result, it was necessary to raise the amount of cash claims from $2 to $3 and increase the cash revolving fund from $200 to $600.

It became apparent that the application blank was obsolete and in order to secure additional information the form was revised to give a complete record of the equipment owned and operated by the claimant. This form further shows a list of the quantity of fuel used in each piece of equipment and requires the applicant to state the number of acres cultivated, if the claim comes within the agricultural class.

Contractors are required to list their entire equipment, showing the name and number of the project under construction, such records being checked with the firm, corporation or individual financing the project. Claims coming within the classification of aviation, domestic, railroads, and industrial are required to list similar information.

A uniform system of invoicing or billing has been established between this office and the various oil companies and distributors which has prevented the duplication of refunds and increased the efficiency of auditing.

The appearance of numbers of fraudulent claims necessitated the organization of a field force of investigators. This division consists of six full-time employees. This service has not only reduced the number of fraudulent claims, but includes an educational program instructing applicants, notaries public and oil companies in the proper method of preparing these claims according to the law. These men are invited to Farm Bureau meetings, sectional petroleum meetings, and similar gatherings, for the purpose of informing members of these organizations as to their rights and duties under the refund section of the law.

To give some idea of the expansion of the work, it is noted that during 1937 the department paid 177,310 claims, totaling $1,740,488.79.

Oil Inspection Division

PRESLEY J. L. MARTIN, *Chief Inspector*

The Oil Inspection Law passed by the Indiana General Assembly of 1919, functioned as a part of the Division of Chemistry in the State Board of Health under the supervision of the Food and Drug Commissioner until April, 1933. At that time the department was transferred by executive order to the Department of Audit and Control, according to the provisions of the State Reorganization Act.

There has been a steady increase in revenue made by the department in the last few years. The year 1935 showed an increase in revenue of $13,027.57; 1936 showed a gain over 1935 of $47,033.53; and 1937 showed an increase over 1936 of $55,657.28.

The provisions of the Inspection Law passed in 1919 became inadequate for proper functioning due to increased volume of petroleum products, sales, and uses in Indiana; and the department saw fit to place these facts before the General Assembly of 1937. The result was a new and adequate inspection law to govern the sales and uses of petroleum products and to safeguard the lives and protect the purchasing power of Indiana citizens.

The new law began to function July 1, 1937, and from that time until the present date has operated most satisfactorily for the oil industry and the public.

The new inspection law provided for the reorganization of the department and set up an entire new system of operation. It also provided for a laboratory in order to give all the petroleum products proper tests as set out in the act. Indiana now has the best equipped laboratory operated by any state in the Union. Other states, upon inspection of the operations of Indiana's oil inspection law, have enacted similar legislation and followed this state's system of operation.

Land Department

Vestal Davis, *Clerk*

The Land Department is the record branch for compilation of all official and private land transactions in the state. All federal grants, entries, patents, deeds, field notes, government surveys, school loans, and sinking fund loans are on file. The department sends out certified deeds of ownership when any question arises concerning ownership of any portion of land in the state. It has functioned since Indiana became a state and has settled with incontestable documentary evidence many problems arising over ownership of real property.

Department of Financial Institutions

COMMISSION FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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Robert R. Batton, *Chairman*
Mrs. Elizabeth Parrish, *Secretary*
Spencer Harrell
John E. Ohleyer, *Vice-Chairman*
W. P. Flynn
Vint D. Vaughan

The Study Commission for Indiana Financial Institutions was created in 1931, pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly, for the purpose of investigating the organization, operation, activities, and control of various financial institutions in the State of Indiana. The results of two years of comprehensive research and study formed the basis, in large part, for the framing of the Indiana Financial Institutions Act, adopted by the 1933 General Assembly, creating the present nonpartisan Department of Financial Institutions.

This act not only provided for clarification of methods of incorporating, merging, consolidating, sale of entire assets, reorganization and liquidation of financial institutions, but also regulated investment and lending policies in accordance with conservative practices, fixed responsibility of directors, and contained numerous other requirements and restrictions designed to protect depositors, shareholders, and the general public. The act was drafted so as to provide flexibility of action which would prove desirable in emergency situations and allow solution of unforeseen problems arising in the interims between legislative sessions.

Such amendments as have been made to the original act by succeeding state legislatures were for the purpose of clarifying ambiguous sections; effecting changes which, in the light of the department's experience, were deemed desirable; and enabling state institutions to benefit by new national legislation.

As provided in the act, the Department of Financial Institutions is wholly self-supporting, obtaining its revenue from examination and license fees charged the various financial institutions which it serves. No part of its funds is derived from taxing sources.

The Indiana Financial Institutions Act provided that supervision and control of the new department should be vested in a commission of five members, representing financial interests and the interests of the general public in the state; given the power to make rules and regulations having the force and effect of law; to regulate methods and standards of examination and reports; to define safe and unsafe conditions and sound or unsound practices for conducting business of those institutions under the department's supervision. Direct supervision of the department is vested in the director and divisional supervisors.

Division of Banks and Trust Companies

EDWARD H. DEHORITY, *Supervisor*

The reorganization and rehabilitation of banks under the department's supervision following the moratorium period could not have been accomplished had it not been for the up-to-date, flexible provisions of the Indiana Financial Institutions Act. Thus banks were enabled to avail themselves of the assistance offered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the advantages accruing to them through membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund.

With the desire to assist state-chartered banks in the problem facing them due to the increased volume of investments in securities, the department has retained the services of the Investment Research Bureau of Indiana University. The bureau makes a careful and confidential analysis of the investment account of each bank under the department's charge, which enables the supervisory authority to suggest a constructive investment program. This service is designed to supplement and encourage the use of competent private investment supervisory services available to banks. The whole investment program is an innovation by the department, and represents a pioneering step in line with its policy of keeping abreast of modern banking trends.

The Indiana Industrial Loan and Investment Act, passed by the 1935 session of the General Assembly, marked the first attempt at supervision of industrial loan companies and Morris Plan banks. This act placed in the department broad powers of licensing, supervision, and regulation of this type of institution, authority having been delegated to the Division of Banks and Trust Companies.

Division of Building and Loan Associations

IVAN E. COOPRIDER, *Supervisor*

The Indiana Financial Institutions Act contained many new provisions designed to promote the economic well-being of building and loan associations, to protect the investing shareholders and to stabilize the entire building and loan industry. The 1935 amendments to this act for the first time definitely determined the insolvency of a building and loan association, and enabled the department to inaugurate a widespread reorganization, rehabilitation, and liquidation program. Since that time the department, with the co-operation of the associations themselves, has made rapid progress in this program, with the result that public confidence in them has been restored.

The number of state-supervised credit unions has increased materially during the present department's administration. Effort in this field has been employed mainly toward establishing a more efficient system of examination, supervision, and standardization of records.

Division of Small Loans and Installment Finance

HOMER O. STONE, *Supervisor*

The 1933 Petty Loan Act empowered the Department of Financial Institutions to promulgate regulations fixing rates of interest to be charged by small loan companies. Three rate reductions have been effected by the department, making available adequate credit facilities to those individuals who are without the security generally required by commercial banks, at an enormous saving to the borrower, yet permitting an average efficiently operated concern to make a reasonable profit. This act has made it possible for the department to bring about many reforms in advertising control, standardization of records and report forms.

Recognizing that the large volume of business and the high carrying charges by dealers and finance companies in the field of consumer credit had a vital effect upon the welfare of a great mass of citizens of the state, the department sponsored the Indiana Retail Installment Sales Act, adopted by the 1935 General Assembly. By the provisions of this act, all agencies engaged in retail installment financing were brought under the supervision of the Department of Financial Institutions. As a result, the financing agencies most directly affecting the greatest number of people are now state supervised and regulated as a means of safeguarding the public against the widely recognized abuses which permeated the whole industry. Such progressive enactment by Indiana was distinctly a pioneering advance into a field where few or no precedents had been established.

The operations of pawnbrokers are also supervised by this division and many reforms have been accomplished by rigid enforcement of regulations governing rates and restrictions to promote the orderly conduct of their business.

Division of Liquidations

WILLIAM R. DEXHEIMER, *Supervisor*

The Indiana Financial Institutions Act abolished the costly receivership system of liquidating closed financial institutions and for the first time placed supervisory responsibility in a state governmental authority. The department's fundamental objectives—to liquidate the trusts under its supervision in the shortest possible time, with reasonable regard to the value of the assets, at the lowest possible operating cost—have been accomplished with success beyond the greatest expectations of the Study Commission. The total cost of these liquidations, the number of which greatly exceeded that originally contemplated, has been met almost entirely from the earnings of the normal assets of the institutions themselves. This success has been due to concentration of liquidating efforts, determination of definite policies for uniformity of methods and liquidation procedures, standardization of report forms and records, and supervisory control by the department.

Division of Research and Statistics

EDWARD H. DEHORITY, *Acting Supervisor*

It has been the routine function of this division to assist in checking and summarizing reports required of the various financial institutions in the state. Special studies made by the division include a comprehensive survey of the small loan industry, which served as the basis for drastic interest rate reductions; a widespread consumer credit study, which led to the passage of the Indiana Retail Installment Sales Act and other related acts; the completion of a closed bank study, covering the period from 1929 to the middle of 1933, and a study of the banks which survived the moratorium period and were rehabilitated. The success which the department has experienced in administering the state's financial laws has restored in the general public new confidence in the strength of its financial institutions. Its accomplishments have contributed immeasurably toward spreading the fame of Indiana. Indiana's financial legislation is now recognized as a model by the national government and by other states, many of which have adopted similar laws in an effort to establish their financial structures on the sound basis which this state enjoys today.

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Insurance Department

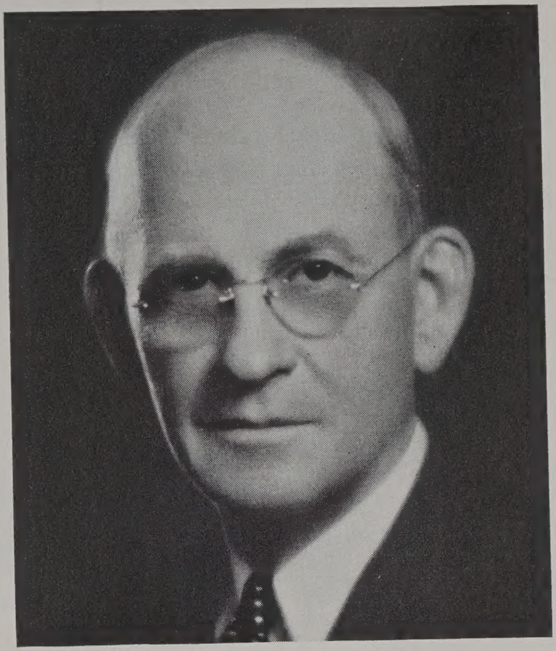
George H. Newbauer, *Commissioner*
John D. Cramer, *Deputy Commissioner*

A new code simplifying the task of insurance administration in Indiana, prepared by the State Insurance Division and submitted to the 1935 state legislature, became law March 8, 1935. Greatly facilitating efficient insurance supervision, the new law gave the division authority to supervise any necessary action of rehabilitation, reorganization or dissolution on the part of any insurance company in Indiana. As a result of the law, the burden of policyholders in event of such circumstances has been lessened greatly.

Provisions of the law prohibit the licensing of unreliable and irresponsible insurance agents. All companies, individual agents, brokers, and solicitors must have a license before they are permitted to operate in Indiana. All companies writing compensation insurance are required by law to be members of the rating bureau, created by the 1935 act.

The 1935 law also provides for the setting up of minimum rates which must be approved by the division, and arranging of industries into classes for compensation purposes.

Through fees and premium taxes, the division takes in approximately $2,000,000 a year.



George H. Newbauer
Commissioner

Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund

C. V. Ammerman, *President*
Charles O. Williams
Chester R. Montgomery
Margaret Afflis, *Secretary*
Lew O'Bannon
Robert B. Hougham, *Executive Secretary*

The Indiana Teachers' Retirement Fund is a business-like plan, enacted into state law, to improve schools by helping aged or disabled teachers retire from active service with a modest, but assured, income for life.

The first law passed in Indiana for retirement of public school teachers became effective in 1915. This act allowed any school corporation within the state to establish a retirement fund for the benefit of teachers of the local unit. Several funds were established under this law but by 1921 these funds were found to be unsatisfactory.

In 1921 the legislature passed an amendment creating a State Retirement Fund, permitting all teachers who had joined local funds to come into the state fund, and making membership in a retirement fund compulsory for all teachers beginning service after 1921. With the acceptance of this amendment by Terre Haute in 1936 all of the units organized under the 1915 law are now in the State Retirement Fund.

The present retirement fund is organized on a sound actuarial basis which provides for a maximum retirement of $700 for forty years of service, of which the State of Indiana pays four-sevenths and the teacher three-sevenths. This law also provides for a minimum annuity for twenty-five years of service, which is gradually increased to the maximum with additional years of service.

The following accomplishments are secured to the teachers and children by the Retirement Fund:

It protects school children from inadequate instruction resulting from incompetency due to disability or age of teachers.

It attracts capable, foresighted young people into the teaching profession.

Keeps good teachers in the service.

Increases health and efficiency of teachers by removing worry of a destitute old age.

Improves morale in the teaching force by opening the paths of promotion and encouraging professional growth.

Treats teachers fairly by giving them protection similar to that given other citizens who come under the Social Security Act.

As far as the expense of the Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund is concerned there is dual obligation. First, in the recognition of service faithfully performed by the teachers for which the public ought to make some retirement provision; second, on the part of the teacher, who has been on the public pay roll for twenty-five years or more, an obligation for providing a retirement annuity for himself.

The controlling board represents the interests of both public and teacher, and since both teachers and public benefit from a retirement system, naturally they should pay jointly for it; the teacher making regular contribution from his salary and the public making a regular appropriation. Each teacher's contribution is placed to his credit and is paid back in case of his death or resignation before retiring.

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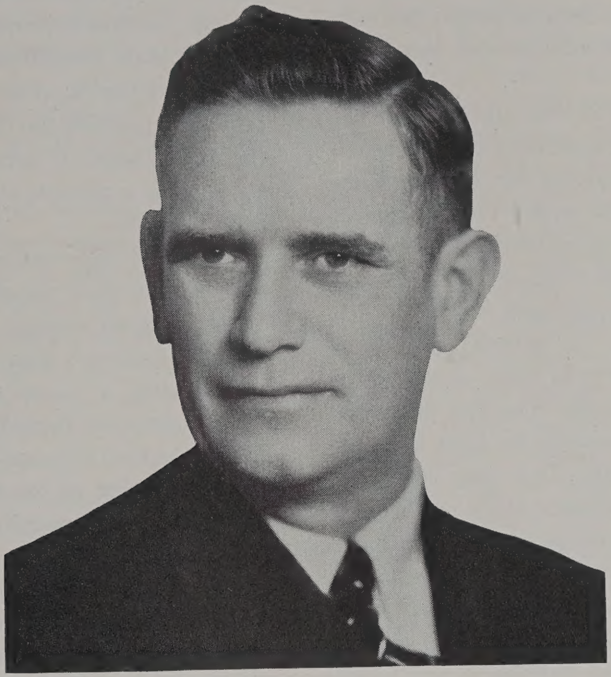
INDIANA---*Department of Education*



FLOYD I. McMURRAY
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

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DEPARTMENTS

Indiana University
Indiana State Teachers' College
Indiana State Library
Historical Bureau

Academy of Science
Purdue University
Ball State Teachers' College
School Bus Committee

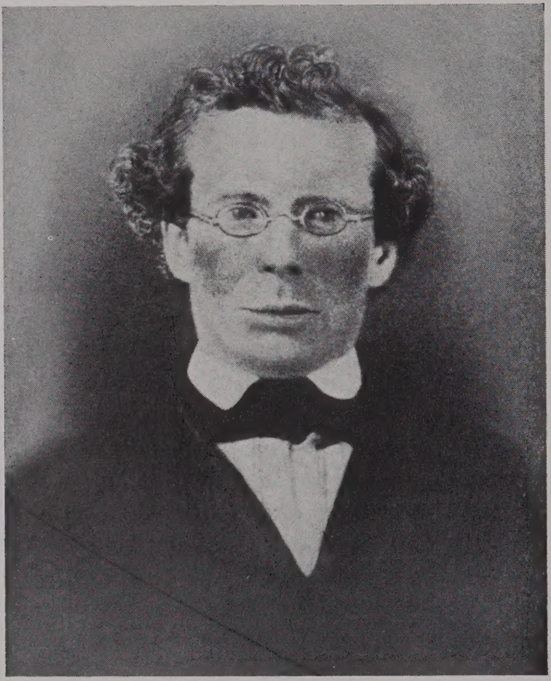
Department of Public Instruction

The school system of Indiana had its beginning with the French missionaries and early settlers from eastern states who located in this territory because of its favorable location and natural resources.

The Ordinance of 1787 was the spirit of the system which came into concrete form because of the provisions of the Enabling Act, the first Constitution in 1816 and the second Constitution of 1851. Although a school system had been definitely pointed out by the Ordinance of 1787 and the Constitution of 1816, yet none existed in reality from 1825 to 1850. A referendum vote in 1848 gave a bare majority in favor of a tax-supported public school system. The first laws providing for support of schools by local taxation were defeated in the courts. Soon other laws were passed because of the sentiment of the people.

Secondary education was provided in the form of county seminaries and church academies. By the close of the Civil War, most of these had been displaced by the introduction of the high school. All eight grades were also introduced about this time.

The various forms of federal grants and the provision for the common school funds served as a basis for the financial foundation of the school system. Schools were established very rapidly all over the state immediately following a favorable decision of the Supreme Court on a law in 1848 providing taxation for the support of tuition and the maintenance of schools. Seventy-eight high schools and a number of colleges had been established by 1873.



William C. Larrabee
First Superintendent

The rapid improvement of the roads and the enactment of the Compulsory School Law of 1897 brought a great increase in the enrollment in the schools. Indiana's great problem prior to 1900 was securing a school system. Since 1900 the problem has been financing the system and determining the kind of schools we should have.

The licensing of teachers from 1816 to 1834 was vested in the township trustee. From 1834 to 1852, county examiners appointed by the court examined the teachers and issued the certificates. A law was enacted in 1852 giving the state superintendent complete authority to license teachers. The unpopularity of this law was evidenced by another law in 1853 which re-established the county examiner. Another revision was made in 1865, when the state board was authorized to grant licenses. Again in 1883 the license law was revised, giving the state board authority to issue an eight-year professional certificate. The legislature of 1921 enacted a new license law superseding all previous ones, authorizing all licenses to be issued by the State Board of Education and at the same time giving the state board the authority to set up the courses of training for all teachers.

Teachers' salaries have fluctuated over a very broad range. In the early history of the state they received from $20.00 to $25.00 per month and their board. This board was arranged for by "boarding 'round." By 1855, male teachers received $27.76 per month and the female teachers received $16.84. This had been doubled by 1890. The substantial increases in teachers' salaries have always come as a result of statutory requirements. Immediately prior to the curriculum training requirement, teachers' salaries were based upon training and experience. The minimum salary for the elementary teachers today with seventy-two weeks' training is $100.00 per month. This may be increased with training and experience. The minimum salary for the high school teacher is $125.00 per month with definite increases for experience.

The support of the school system from 1870 was evidenced by improved school legislation promoting teachers' training, better salaries, compulsory attendance, transportation, and consolidation. This progressive program demanded substantial financial support which was derived largely from property tax.

The responsibility of the legislature to provide by law for a uniform school system gave rise to a state school relief law for the purpose of subsidizing the poorer school districts. By 1929 this law had a rate of $1.00 for tuition and special school as an eligibility qualification. The economic depression of 1929 and the demand for lower property tax brought about conditions by which property could no longer carry the extra load required to rehabilitate state school relief corporations.

For a number of years the rural population had protested against the great tax burden which property was carrying. By 1932, 82 per cent of the total burden was borne by property. The special session of the legislature in 1932 and the regular session in 1933 passed tax limitation laws limiting the rate in cities and towns to $1.50 and $1.00 in townships, also limiting the state rate to fifteen cents. This limitation in the rate and the great reduction in assessed valuations due to the depression resulted in a decrease of almost $42,000,000 in taxes collected in 1933 over 1932. The continuation of this program of taxation would have resulted in the closing of many schools and a damaging curtailment in higher institutions of learning.

Educational and civic leaders foresaw the coming collapse of the school system under the existing conditions and tax laws. A comprehensive and comparable survey of various taxing units in the state as to rates and assessed valuations pertaining to an equalization fund was made by George C. Cole, former Superintendent of Public Instruction. This survey, as well as many others, gave ample proof to the legislature of 1933 that a new tax basis was imperative.

Paul V. McNutt became Governor in 1933 with the collapse of the school system confronting him. His thorough training and splendid courage proved equal to the situation. The 1933 legislature, under his leadership, enacted the Gross Income Tax Law, the Intangible and Excise Tax Laws, which provided a new tax base and furnished substantial funds to supplement the local school tax. More than $10,000,000 was sent to the local school corporations for the school year 1933-1934. Teachers were paid and all schools were kept open. The solution of this problem presented by the crisis in Indiana schools has received national recognition.

The Tuition Support Law, as amended in 1937 provides $700 per teacher as based on average daily attendance. The state has furnished approximately $19,000,000 to operate the schools during the year 1937-1938 from funds provided by gross income, excise, intangible, common school, school relief, and vocational laws. This educational program guarantees adequate financial support of the public schools.

Other remarkable advantages and stabilizing factors have come through the leadership of Governor M. Clifford Townsend and Floyd I. McMurray, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Progressive legislation during their administration also provides for safety school busses, the teaching of safety, substantial minimum for teachers, increase in annuity for teachers and an amendment to the State Tuition Law. Progress has been made by establishing a four-year training curriculum for elementary teachers, broadening the field of vocational education, further consolidation of small units, and an extensive program for the construction and improvement of school buildings.

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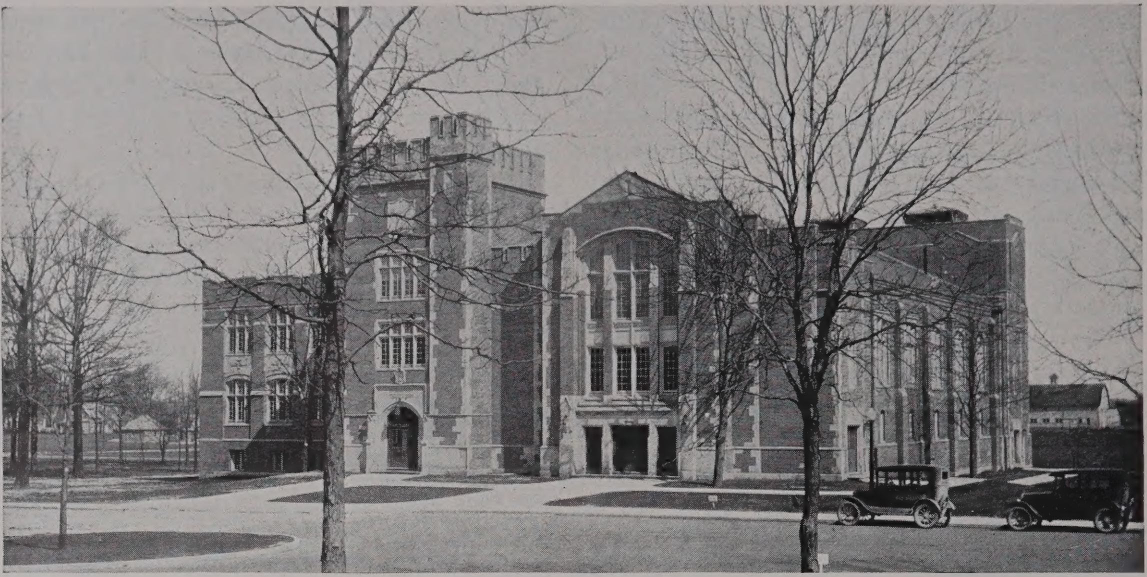


Library and Auditorium

Ball State Teachers' College

L. A. PITTENGER, *President*

Ball State Teachers' College, a rapidly growing institution, is located in Muncie, Indiana. The college is located at the edge of the city on an elevated tract of land, consisting of eighty acres, several of which are a natural forested area.

Since 1918, when the Ball brothers purchased the original property of the college and gave it to the state, the teaching staff has increased from 16 to 125 members; moreover, the qualifications of the staff have advanced in proportion to the numerical growth. Faculty members have received their training in ninety-six colleges and universities in the United States and Europe. The increase in enrollment has been almost phenomenal. The number of buildings has increased from two buildings to ten, with the new Frank Elliott Ball Residence Hall, the eleventh building, nearing completion.

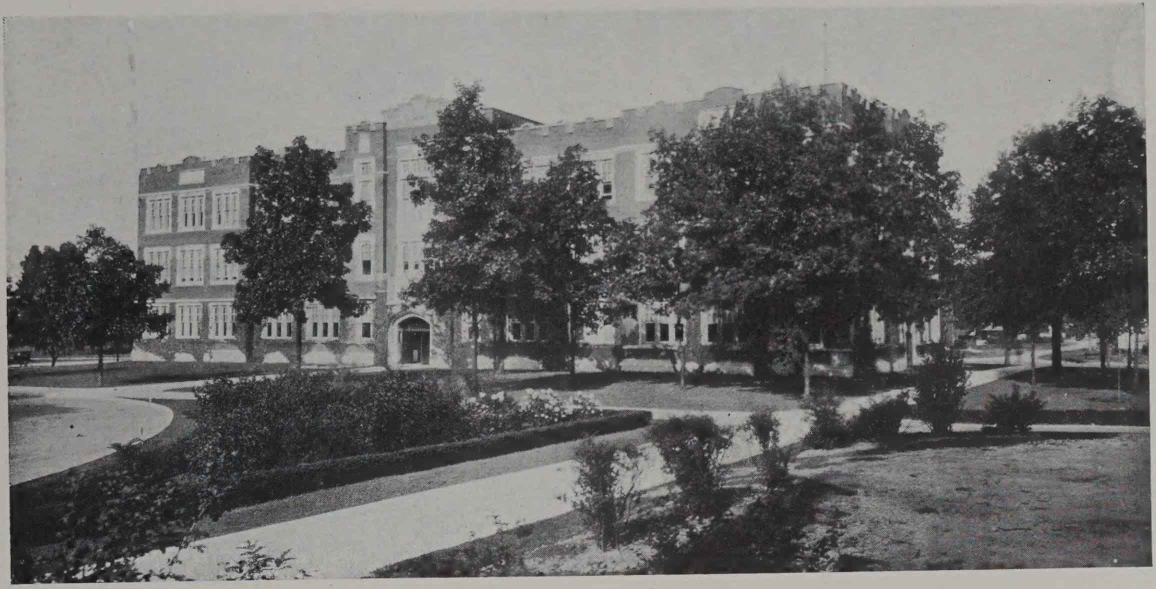
Valued at more than $3,000,000, the college plant includes the following buildings: Administration Building, Science Hall, Ball Gymnasium, Library and Assembly Hall, Arts Building, Lucina Hall, Forest Hall, Burris School, central heating plant, service and stores building. The main buildings, as well as the $1,000,000 Ball Memorial Hospital, which adjoins the campus, are of Tudor-Gothic architecture. The arboretum, college botanical gardens and bird reserve, is located in the wooded section of the northwest campus.

To take care of the increase in enrollment and of the demanding needs of the students, a six-year building program has been formulated. In addition to the new residence hall for men, which is being built as a gift of the Ball families in memory of Frank E. Ball, the building program includes a south wing of Burris School; a rural education building; practical arts building; new administration building; completion of the library; home economics practice house; enlarged auditorium; swimming pool; president's home; addition to the heating plant; heat tunnels, walks, and drives, as well as other necessities.

Without the help of the Ball families, the rapid physical development of the college would have been impossible. They have been more than generous in their gifts of buildings and improvements, which have supplemented their purchase of the original property. As important as their contributions to the physical plant are the gifts of paintings, statuary, tapestries, and ivories, which augment the cultural aspect of the college.

In recognition of the philanthropies and spirit of the Ball families, a memorial, in the form of a bronze statue "Beneficence," surrounded by five impressive stone columns, has been erected on the campus of the college by the citizens of Muncie.

Under the direction of Doctor Pittenger, Ball State has attained full recognition by accrediting



Science Hall

agencies and is rated as one of the outstanding teachers' colleges in the United States.

Graduate courses are attracting a large number of students, especially in the summer terms. Branching out in many fields, the college has tried, with success, a program of group hospitalization with a limited number of students. Students were admitted through the health service. Student nurses who complete courses at Ball Memorial Hospital participate in the college commencement exercises.

Burris School, the college laboratory school, where student teachers have the opportunity of observing experts teach, is providing a real service for teachers, superintendents, and principals in Indiana, many of whom come to visit the school.

The steady progress of the physical education department is shown by the increase from one coach in 1921 to a staff of three men and three women now employed as teachers and coaches. Under their direction the athletic plant has set a standard of convenience, attractiveness, and completeness for the Middle West. Ball Gymnasium and the athletic fields comprise a splendid physical and mental training ground for all students in the college, as well as for physical education students.

Many special activities and conferences are brought to the campus each year. They include Homecoming, Mother's Day, Dad's Day, art, commerce, mathematics and education conferences, commercial contests, music festivals, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. conferences, and Play Day, sponsored by girls in the physical education classes.

Extra-curricular activities, through which students may become leaders in the communities in which they will teach, are open to all students. These activities include band, orchestra, glee clubs, choir, dramatics, intercollegiate sports and games, newspaper and annual work, concerts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., hikes, field trips, departmental clubs, thirteen social sororities, four men's clubs, and eight national honorary fraternities.

Academic departments include art, business education, English, education, foreign languages, mathematics, science, social science, home economics, industrial arts, music, library science, and physical education.

Four presidents have served the college since 1918. At the opening of the school Dr. William W. Parsons, president of the school at Terre Haute, became president of both schools. President Parsons resigned in 1921, and Linnaeus N. Hines was elected to that position. He served both schools until December 1, 1924, when Benjamin J. Burris was elected president of Ball State Teachers' College. Upon the death of President Burris, April 26, 1927, President Hines of Terre Haute, became acting-president and served until August 1, 1927, when Dr. L. A. Pittenger assumed the duties.

Main Administration Building

Indiana State Teachers' College

RALPH N. TIREY, *President*

TRUSTEES

JOHN H. HELLER
SANFORD M. KELTNER
FRANK C. BALL
WILLIAM F. CRONIN
FLOYD I. MCMURRAY

The story of Indiana State Teachers' College, from its founding sixty-eight years ago and its plans for the future, is a dramatic tale of growth and progress.

It has become the fourth largest institution of higher learning in the state. Enrollment figures show that Indiana State served 3,149 different students in the school year 1936-37 and held a position as one of the ten largest teachers' colleges in the United States.

This was a far cry from the morning of January 3, 1870, when President William A. Jones and a faculty of three opened the doors of a pioneering institution to a student body of twenty-three. Terre Haute secured the location of the new school in competition with other Hoosier municipalities by raising $50,000 to apply on the building, and donating the land.

The college has enjoyed, throughout the years, an enviable prestige in the education field. Added prestige came recently when the North Central Association, the recognized rating agency for colleges and high schools in this area, extended to the graduate work directed toward the Master's Degree in Education the same top ranking recognition already accorded the undergraduate work.

From its very beginning the college has been fortunate in having on its faculty a multitude of eminent men and women. They have written many of the textbooks used in the public schools, and have taken an active part in the building up of the Indiana school system as one of the best in the country. Many of them have attained national leadership in the field of education.

Established originally as the Indiana State Normal School, its name was changed by the General Assembly in 1929 to that of Indiana State Teachers' College.

During the year 1937 the State Board of Education took an important action in announcing that after 1940 four years of training would be required for elementary teachers. The requirement had been in force for some time for high school teachers. Indiana State was ready for the change, since it had long since adopted the plan of the first two years being occupied in general study along the junior college line, and the final two years being devoted to professional study in education.

Indiana State, with its membership in the North Central, the American Association of Teachers'

The Library

Colleges and the American Council on Education, has its credits accepted at face value everywhere.

Completion last year of the new W. W. Parsons Hall, men's dormitory, and the mammoth Laboratory School, started a new era of expansion in the physical plant, which now totals twelve buildings valued at approximately $5,000,000.

The college originally consisted of one building, erected at a cost of slightly over $100,000. In 1888, this original plant was wiped out by fire. President William Wood Parsons, who had succeeded the second president, George P. Brown, in 1885, led in the reconstruction of the institution.

Terre Haute citizens raised $50,000 for the new building, and the General Assembly appropriated $100,000. That building is the present Administration building, which has served as a nucleus for the amazing growth of the institution in the administrations of Doctor Parsons, President Linnaeus N. Hines who succeeded him in 1921, and President Ralph N. Tirey, head of the institution since 1933.

An extensive campus improvement will be made by the razing of the Hussey building, which blocks a campus frontal on Seventh street. Purchase of the Hussey building was made by the new Teachers' College Foundation, composed of interested Terre Haute citizens, taking the lead in making possible many improvements.

The 1937 session of the General Assembly restored to state institutions the improvement tax fund, appropriating $500,000 for much needed improvements during the next five years. Three important buildings are contemplated.

Academic excellence at Indiana State has a firm foundation in a unique library. With its more than 130,000 volumes, it stands as the largest teachers' college library in the United States, with the lone exception of the Teachers' College of Columbia University.

The book collection is regarded as one of the most remarkable storehouses of knowledge in the field of education to be found anywhere in the world, and students from many remote points come here to avail themselves of material.

Because of its age, the college has a vast corps of loyal alumni scattered throughout the world. It is recorded that more than 10,000 have received degrees from the various curricula offered; when teaching certificates are included, the number becomes more than 20,000.

Approximately 100,000 have attended the college in its sixty-eight years. Indiana State has graduates teaching in every county of the state, every state of the Union, and scattered throughout the world, engaged in important activity in practically every major country.

The ranks of educational leaders in the United States include many alumni, and among these are the twenty-seven graduates who now head sister institutions of higher learning and give the college basis for its claim to being a mother of college presidents.

View showing Ross-Ade Stadium, Field House, and Fraternity Row

Purdue University

Edward C. Elliott, *President*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
David E. Ross, *President*
Palmer R. Edgerton
John A. Hillenbrand
Dr. Kathryn McHale
Robert A. Simpson
J. Emmett Hall
John W. Wheeler
Josiah K. Lilly
James W. Noel

Purdue University is a state institution. Its beginning is traced to the Morrill Act, passed by Congress and signed by President Lincoln in 1862. This measure provided for grants by the federal government of certain public lands in each state to aid in the maintenance of colleges or universities whose leading objects should be, "without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." Thus, Purdue belongs to that influential group of distinctly American educational institutions known as the "Land Grant Colleges."

In 1869, John Purdue and other citizens of Chauncey, now West Lafayette, donated $200,000 and 100 acres of land for the purpose of establishing a university. The Indiana General Assembly accepted the gift, definitely locating the university in the town of Chauncey. In accepting the site and money, the legislators decreed that "the university shall always bear the name and style of Purdue University," thus honoring the benefactor.

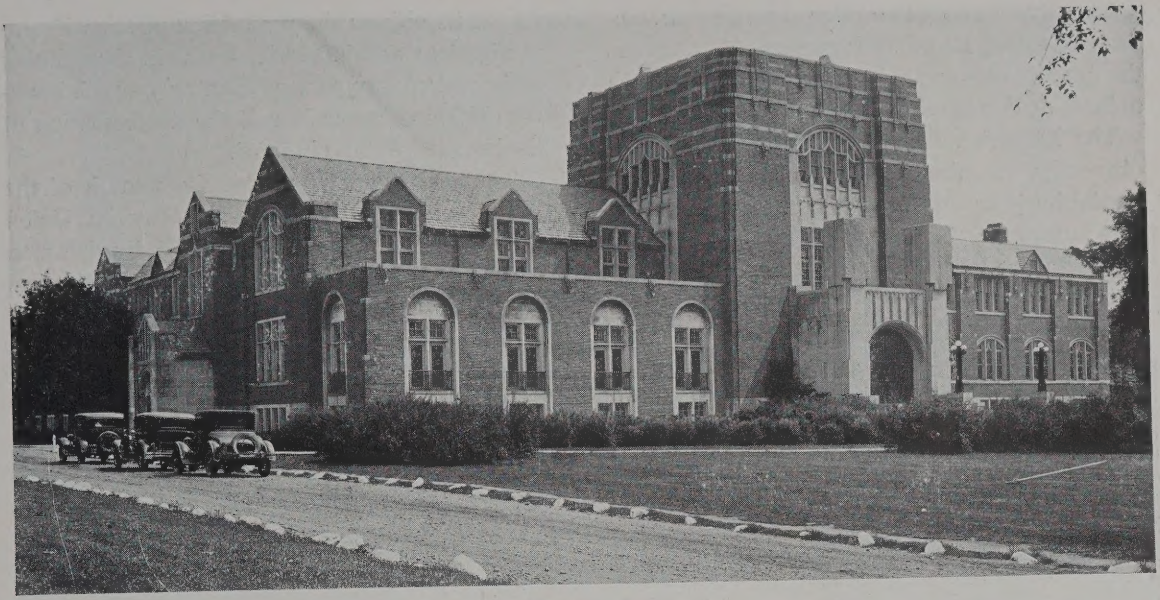
The first classes were conducted from March to June, 1874, several years being required to get the courses organized, three original buildings constructed, and the university actually under way. The first full academic year began September 16, 1874. The faculty numbered six and the student body sixty-five.

From this meager beginning, Purdue University has grown until today it is recognized as one of the leaders among American educational institutions, ranking first in America in enrollment of engineering students, more than 3,400 being enrolled for the academic year 1937-38.

Total registration for the current semester (1937-38) was more than 6,200. There are now schools of mechanical, civil, electrical, and chemical engineering, agriculture, home economics, pharmacy, science, and courses leading to degrees in physical education and industrial education.

The original gift of 100 acres and $200,000 has grown to more than 8,000 acres and property valued at $10,500,000. The original number of three buildings has increased to more than fifty on the campus, and the buildings on adjoining farms and holdings bring the number to more than ninety.

The large acreage of land includes 5,200 acres of valuable timber land in northern Michigan, a



Memorial Union Building

gift in 1929, and 1,500 acres in Minnesota, another gift made some years ago. Considerably more than half of the remaining land has been given the university by philanthropic and public-spirited citizens who recognized the importance and value of research work in agriculture to the farming industry.

Many buildings and pieces of equipment in shops and laboratories and some fine live stock have come as gifts. Among the principal buildings made possible by benefactions from one source or another are the Memorial Union Building, the Memorial Gymnasium, the Ross-Ade Athletic Field and Stadium, Eliza Fowler Hall, Smith Hall, the Mechanical Engineering Building, the Draft Gear Testing Building, the Duncan Electric Laboratory, Franklin Levering Cary Halls. A new Field House and Gymnasium has just been completed, financed in part by the generous contributions of alumni and friends of the university.

It is also worthy of note that Purdue University has one of the few university-owned airports.

Coincident with the growth in enrollment and property holdings, the university has expanded its services to meet the needs of a progressive commonwealth. It has kept pace with the growing demands of an exacting public for service of one sort or another, until the campus is no longer merely the 115 acres with its buildings. The Purdue campus has grown until it embraces the 36,000 squares miles within the borders of the state. There is scarcely an Indiana man or woman who has not felt the influence for good exerted by the university through its corps of extension workers in agriculture, home economics, and more recently in industry.

The work of the university is threefold: instruction, research, and extension.

The work of instruction has been carried on continuously on the campus since 1874.

Federal legislation over a period of years resulted in the establishment of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station in 1887, to "promote scientific investigation and experiments respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science."

The Department of Agricultural Extension organized under an act of the state legislature of 1911, has carried, through the medium of farmers' institutes, short courses, lectures, demonstrations by county agents and extension specialists, to Indiana farmers and into Indiana homes the results of the work of the Experiment Station, the School of Agriculture, and the School of Home Economics, until today the better methods as shown by these divisions have become common practice.

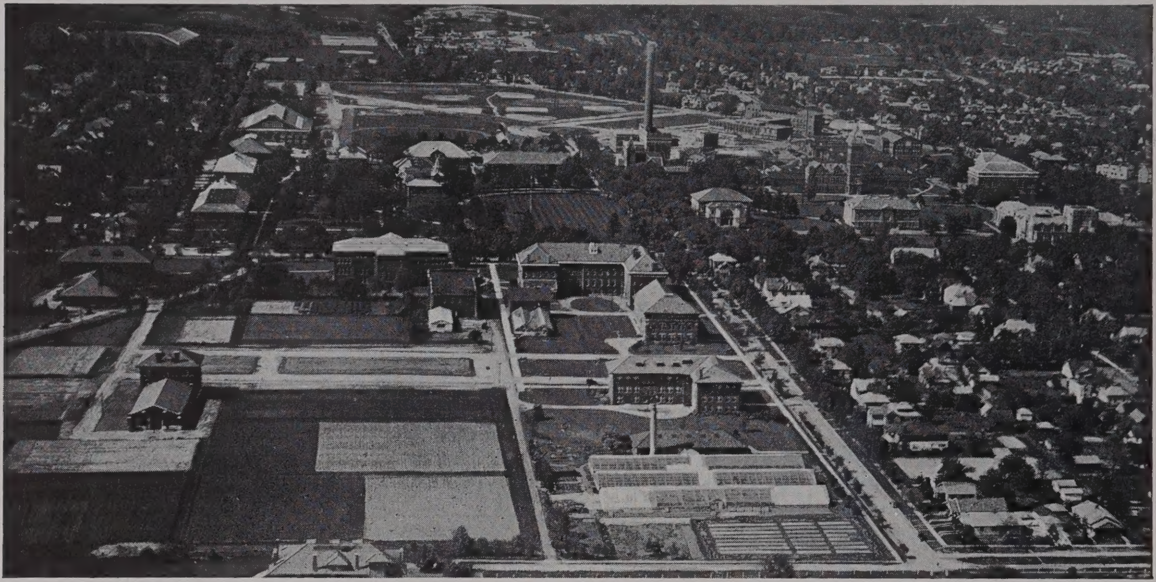
The Engineering Experiment Station, whose organization was approved by the Board of Trustees in 1917, during its twenty years of existence has made a notable record in conducting research in the various fields of engineering, in co-operating with engineering societies, industries, railroads, utilities, public works, and the government.

The Engineering Extension Department, authorized by the Board of Trustees in 1921, carries the benefits of engineering teaching and research to individuals and industries throughout the state.

The Extension Department of the School of Pharmacy, organized in 1930, provides a confidential business and professional service for the drug interests of the state.

The Purdue Research Foundation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in 1930, has as its objects the conducting of scientific investigations and industrial research, the training and developing of persons to carry out such investigations and research, and the dissemination of the knowledge thus obtained.

The aerial view was made from south of the Purdue campus, showing the Memorial Union Building, a memorial to the 4,006 Purdue men and women who saw service in the World War and to the sixty-six who lost their lives in the conflict.



Aerial View of Campus showing Main Buildings

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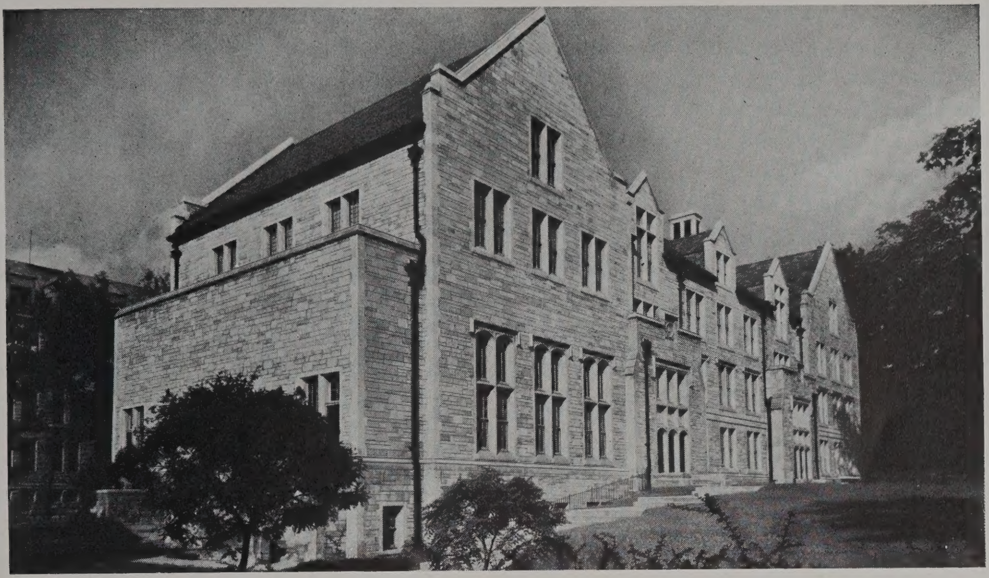


Commerce Hall

Indiana University

William Lowe Bryan, *President Emeritus*
Herman B. Wells, *President*

TRUSTEES
Ora L. Wildermuth, *President*
Paul Feltus
Albert Rabb
J. Dwight Peterson
Val Nolan
Jack Hastings
William A. Kunkel, Jr.
Mrs. Nellie S. Teter

Indiana University, now in its 118th year, serves one out of every three citizens of the Hoosier state. The university represents an investment of over fourteen million dollars in plant. It owns 450 acres of campus at Bloomington and Indianapolis. Four extension centers in Indiana cities are supplemented by extension classes in seventeen more communities over the state. Two and a quarter million dollars are appropriated annually for the university by the state legislature. Fifty thousand alumni and former students of I. U. live in every corner of the country. Fifth among leading American universities in number of extension students, and fifteenth among public universities in number of full-time students, Indiana University is carrying on as the oldest state university west of Ohio. The total enrollment of 13,276 students is divided between 6,943 students on the campus and 6,333 in state-wide extension courses. Such is Indiana University today.

The Hoosier state university was established in 1820 and opened its doors to ten eager young men in May, 1824. The Rev. B. R. Hall was the first—and for a time, only—instructor in the new school. Classes were held in a small brick building located near the pioneer settlement of Bloomington, in the hills of southern Indiana. There were no railroads. Living was hard. Of the first ten students, one worked his way through the infant university by doing janitor work. That student, Joseph Wright, later became Governor of the state, and died in service to his country as U. S. Minister to Prussia. He was the first of a long line of Indiana University men to serve the commonwealth that made possible his education.

The first two-story, red brick building on the campus was valued at $2,400. Such was the beginning that has grown into the present university of fifty-three buildings with a total property valuation of $14,015,200. Expansion of plant was slow at first, and was hampered by disastrous fires, the decline of enrollment during the Civil War, and the hazards of any young community. A railroad, connecting Chicago and Louisville, was laid past the campus and that, coupled with another destructive fire in the early '80's, led to the abandonment of the earlier site and removal of the university to Dunn's Woods, east of Bloomington. Here, in 1883, three buildings were erected to house the school and its 200 students. Those three original buildings on the new campus are still in use, although all have been rebuilt.

In 1900, when the university enrollment topped the thousand mark for the first time, several new buildings had been constructed of native limestone. Kirkwood Hall towered above the beeches on the wooded campus, an observatory was in use, and Maxwell Hall housed the library. There were ten buildings on the campus when William Lowe Bryan became president in 1902. When he retired from that office in 1937, President Bryan left a university of over half a hundred buildings on campuses at Bloomington and Indianapolis. Buildings for library, student activities, science, biology, chemistry, business administration, athletics, music, administration, education, medicine, dormitories, a Union building and a stadium now dot the Bloomington campus. At Indianapolis is the five-million-dollar medical center, including a group of hospitals, schools, and nurses' homes. Also in the capital city is the Indianapolis Extension Center located in a university-owned building.

Those first ten students, timid boys from the woods near Bloomington who came to the newly-opened university in 1824, were the forerunners of the present 13,000 Hoosiers who annually enroll in some branch of Indiana University. Like other midwestern schools, Indiana University had a steady, but not spectacular, growth until the turn of the present century. From 1900 to 1910, student enrollment at Bloomington more than doubled. At America's entry into the World War, I. U. students numbered over 3,000, but there was a slight recession as the sons of Indiana forsook the

Indiana University Extension

campus to serve their country. The war over, campus enrollment began its upward climb, and reached the five thousand mark in 1924, and neared seven thousand in 1938. A thousand young men and women receive degrees from Indiana University every year.

Meanwhile, the scope of university work has been constantly widened. In 1842 a College of Law was added to the College of Arts and Sciences. Since then other schools have been added in the following order: Graduate School, 1902; School of Education, 1908; School of Medicine at Indianapolis, 1909 (Bloomington courses started in 1903); Extension Division, 1912; Nurses' Training School, 1914; School of Business Administration, 1920; School of Music, 1921, and the School of Dentistry in 1925. This school grew out of the Indiana Dental College, founded in 1879.

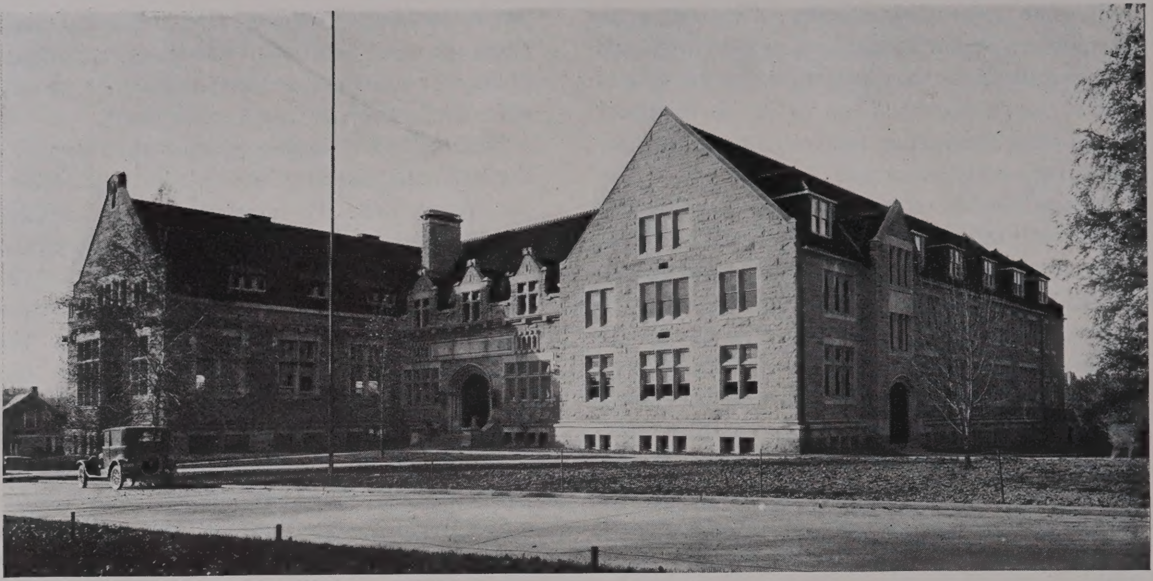
The university has gone to those Hoosiers unable to come to the campus for instruction. For the past quarter of a century the university has maintained an extension division that is now the fifth largest among leading American universities. Instructors from the campus have scattered into more than a score of Hoosier communities to offer instruction equal in quality to that given in residence. East Chicago, South Bend, Indianapolis, and Fort Wayne are sites of extension centers where students may enroll for the first two years of a university course. The Indianapolis Center, organized in 1917, in 1937 enrolled 2,446 different persons in university courses. The Fort Wayne branch was opened the same year and had 779 students at the latest report. The Calumet region is serviced by the East Chicago Center, founded in 1932 and offering instruction to 1,154 students last year. The newest center, South Bend, was opened four years ago and enrollment has climbed to 290 students. In addition to such extension work, 1,629 students are currently taking correspondence courses for university credit. R. E. Cavanaugh is Director of the Extension Division in Indianapolis.

Approximately 1,130,000 Hoosiers were served directly by Indiana University during the past year. That is one out of every four residents of Indiana. Only 13,000 of those served were young men and women hurrying to classes with books under their arms. The remainder were workers, farmers, business men and women, executives, clerks, public employees, school children and others. To these people Indiana University was not a tree-shaded campus, but a hospital, or a clinic, or an educational movie, or a package library, or a lecturer on child welfare, or an athletic event, or a professional conference.

Nearly 175,000 Indiana citizens were served by the Indiana University Medical Center at Indianapolis last year. Forty-seven thousand of this number were cared for by the I. U. hospitals; 116,000 cases were handled by the dispensary at Indianapolis, and over five thousand were registered at the clinic of the School of Dentistry. The Extension Division reached out to about two-thirds of a million Hoosiers—visual instruction accounting for a great share of this number. Thirty thousand persons used package libraries of the Extension Division, and 18,000 school children were entered in state public school contests conducted by the university. Thirteen thousand Hoosiers followed the business research services of the state university and the biological surveys aided the members of fish and game clubs throughout Indiana. Other representative activities of off-campus work included lectures on social service topics before 2,900 persons, distribution of 12,000 geological reports, educational counselling for 23,000 high school students, and athletic events witnessed by over 92,000 persons. It is estimated that 115,000 citizens saw the I. U. exhibits at the 1937 Indiana State Fair.

Thirty-five years ago Indiana University received annually from the state $90,000. That was in the days of ten buildings, a faculty of sixty-five, and direct service to 2,000 persons not on the campus. Today, with 425 faculty members, five times as many buildings, with more than a million persons served by the university, the state appropriates $2,240,000 annually for Indiana University. Most of this amount will go for operation, the remainder for capital outlay, repairs, and faculty retirement.

It is estimated that in 1937 the university spent $1.99 per capita for the 1,128,076 persons receiving direct service from the university. The average cost of a student on the campus is about $308 per year, according to a survey made in 1922 by the Indiana Survey Commission. Of this amount $205 came from the state, $50 from the student, $19 from federal grants, $21 from endowment, and $13 from miscellaneous sources. No comparable survey has been made since then, but the increased enrollment of recent years appears to have offset approximately the increase in state appropriation, and it is believed that the



The Library

total cost per student is about the same as in the last survey. Most students pay $77.50 a year in fees, although those in professional courses in law, medicine, and dentistry pay more.

Indiana's investment in higher education has been aided in recent years by federal grants for the construction of new buildings on the campuses at Bloomington and Indianapolis. Federal aid amounting to $831,704, or 45 per cent of the cost, has been granted for the construction of five new buildings recently erected. Additional help has been secured for two buildings now under construction and for such campus improvements as walks and drives, painting, and repairs.

About half the the university's total fixed assets have come from private gifts or self-liquidating projects. John D. Rockefeller provided half the cost of the Student Building, social center for women on the Bloomington campus. The Indiana Union Building, a girls' dormitory, and the stadium are the gifts of friends, alumni, and former students. George A. Ball of Muncie, president of the Board of Trustees, contributed the Ball Nurses' Home to the I. U. Medical Center at Indianapolis. The Coleman Hospital for Women on the same campus was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coleman, and the Riley Hospital for Children, also at Indianapolis, was built through the efforts of about 40,000 subscribers. Two dormitories and the field house at Bloomington are self-liquidating projects and will be paid for out of receipts from their use.

Such is the story and the history of Indiana University, a university of the people of the state. From its beginning at the dawn of the state's history, with one building and ten pioneer students, the state university has grown to an investment in plant and personnel that climaxes the public instruction of the commonwealth and reaches out to every third man, woman, and child in the Hoosier state.

The first president of Indiana University was Andrew Wylie, D.D., who served from 1829 to 1851. The other presidents in chronological succession were: Alfred Ryors, D.D., 1852; William Mitchell Daily, D.D., LL.D., 1853; John Hiram Lathrop, LL.D., 1859; Cyrus Nutt, D.D., LL.D., 1860; Lemuel Moss, D. D., 1875; David Starr Jordan, Ph.D., LL.D., 1884; John Merle Coulter, Ph.D., LL.D., 1891; Joseph Swain, M.S., LL.D., 1893; William Lowe Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D., 1902; Herman B. Wells, A.B., M.A., 1938.

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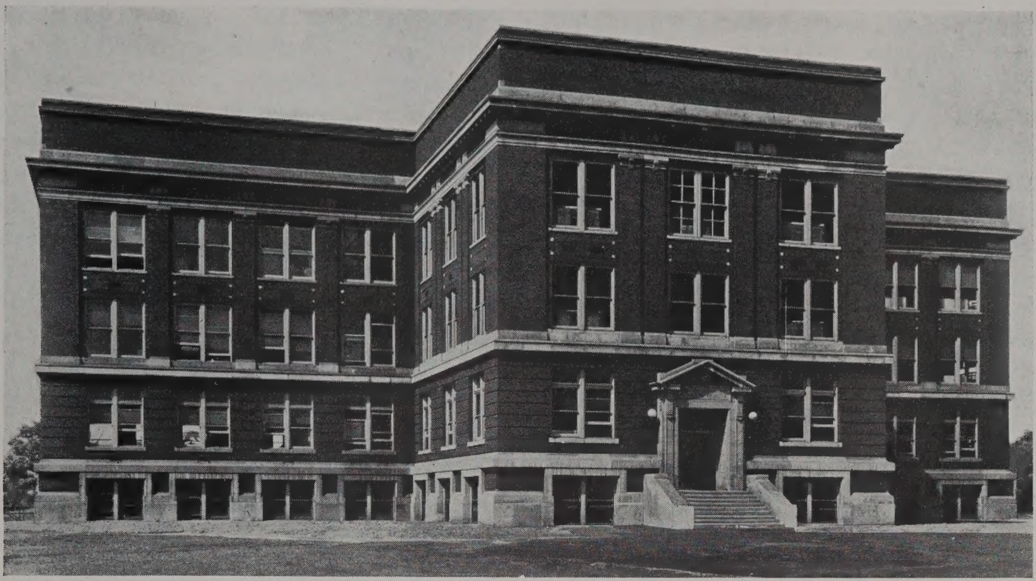


Indiana School of Medicine

Indiana University Medical Center

W. D. Gatch, M. D., *Dean* J. B. H. Martin, *Administrator*

An institution which gets down to the very bed rock of Hoosier health, happiness, and hospitality is the Indiana University Medical Center at Indianapolis. Here is located the only institution in Indiana for professional training in medicine and dentistry. The Medical Center also provides instruction in nursing, dietetics, and laboratory technique.

One of the fundamental requirements of medical schools is ample hospital facilities for clinical instruction. The Indiana University School of Medicine is one of the few schools of this country which has its own hospitals for this purpose. The Robert W. Long Hospital, a general hospital made possible by the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Long of Indianapolis, was opened as a unit of the Medical Center in 1914. The James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Hospital for Children, made possible through popular subscriptions of about 40,000 donors, was added as a memorial to the Hoosier poet in 1924. The William H. Coleman Hospital for Women was opened in October, 1927. It was presented by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coleman of Indianapolis as a memorial to their daughter, Suemma Coleman Atkins.

The Clinical Building was developed to provide more extensive clinical facilities to meet ever-increasing demands for clinical care, to provide for necessary expansion in other departments, and to afford a means of bringing together for more effective operation certain departments whose work is very closely related. The design of the structure and materials used were determined primarily for utilitarian purposes. It was completed in 1937.

In addition to these teaching hospitals, the state university has affiliations with the Bobbs and Free City Dispensary, the City Hospital, and the Central State Hospital for the Insane. This means that Indiana University's medical students have access annually to 90,000 hospital patients as part of the student's training for the maintenance of Hoosier health.

The professional medical course is of four years' duration, the first of which is given at Bloomington and the last three at Indianapolis. Three years of pre-medical training are required. The seven-year course carries with it the B.S. and M.D. degrees, and by the addition of another year of study the student may obtain the A.B. and M.D. degrees. The Indiana University School of Medicine has been rated in Class A since the first classification of American Medical schools in 1905.

The Training School for Nurses is a part of the School of Medicine and one of the very few training schools in this country which is an integral part of a university. The curriculum of the training school for nurses covers three years. One year of pre-nursing training is required. A combined liberal arts-nursing course enables the student to obtain her diploma as graduate nurse and her bachelor's degree in five years and four months.

The School is housed in the $500,000 Ball Residence for Nurses, gift of the Ball family of Muncie. The building is thoroughly modern, furnishings are comfortable and it contains well-equipped offices, lecture rooms, laboratories, and gymnasium, with reception rooms and living quarters for 165 nurses. Training courses in dietetics and laboratory technique are offered in connection with the medical center.

The Indiana University School of Dentistry, which became affiliated with Indiana University by legislative enactment in 1925, is a practical school, designed and conducted for the earnest student who is really desirous of obtaining a thorough, theoretical, and practical training in the science and art of dental surgery. In location, equipment, facilities for teaching, laboratory work, amount, and quality of clinical material presented, and in low living expenses, the Indiana University School of Dentistry offers excellent opportunities. The course is of six years' duration, the first two of which are given at Bloomington or in some other institution of recognized standing, and the last four years at Indianapolis.

The medical center at Indianapolis is located on a tract of approximately forty acres at 1040-1232 West Michigan Street.

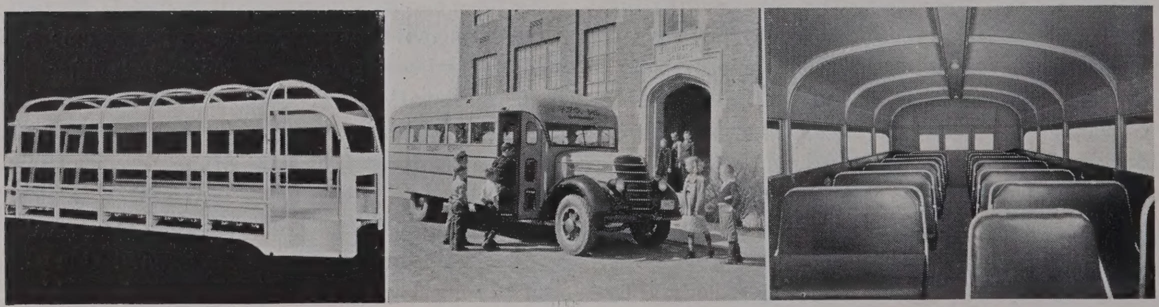
School Bus Committee

FLOYD I. MCMURRAY
DR. VERNE K. HARVEY
LIEUT.-GOV. HENRY F. SCHRICKER
DON STIVER
WILLIAM A. STUCKEY

This is the commission responsible for the standards of safe construction that characterize Indiana's great school bus system, which last year transported 207,817 children daily over 150,660 miles of regular routes. Created in 1935 by legislative act, it has been the endeavor of the commission to set and maintain minimum standards that will insure safety. Numerous technical and mechanical problems have been considered, resulting in the requirement of all-steel construction, use of safety glass throughout, scientifically proper location for entrances, position of gasoline tanks, and arrangement of seats.

The worth and success of this regulatory body may be noted in the fact that not one fatality has occurred in the past two years, although 7,261 school busses were in operation. The forward-looking safety measures assure the highest type of vehicles, and automatic elimination of such carriers that may not meet the rigid specifications.

Pictures shown below are an example of approved construction.



INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Indiana State Library

CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN
Director

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Leland R. Smith, *Assistant Director*
Grace Nixon, *Financial Secretary*
Nellie M. Coats, *Catalog Division*
Marie LaGrange, *Reference Division*
Esther U. McNitt, *Indiana History Division*
Anna Poucher, *Genealogy*
Eunice D. Henley, *Loan Division*
Hazel B. Warren, *Extension Division*

INDIANA
STATE LIBRARY
AND HISTORICAL
BUILDING

Entrance

Stairway

Maintained as a general library for the people of Indiana, the State Library dates back to the beginning of Indiana's state history. In 1816, a proposal for a state library was mentioned in the journal of the Constitutional Convention at Corydon and provision for the purchase of books was made under a resolution adopted June 28th of that year. The first formal action in organizing a state library was taken in 1825 after the state capital had been moved from Corydon to Indianapolis.

Under early Indiana government the Secretary of State was the State Librarian, but subsequent laws changed the status of the State Library to its present position under the Department of Education, with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as executive officer.

The State Library has custody of the state archives and various official state publications. It is the agency for the distribution of state documents to offices and institutions specified by law and it disseminates, through the quarterly *Library Occurrent* and other publications, information of interest to libraries throughout Indiana. The State Library also acts in an advisory capacity to libraries and library organizations in the state.

Extensively developed in the fields of history, sociology, political science, education, economics, and technology, the State Library has by far the

Foyer

most nearly complete collection of material relating to Indiana subjects. Reports, pamphlets, histories, newspapers, manuscripts, maps, pictures, and similar material relating to Indiana form a small library in themselves. Many of these Indiana items are exceedingly rare. The library also contains a nearly complete file of federal documents.

The William Henry Smith Memorial Library of the Indiana Historical Society occupies one of the large rooms on the main floor. A valuable help in reference and research work, the Smith Memorial Library has purchased numerous rare and expensive items relating to the history of Indiana and the region of the old Northwest.

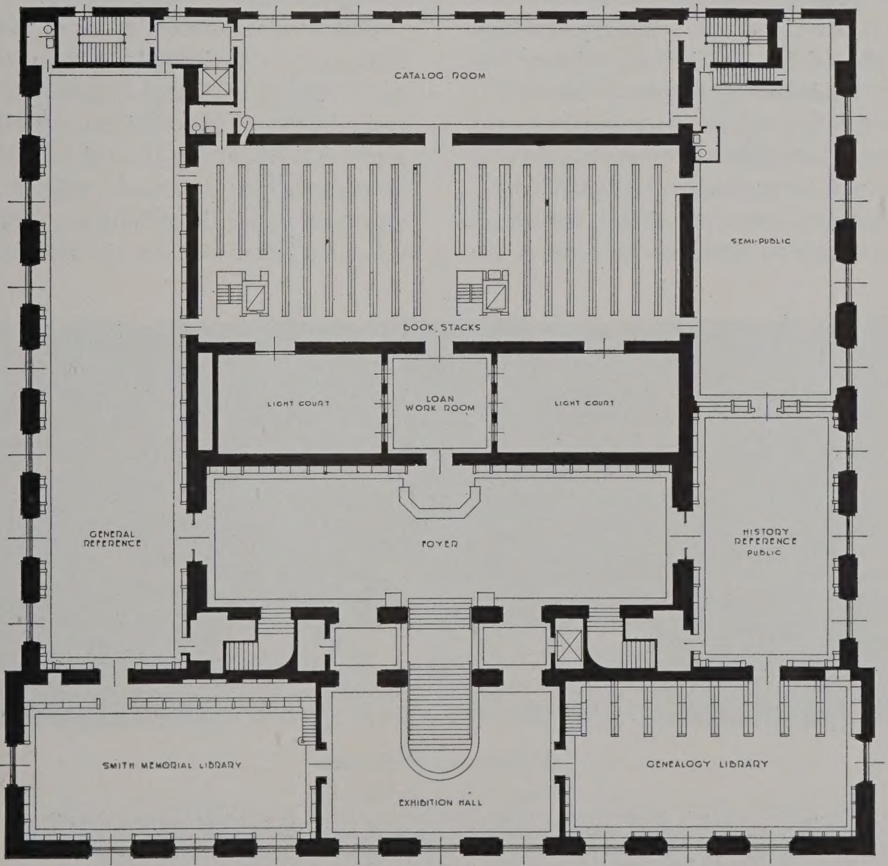
The library of the Indiana Academy of Science is in the custody of the State Library and contains many scientific periodicals published throughout the world. Special collections of pictures, clippings, and pamphlets maintained by this division add to its usefulness.

Under the State Library lending service, books are mailed to thousands of Hoosiers who do not have local libraries. Where local libraries are available, loans are made through them and thereby supplement their collections. Many libraries in Indiana borrow several hundred books from the State Library annually.

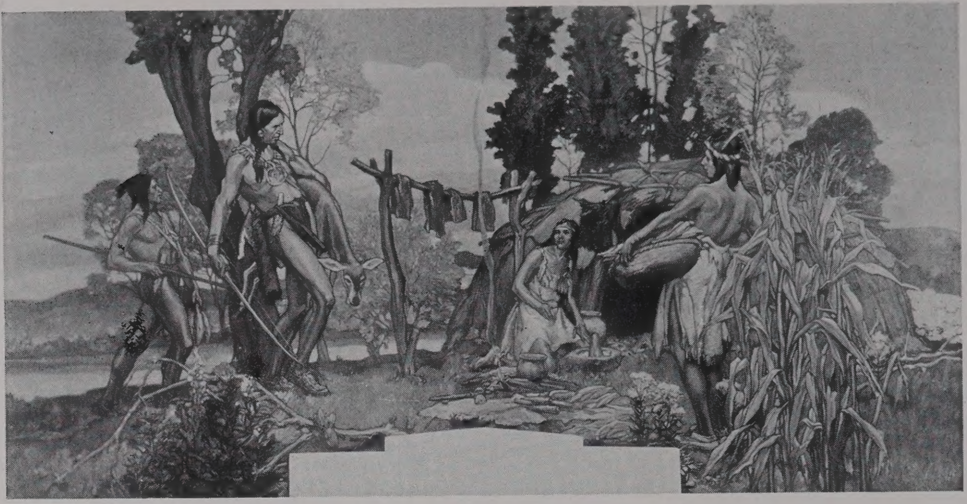
The lending division of the State Library contains the Braille library for the blind, the only general circulating collection of its kind in the state. Volumes are sent free to readers under the federal franking privilege. Talking books for the blind have been added in the State Library building and a space set aside for the use of blind readers.

The traveling library service which was carried on for years by the Public Library Commission, was placed in the State Library upon consolidation in 1925. In communities having no local library service, organized clubs, schools, and churches may borrow traveling library collections. When there is no special organized group in a community, five or more responsible citizens may organize a library association.

The traveling collections vary in size from thirty to three hundred books and are sent by



MAIN FLOOR PLAN



Song of the Indian Land

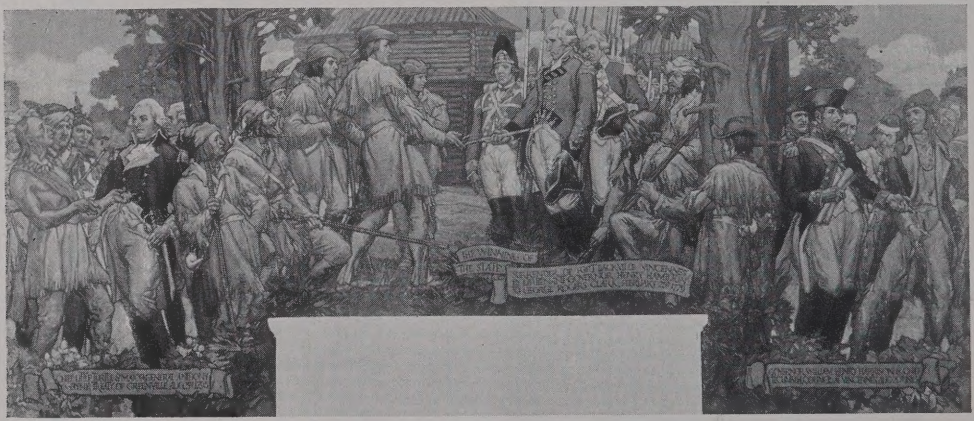
Mural by J. Scott Williams

This scene on the wall of the Indiana History Room harks back to the life of an earlier day. It is not only a happy artistic rendering of ancient life on the border of the grass lands and the forest, but archaeological study is evident in the various details.

freight, express, parcel post, or may be called for. Also in this department is a collection of music, including choruses, anthems, and instrumental music. Hundreds of traveling libraries are sent throughout Indiana by the State Library each year.

In 1913 the Division of Indiana History and Archives was established as a separate department of the State Library. Its material constitutes the state's historical collection. The general section of this division consists of a large collection of books, pamphlets, maps, pictures, broadsides, and manuscripts, all relating to Indiana. Because of the almost complete collection of Indiana state documents, the department was selected as the "document center" library for Indiana by the Social Science Research Council in 1932.

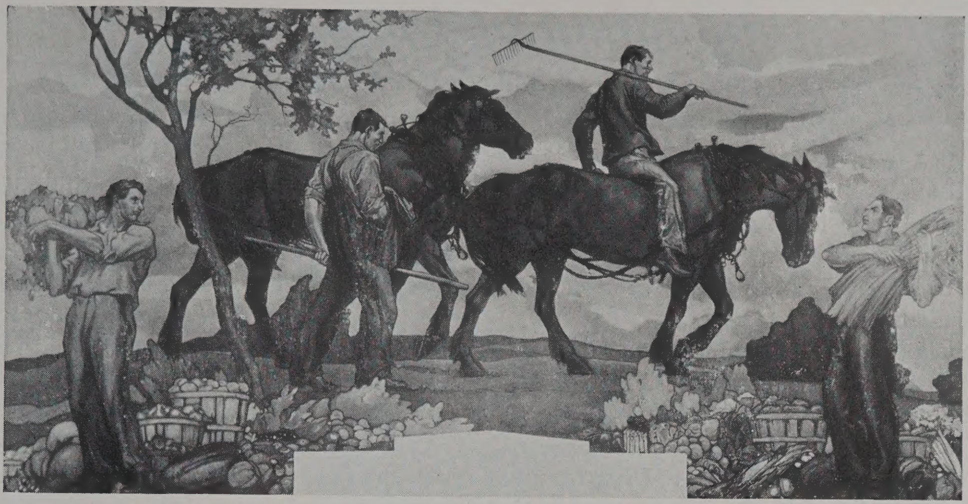
Following recommendations of the Council, an Indiana Records Council was organized to encourage the saving of state and municipal publications and all types of historical records relating to the state. The collection is used extensively for research purposes by many persons from other states, as well as from Indiana. The manuscript collection has more than 125,000 pieces.



The Winning of the State

Mural by J. Scott Williams

The central subject is the surrender of Lieutenant-Governor Henry Hamilton to George Rogers Clark at Fort Sackville, Vincennes, which, in the final outcome, meant not giving up a few British grenadiers but an inland empire. The left panel uses as theme the treaty of Greenville between General Anthony Wayne and Chief Little Turtle, a stroke that broke the power of the Red Man over the Northwest. The subject of the right panel is William Henry Harrison at council with Tecumseh in one of that series of treaties and episodes that resulted finally in freeing the state to complete settlement.



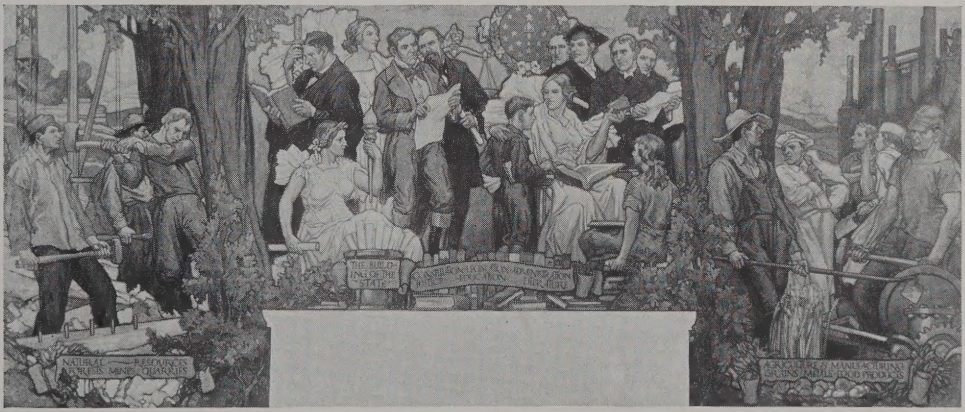
Song of Labor
MURAL BY J. SCOTT WILLIAMS
This mural placed in the general reading room is poetic in theme, expressing the lyric conception of the day's work and the fruits of the earth obtained thereby. It is redolent of the soil and done in lovely autumn tones of color.

Fireproof vaults contain 10,000 cubic feet of space for safekeeping of manuscripts, rare books, and other valuable records. Adequate equipment is provided in the State Library for the protection of maps and prints, and the library has an excellent collection of such material.

The genealogy section is a large study and conference room where genealogical material is segregated for convenient use. A special feature of the section, which is the largest collection of its kind in Indiana, is a quantity of material relating to Indiana families.

Indiana's State Library contains a valuable collection of more than six thousand bound volumes of Indiana newspapers, which are placed in a special newspaper stack having a capacity of fifteen thousand volumes.

The extension division of the State Library is organized primarily to improve library service in the public and school libraries throughout Indiana and to organize local library service in areas not now having it. The division gives courses in library service in alternate years (e. g. 1937, but not in 1938) for librarians.


THE BUILDING OF THE STATE
NATURAL RESOURCES
FORESTS MINES QUARRIES
AGRICULTURE & MANUFACTURING
GRAINS MILLS FOOD PRODUCTS

The Building of the State
MURAL BY J. SCOTT WILLIAMS
The growth and development of a state is the result of many forces, simple and complex, working from a variety of sources and in divers directions to achieve progress and thereby a fair name for itself. The artist has used achievement, based on intellectual and spiritual qualities, for his central panel. Lawmaking and the administration of law and justice are represented by figures of Blackford, Holman, and Morton, while Maxwell and Riley are introduced to represent education and literature. These are supported by symbolic forms representing the same ideas. The end panels show the application of brain and brawn to the development of the natural resources of the state.

INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Historical Bureau

CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN, *Director*

NELLIE C. ARMSTRONG, *Editor* HELEN COLDWELL GRAY, *Secretary*

The Historical Bureau edits and publishes material relating to the history of Indiana, promotes the study of Indiana history, collects archaeological material, and aids in the development of historical museums.

The bureau came into existence as the Indiana Historical Commission, which was created by an Act of March 8, 1915. By an Act of March 6, 1925, it was given its present name and made a part of the Library and Historical Department. Under the State Executive-Administrative Act of 1933, the Historical Bureau was made a division of the Department of Education.

The regular publications of the bureau are the bound volumes of *Indiana Historical Collections,* one of which is usually published each year, and the monthly *Indiana History Bulletin,* some numbers of which are devoted to special subjects. In addition, the Historical Bureau publishes reprints, proceedings of Indiana history conferences, and other documents. The Historical Bureau issued archaeological reports up to 1937. These are now issued by the Indiana Historical Society.

Co-operating with the Indiana Historical Society and similar organizations, the Indiana Historical Bureau aided in sponsorship of a WPA project under which hundreds of markers were placed at historical sites throughout the state during the fiscal year from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937. The project was designed to call attention to the historic places of the state by marking them with appropriate inscriptions.

The bureau also sponsored a WPA project for the survey of county, city, and township records of the state. As part of this project, micro-films were made of approximately 200,000 pages of records in the older counties of Indiana. These are now stored in the division of archives in the State Library and are of unanticipated value, owing to the destruction of the originals during the Ohio River flood in 1937.

Historical societies were reorganized in Clinton and Delaware counties during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1936. Assistance and counsel were also extended to many of the older county historical societies, many of which have been effective in establishing historical museums and promoting the study of local history.

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INDIANA---*Department of Law*

OMER S. JACKSON
Attorney General

Department of Law

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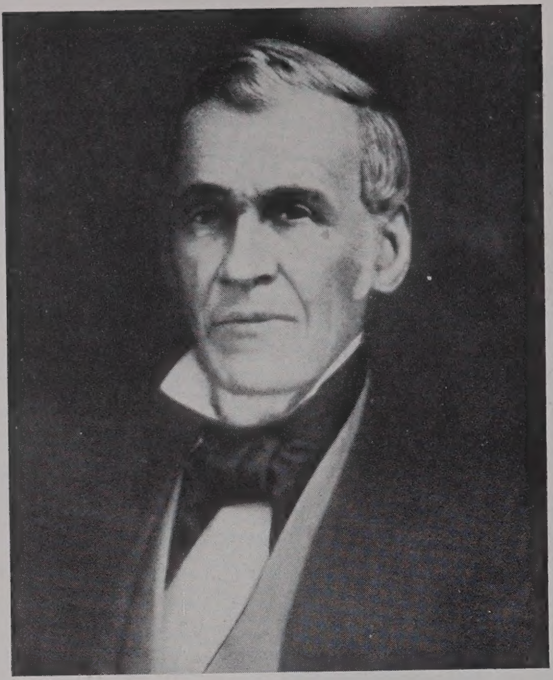
Department of Law



James Morrison
First Attorney General

The Department of Law is headed by Omer Stokes Jackson as Attorney General. Appointed by the Governor, he is counsel for all departments of state and the legal representative in any matter concerning official Indiana. Fundamentally, the Attorney General is the lawyer for the State of Indiana.

As with the other newly-created departments, there has been a definite change to eliminate waste motion and a co-operative drive toward the highest possible efficiency. The personnel is reduced, but the work handled is much greater. Under the new co-ordinated system of government, the department saves thousands of dollars yearly by handling legal affairs of all other state departments that in the past were permitted to retain private counsel.

Summarizing the official report of the Department of Law to the Governor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, conveys a clear picture of the actual work entailed.

Official opinions for the use of various departments, unofficial opinions to individuals and groups of citizens throughout the state concerning state and national affairs, make up a great volume of the work. While the Attorney General cannot undertake to advise on the numerous queries regarding individual rights, all inquiries are answered.

During the year, 205 official opinions were written—for the State Board of Accounts, 33; Department of Financial Institutions, 29; Department of Public Instruction, 15; State Board of Tax Commissioners, 11, and the remainder were for forty-five institutions, boards, commissions, and departments of the state.

The Attorney General represents Indiana in all criminal cases appealed to the Supreme Court.

Of 54 cases, 39 were disposed of, the remainder pending. There were 22 convictions affirmed, 7 reversed, 9 dismissed, and 1 sustained on appeal by the state. Of 14 petitions for rehearing, 11 were denied defendants, and the state's petition denied once, 2 petitions pended on rehearing.

The State Board of Accounts reports the Attorney General's action in recovery of monies due the state. Cases disposed of, 48; recovery, $65,648.71; partial recovery on 21 pending cases, $98,281.78. Nineteen cases were dismissed without recovery.

Of 36 suits on official bonds, 23 were disposed of, $228,090.70 collected, and a disposition of cases made against 67 persons.

The Attorney General advises the Governor in all cases pertaining to extradition. Approximately 150 of these cases were handled, charges ranging from driving a car without the owner's permission, to murder.

In the past two fiscal years, the habeas corpus cases have been extremely numerous. There were ninety-two in 1935-36 and sixty-four the year ending June 30, 1937.

The Attorney General has been almost uniformly successful in obtaining decisions in favor of the state. One case, in 1936, was so conclusive that the general law of habeas corpus in Indiana now rests, in the main, on the broad language of that decision.

During the year, eleven coram nobis cases were successfully defended. This was a great drop from the preceding year's twenty-three cases. The decision handed down by Justice Hughes in an outstanding case gives basis for an opinion that coram nobis will no longer be issued except in cases where fraud entered into the conviction and judgment. This should put an end to extraordinary efforts of appeal, and give finality and certainty to the judgments of our courts.

As legal counsel of the Public Service Commission, the department defends in court cases to set aside decisions of the commission.

A law enacted by the 1933 legislature, whereby municipally owned utilities are required to pay tax to county and state on that portion of their property which is not used to furnish service to the municipality, was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1937 and $51,000 collected.

As counsel for the Indiana Securities Commission, ceaseless warfare against violators of the securities law is conducted. In the investigations of forty-seven cases, charges were prepared in eighteen prosecutions and ten convicted, with the others pending. Many persons are now under indictment for fraudulent dealings.

In addition, the department investigated mining licenses and oil issues; rendered to the Securities Commissioner interpretations of the Securities Law; investigated in receivership cases, and assisted in rewriting the new Securities Law for the 1937 General Assembly.

In Industrial Board cases, the department acted in suits for damage against Indiana under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Twenty-five cases were settled without litigation. In the cases of six out of nine, the state was found not liable by one member of the Industrial Board. Upon appeal, five of the decisions were upheld by the full Industrial Board, and one, taken up by the state, modified.

One member of the staff is assigned as legal counsel for the State Board of Health. Some of the services to this board, a division of the Department of Commerce and Industries, have been to assist in enforcing the Dairy Products Law, Stream Pollution Act, and other health laws. Also, the department gives advice during emergencies, such as the flood.

The Department of Law, in behalf of the Department of Treasury, defendant, dealt with 317 cases arising under the Gross Income Tax Act during the fiscal year. This department appeared in many tax litigation suits, obtaining many favorable decisions, upholding the challenged constitutionality of the law. Much time and effort was given in the drafting of amendments to the Gross Income Tax Act, and in drafting the regulations adopted by the Department of Treasury under the amended act.

A decision upholding the constitutionality of an Act of 1933 which called for payment by cities and towns of county and state taxes on utilities devoted to commercial use was given by the Supreme Court in a case tried during 1937.

The Department of Law represents the State Highway Commission in all legal matters pertaining to construction, maintenance, and repair of state highways, advises each department, and brings, maintains, and defends any and all actions concerning the commission or any department thereof. Almost half a million dollars was contracted in condemnation cases. Following the passage of the amended act by the 1937 General Assembly of the new Unemployment Compensation Law, the Department of Law drew up and examined a new set of regulations. There has been little litigation in this division.

The Department of Law, in its capacity as advisor to the Director of Probation and the State Probation Commission, was called upon to counsel relative to the duties and functions of the commission under the 1933 act. It was necessary, during the past fiscal year, to rewrite the Probation Department's Hand Book, because of legislation of 1935, 1936, and 1937.

It became the duty of the Attorney General, under the Acts of 1933, to proceed against all domestic corporations for the forfeiture of their charters upon certification to the Secretary of State, that such corporations had failed to file their annual reports two successive years. It is expected that the department will have cleared its records of all causes relating to corporate franchises within two years.

The Milk Control Law became effective in March, 1935, and presented many new problems, which were referred to the Attorney General's office for opinions, counsel, and other assistance.

The deputy assigned to the State Department of Public Welfare is in charge of and has supervision of its legal activities. About 300 opinions, written and oral, were given during the year. In addition to the state department, each of the ninety-two county departments avails itself of the service.

As counsel for the Department of Financial Institutions, it handles all problems arising concerning liquidation of closed banks. There has been much litigation, but the constitutionality of the Financial Institutions Act was upheld.

In addition, the Attorney General's office is active in cases tried in federal courts. It represents defendant state in mortgage foreclosures and miscellaneous cases. The Department of Insurance is likewise represented by the Attorney General in all suits.

The Department of Law examined and passed judgment upon nine Senate resolutions, 145 Senate bills, seven House enrolled resolutions, and 166 House bills, and in addition examined measures passed by the General Assembly. The department is in constant consultation with individual committee members and state officers regarding proposed legislation.

The Attorney General handles matters of land and other estate which escheat to the state, litigation concerning trust funds, and collects certain delinquent taxes.

Legislative Bureau

HERBERT P. KENNEY, New Albany, *Acting Director*

The Legislative Bureau was originally created in 1907 and re-established in its present form in 1925. Its duties are to maintain a special library on legislative, municipal, and other public questions, to assist members of the General Assembly in the preparation and drafting of bills, and to conduct legal investigations.

In the special library, approximately 12,000 items are regularly maintained. These are for the purpose of assembling facts, statistics, and controversial opinions on important public questions. Though the library is maintained chiefly for the members of the General Assembly for investigation of matters that are or may become subjects of legislation, material is loaned free to schools, libraries, clubs, organizations or individual citizens of the state.

For the bureau's work in bill drafting and research, it has access to all legal matters and information, state and federal. A catalog of all state bills introduced since 1905 and all Indiana session laws since 1850 is available. Records of legislative activities are kept on file by the bureau from the end of one General Assembly through the next, before being transferred to the State Library for permanent preservation.

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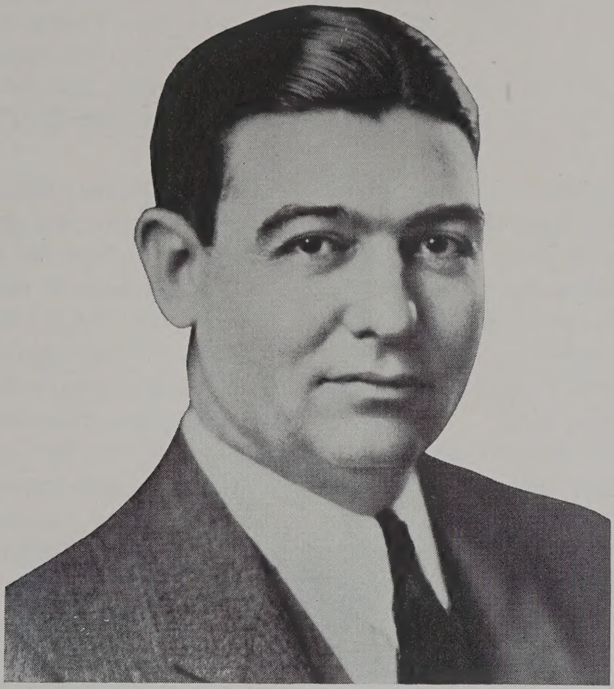
INDIANA---*Department of Public Works*



VIRGIL M. SIMMONS
Administrative Officer

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Department of Conservation
Board of Public Buildings and Property
George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission
State Highway Commission
World War Memorial
Interstate Port Authority of Indiana and Illinois
Anthony Wayne Memorial Commission
State Planning Board

Department of Conservation

Virgil M. Simmons, *Commissioner,* Bluffton
K. M. Kunkel, *Asst. Comm. and Director Fish and Game,* Bluffton
Ralph Esarey, *State Geologist,* Bloomington
Frank N. Wallace, *State Entomologist,* Indianapolis
H. A. Woods, *State Forester,* Fort Wayne
Myron L. Rees, *Director of State Parks,* Rochester
W. K. Hatt, *State Engineer,* LaFayette
Denzil Doggett, *Assistant State Engineer,* St. Paul
C. R. Gutermuth, *Director of Education,* Elkhart
Blodgett E. Brennan, *Secretary,* Indianapolis

Carved from the Northwest Territory more than a century ago, Indiana was rich in those natural resources which contribute to the economic and social welfare of an advancing civilization. A land of sweeping prairie, of rolling, lake-dotted hills, and of hardwood forests was threaded by crystal streams and underlaid with rich deposits of coal, oil, gas, and building stone.

Seemingly inexhaustible in an era when progress was marked by the clearing away of the forests and a prodigal use of mineral deposits, these natural resources along with wildlife in the waters and fields were threatened with extinction. Recognition of the ultimate results of continued dissipation of natural resources and a consciousness of their growing importance to the public welfare, led to the creation of the Department of Conservation as a part of the state government.

Thus, Indiana began, as a state, a serious movement to protect and preserve through wise utilization, the heritage of natural resources. Established less than a score of years ago, the Department of Conservation has functioned in many fields, all inter-related through their bearing on natural resources.

Major impetus was given to this movement in 1933 with the reorganization of the department along with other divisions of government, and with the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps as a work agency by the federal government. These changes, accompanied by a developing interest in a unified, co-ordinated conservation program, brought Indiana rapidly into a position of leadership among the states. Recognition of this leadership has come through the adoption of Indiana's program by other states and by its endorsement by both federal and national agencies devoted to the various phases of natural resource conservation.

One of Indiana's outstanding achievements in conservation has been the unification of hitherto independent groups and associations into a state-wide organization of nearly two hundred thousand members with a definite program which they formulated. This organization, unique in the nation, has been a major factor in conservation accomplishments. This plan of individual and group responsibility is being instituted in many states as a result of its demonstrated value in Indiana.

Possessing an outstanding system of state parks, nationally known for their scenic setting and historic associations, Indiana has enjoyed the co-operation of the federal government through the Civilian Conservation Corps and similar agencies, in fitting these areas for greater use by and service to the public. The same federal agencies have aided in the improvement and development of other state-owned areas under the supervision of the Department of Conservation.

Facilities of the department for the propagation of game, game birds, and fish have been materially extended and made more efficient with a consequent greater return through improved hunting and fishing. The production of trees for essential reforestation of public as well as private land has been increased steadily and the forests have been opened to the public for recreation with suitable facilities established for enjoyment of these areas. Effective campaigns against insect pests and plant diseases are waged and the use of minerals is regulated.

These widely differing yet related functions of the Department of Conservation are performed through six subdivisions: the Division of Fish and Game, which is charged with the preservation, protection, and propagation of beneficial and desirable forms of fish and wildlife; the Division of State Parks, Lands and Waters, which operates the state parks and memorials; the Division of Forestry, which maintains nurseries for the production of trees and provides for the protection of forests from fire; the Division of Entomology, which initiates and conducts campaigns against insect pests and plant diseases; the Division of Geology, which supervises removal of mineral deposits; and the Division of Engineering, which acts as a service agency in the development of properties administered by the other divisions.

Due to the intimate relationship of conservation in its various phases to the everyday life of the individual and the state, Indiana's conservation activities and program have become and will remain one of the most important functions of state government.

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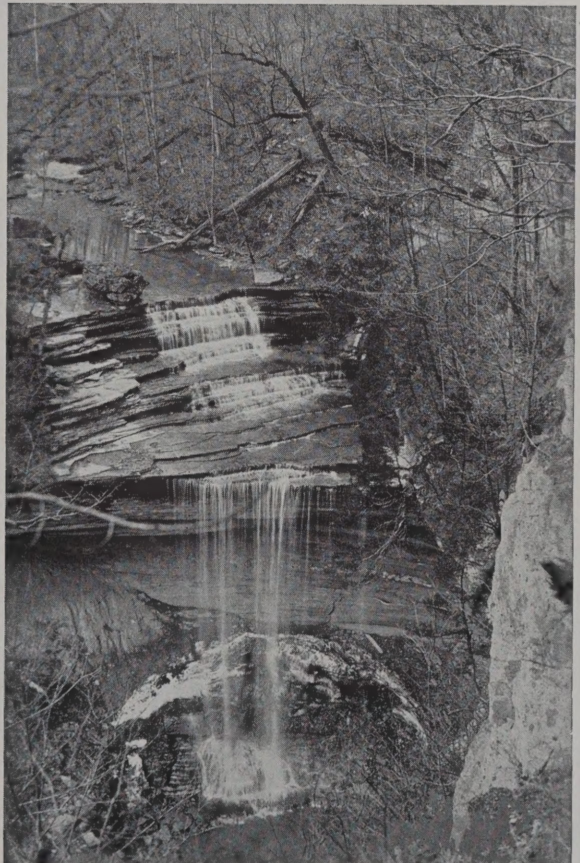
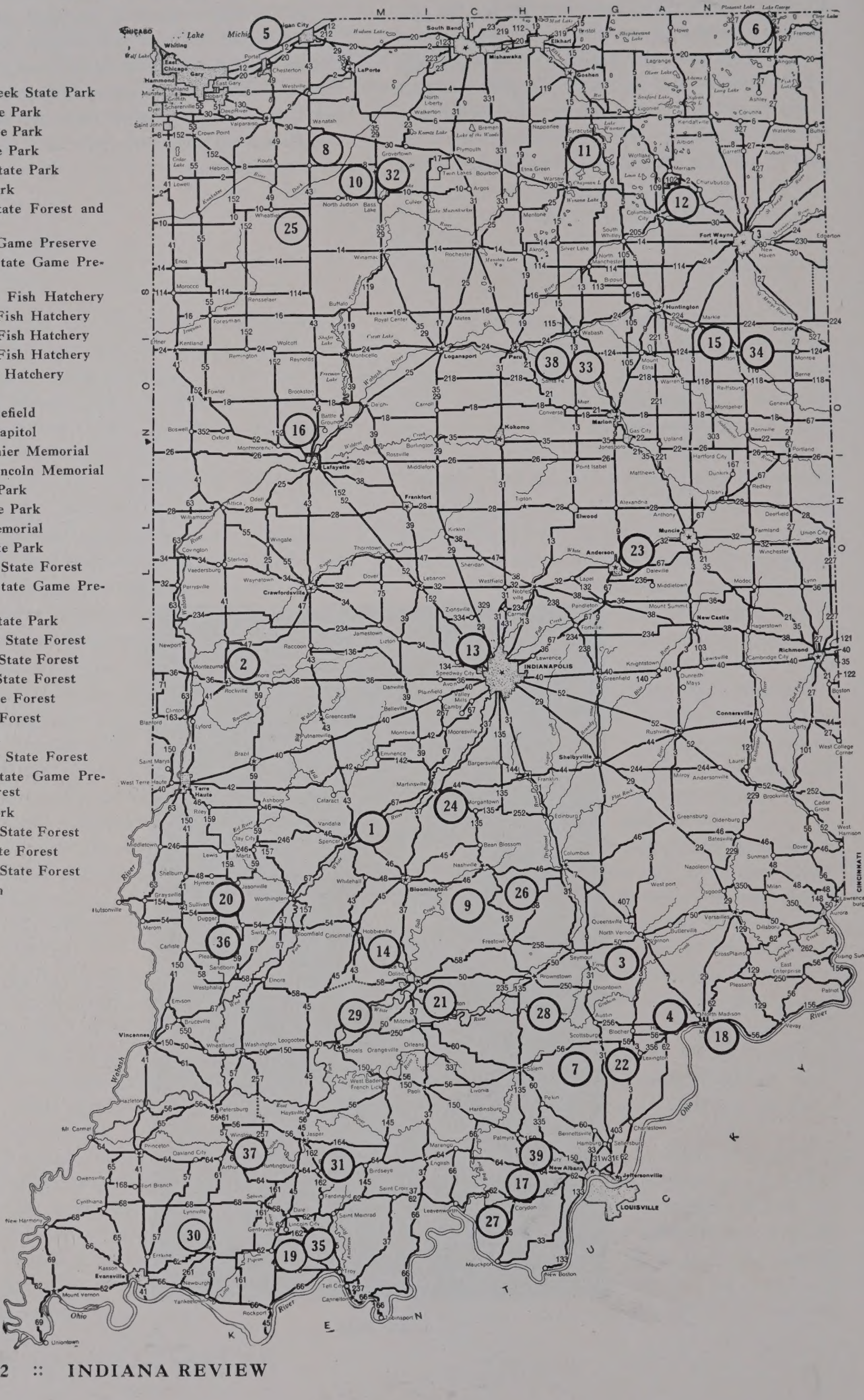


Clifty Falls

Public Estate in Charge of the Department of Conservation

1. McCormick's Creek State Park
2. Turkey Run State Park
3. Muscatatuck State Park
4. Clifty Falls State Park
5. Indiana Dunes State Park
6. Pokagon State Park
7. Clark County State Forest and Nursery
8. Kankakee State Game Preserve
9. Brown County State Game Preserve
10. Bass Lake State Fish Hatchery
11. Wawasee State Fish Hatchery
12. Tri-Lakes State Fish Hatchery
13. Riverside State Fish Hatchery
14. Avoca State Fish Hatchery
15. Deam Oak
16. Tippecanoe Battlefield
17. Corydon State Capitol
18. James F. D. Lanier Memorial
19. Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial
20. Shakamak State Park
21. Spring Mill State Park
22. Pigeon Roost Memorial
23. The Mounds State Park
24. Morgan-Monroe State Forest
25. Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve
26. Brown County State Park
27. Harrison County State Forest
28. Jackson County State Forest
29. Martin County State Forest
30. Scales Lake State Forest
31. Ferdinand State Forest
32. Bass Lake Beach
33. Salamonie River State Forest
34. Wells County State Game Preserve and Forest
35. Lincoln State Park
36. Greene-Sullivan State Forest
37. Pike County State Forest
38. Frances Slocum State Forest
39. Constitution Elm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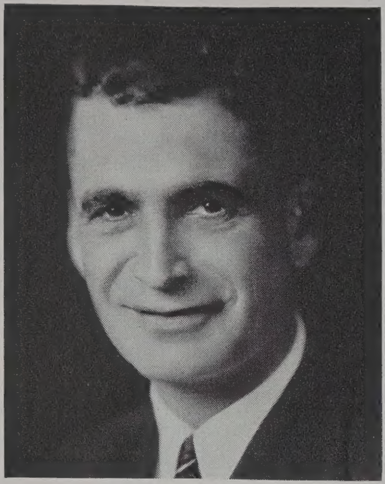
Division of Fish and Game

Responsible for the preservation, protection, and propagation of fish, game, birds, and other desirable forms of wildlife, functions of the Division of Fish and Game are varied as well as important in the general accomplishment of the conservation program which has been developed and initiated in Indiana.

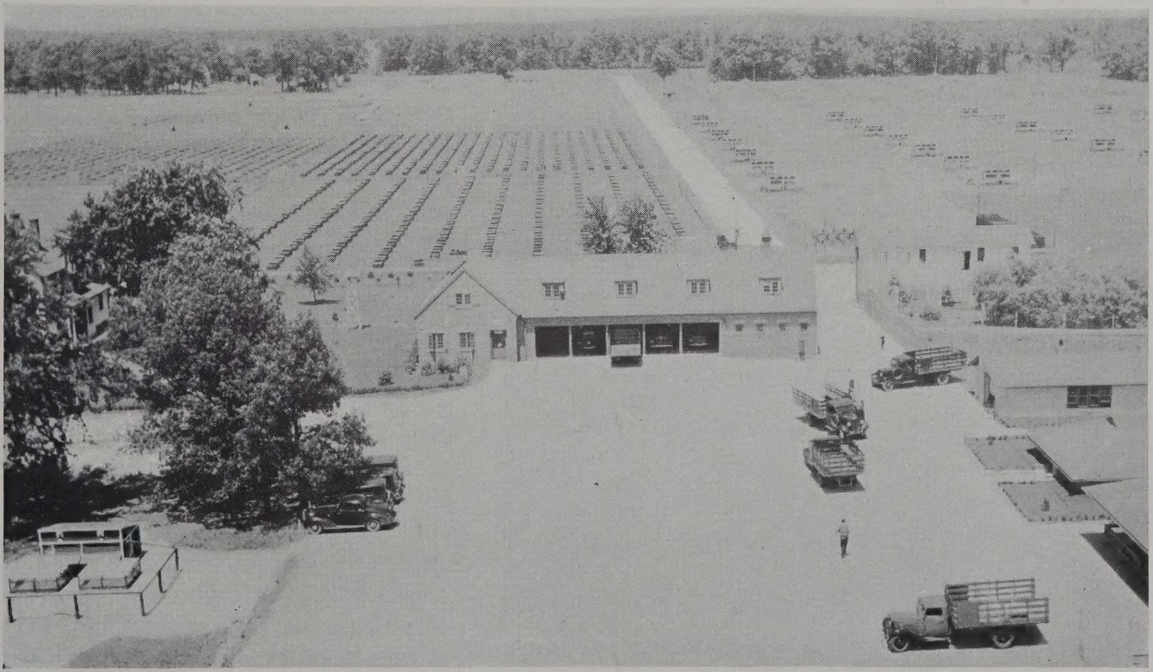
Operations of this division differ in one major essential from those of the other five component parts of the Department of Conservation—all operations are financed exclusively with funds derived from the issuance of licenses for hunting, fishing, trapping, and similar activities. The division has no other source of revenue and does not receive any appropriation or allocation of funds raised by property tax.



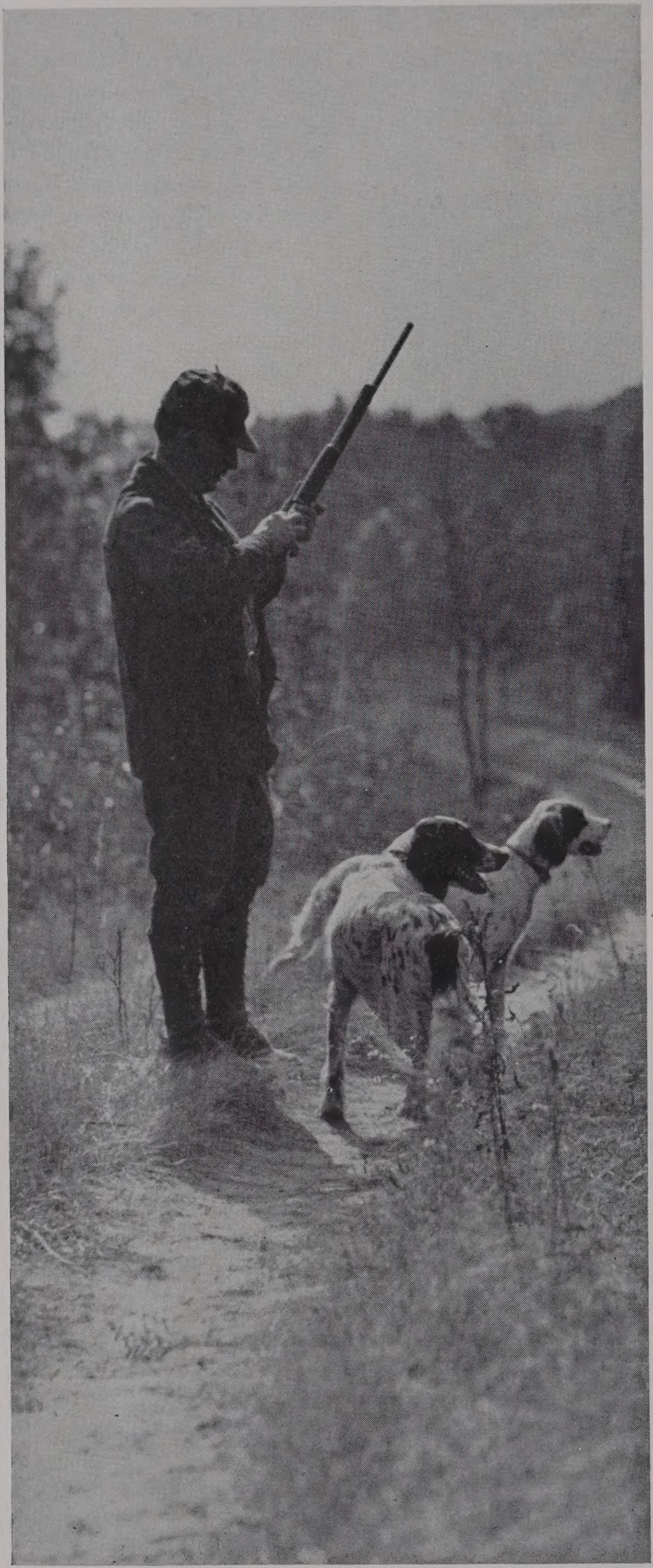
KENNETH M. KUNKEL
Assistant Commissioner, Department of Conservation; Director, Division of Fish and Game

Laws for the protection and preservation of fish were enacted by the General Assembly as early as 1850 and subsequent enactments have increased the responsibility of the Division of Fish and Game in administration of laws restricting the taking of fish and wildlife to designated periods of the year, limiting the number that might be taken, specifying the manner or method by which fish, animals, and birds might be taken and providing for the propagation of certain species of wildlife as a means of preventing extinction of fish and game.

Through the enactment of a series of laws by the General Assembly in 1935 and the recodification of all fish and game laws by the legislature in 1937, Indiana holds a position of leadership among the states in the modernization and simplification of statutes relating to fish, animals, birds, and other wildlife. One of the major provisions of the present law is the granting of authority to the Division of Fish and Game to suspend, abridge or shorten open seasons and to reduce bag limits, whenever such action may be deemed necessary for the preservation and protection of any species of fish,



Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve, Service Area, and Game Bird Brooders



Cock pheasants, quail, and rabbits await the Hoosier sportsmen during the hunting season

animal, bird or other form of wildlife. This authority is exercised only after a thorough study of all available data has been made and detailed reports from sportsmen, game wardens, and other interested persons have been compiled and studied.

Functions and responsibilities of the Division of Fish and Game have been extended and magnified as a result of the inauguration of a definite, unified conservation program for Indiana during the past few years. Additional importance has resulted from the interest of the Federal Government in wildlife conditions in this and other states, with the assignment of Civilian Conservation Corps camps to carry out programs for the development of game preserves and fish hatcheries and the co-operation of other federal work agencies.

Since 1933, when the Civilian Conservation Corps and other federal work agencies began their operation in Indiana, each of Indiana's state game preserves and fish hatcheries has been remodeled and developed with the result that propagation of fish and game has been made more efficient and the value of these properties has been increased many fold. In addition, operations of these agencies on other state properties under the present co-operative program, has resulted in the establishment of hatchery ponds and improved wildlife conditions on areas formerly unconcerned with the fish and game phase of the general conservation program.

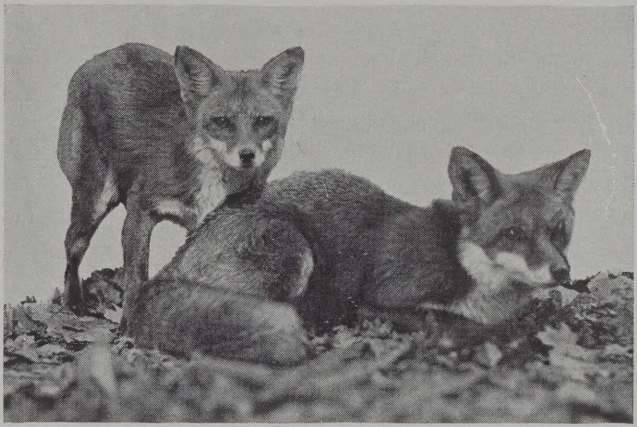
Preservation, protection, and propagation of fish, animals, and birds is but one of the major phases of the Division of Fish and Game participation in the Indiana conservation program. Through a departmental educational program, Indiana residents are realizing the importance of wildlife in the state's future recreational and social program as well as its economic value. A serious movement is under way to restore, as far as practical under modern agricultural and land-use conditions, the natural cover and food sources essential to wildlife, and to free streams and other waters of industrial and municipal waste detrimental to aquatic life. At the same time, this program seeks by restoration of marsh and other water areas, to reclaim for Indiana a part of the migratory bird flights which were lost during the intensive agricultural development of the past half-century.

There is no disposition or expectation on the part of the leaders in this phase of the conservation movement to attain the complete restoration of such conditions as prevailed in Indiana a century ago. They merely hope, through the inauguration of a basic land-use program, to restore and reclaim such areas for wildlife as are not suitable or adapted to other more profitable and beneficial purposes. Impetus to this program and continued activity in its various phases was assured through action of the 1937 General Assembly in providing for additional revenue by an increased fee for the combination hunting, fishing, and trapping license, and through action of the Congress in making available to the states for wildlife conservation programs, funds derived from a federal tax on firearms ammunition.

Just as the extensive organization of conservation clubs throughout the state has been a major factor in the advancement of Indiana's conservation program, they have also been responsible for much of the progress attained in the wildlife conservation movement. They participate actively in the propagation of game fish through the operation of hatchery ponds; through the hatching and propagation of quail and pheasants; through the propagation of raccoon; in the extension of the game management program, and in educational activities resulting in observance of necessary regulations on hunting, fishing, and trapping. The example and influence of their members continues to be a major factor in reducing the number of violations of the fish and game laws.

These clubs have another important function in the fish and game phase of the conservation program. They serve as a distributing agency for the fish propagated in the state fish hatcheries and for the birds and game propagated at the game preserves for restocking purposes. Co-operating with the game wardens, the clubs select suitable waters to be stocked with fish and fields or woodlands to be stocked with birds and game. Their intimate acquaintance with conditions in their local community is valuable in selecting areas where proper food, shelter, and protection is available.

The Division of Fish and Game administers nine properties with an area of over 20,000 acres. These include five fish hatcheries: Wawasee, located near Warsaw; Tri-Lakes, located near Churubusco; Bass Lake, located near the town of Bass Lake; Riverside, located in Riverside Park at Indianapolis, and Avoca, located near Mitchell. In addition there are hatcheries located in Pokagon state park; Shakamak state park;



Red Fox (Vulpes Fulva Fulva)

Common Opossum (Didelphis Virginiana)

Lincoln state park; Ferdinand state forest, and Scales Lake forest.

There are four game preserves: Jasper-Pulaski, located near Medaryville; Kankakee, located near LaCrosse; Wells County, located near Bluffton, and Brown County, located near Nashville. Game propagation activities are centered at the Jasper-Pulaski and Wells County preserves, where soil and climatic conditions have been found particularly suitable.

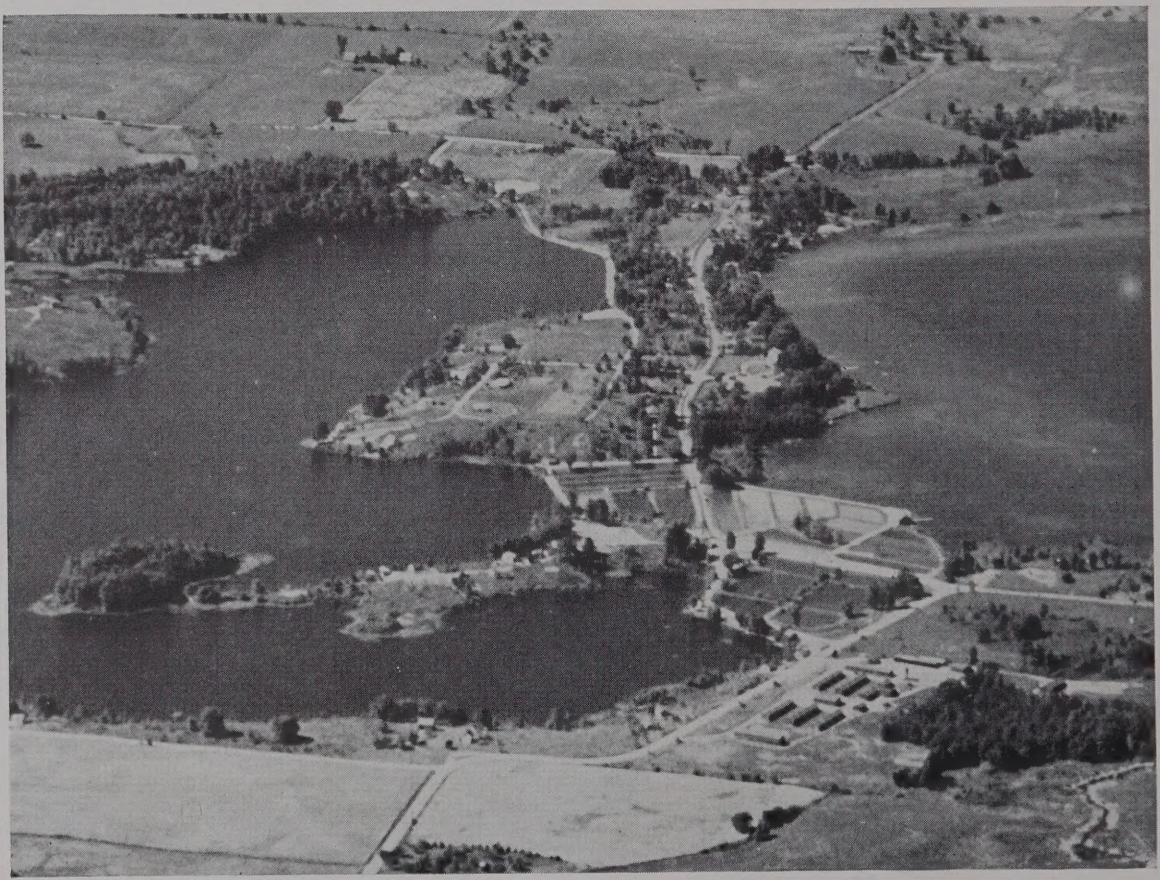
Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve

The Jasper-Pulaski state game preserve, located on Road 43, near Medaryville, has an area of approximately fifty-two hundred acres devoted to the dual purpose of a refuge for wildlife and a game farm producing quail, pheasants, chukar partridge, rabbits, and raccoon. The original area was established in 1930, but major development has taken place during the past five years.

One of the important developments has been the restoration of a marsh covering approximately twelve hundred acres, as a refuge for waterfowl. Its attraction for migratory birds has been increased by the planting of grain and water vegetation providing natural food for ducks, geese, teal, and other species. Since the establishment of this marsh through a system of dykes, waterfowl have increased constantly. Many of them remain on the marsh throughout the winter and stay over for the nesting season in the spring.

The game propagation facilities are among the most complete and efficient to be found on any similar area. Included in the equipment are four electric incubators and hatchers with a capacity of 48,000 pheasant and 72,000 quail eggs; 48 electric brooders for quail and partridge and 43 for pheasants. There are twelve 200x300-foot pheasant laying pens. In addition, there are more than 2,500 breeding pens for quail and partridge and special areas for the propagation of raccoon and rabbits. There are more than eighteen acres of covered pens which serve the double purpose of restraining the birds while keeping out predators.

In recent years recreational facilities have been provided for the increasing number of visitors



Looking south over the Wawasee State Fish Hatchery, located between Lake Wawasee and Lake Papakeechie drawn to the area to inspect the game farm activities and to see the exhibits of birds and wildlife which are maintained. Two attractive shelter houses, a comfort station, and an extensive picnic area supplied with pure drinking water and cooking ovens, provide facilities necessary to enjoyment of the area by visitors and meet a long-existing need.

Wells County State Game Preserve

Newest of the game propagation areas is the Wells County state game preserve, located southeast of Bluffton along the Wabash River, and combined with a state forest development. This area was acquired in 1935 with the improvement program carried on with the co-operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps and other federal agencies.

Quail, pheasant, and raccoon are propagated here with experimental work conducted in the propagation of cotton-tail rabbits. Electrical equipment, similar to that used at Jasper-Pulaski, has been installed for use in the production of quail and pheasants. The electric incubators have a capacity of 48,000 pheasant or 72,000 quail eggs, while there are 69 quail and 18 pheasant brooder houses with electrically regulated temperature. There is a twenty-six-acre covered pen for pheasants, eighteen 200x300-foot pheasant laying pens, and two fields covering twenty-two acres for quail breeding and holding pens.

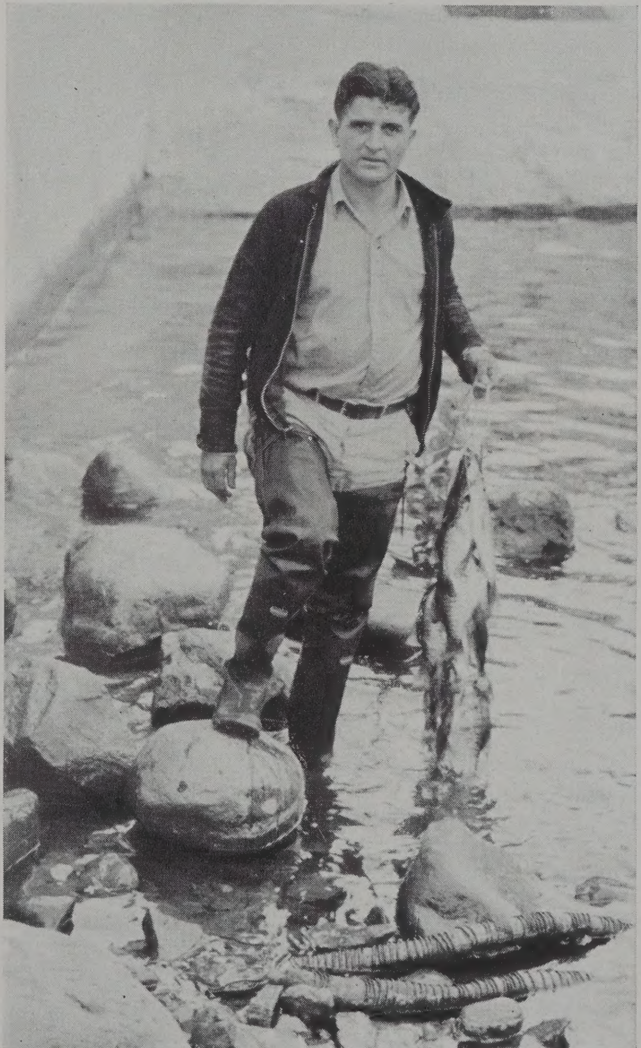
A twenty-five-acre lake is a part of the development program and will have as one of its uses the display of waterfowl and fish. These displays will be a part of the permanent exhibit of game and birds already completed as a part of the educational phase of the area for visitors. Development of this property, making possible the propagation of birds and game on a larger scale than was possible previously, has increased the efficiency of the wildlife restocking program in Indiana.

In combination with the forest and nursery development, a recreational area for public use has been installed. In this area are shelter houses with ovens and fireplaces, a modern comfort station, an adequate supply of pure drinking water, and an extensive picnic area.

Brown County State Game Preserve

Largest of the areas administered by the Division of Fish and Game is the Brown County state game preserve of nearly twelve thousand acres, located near Nashville and adjoining the Brown County state park. The original area was acquired in 1924 and for a time game propagation was attempted here, but soil and climatic conditions were unsuitable and the operations were transferred to Jasper-Pulaski.

Through game management activities, this area is an important source of game—principally rabbits and quail—which is trapped and liberated in parts of the state where restocking is advisable. Spot plantings of grain, planting of trees and shrubs which provide necessary food and shelter and similar measures have greatly increased the



One of the anglers who had a successful opening day stock of wildlife. This area serves as a distribution center for the southern part of the state; birds, rabbits, and other wildlife being sent to the Brown County preserve for redistribution in centers selected for stocking. This plan results in a faster and more efficient distribution.

Two artificial lakes, having a combined area of approximately twenty-eight acres, provide a source of water in an area where an adequate supply is both a problem and a necessity and are a part of the preserve's recreational attraction. Picnic areas have been established, each with tables and benches, shelters, outdoor ovens and other facilities for public use.

The game preserve, like the park, is noted for its scenic beauty and is a favorite outing place with thousands of Hoosiers as well as visitors from other states. There are miles of well-kept roads which carry the motorist to various points of interest, while other miles of trails serve both the hiker and the equestrian. An extensive wildlife display of animals, birds, and snakes is maintained here along with corrals in which deer, elk, and buffalo are exhibited. A series of fish hatchery ponds has been developed along with the second lake in the game preserve.

A fifteen-hundred-acre section of the preserve was the original archery hunting area established for Hoosier archers in 1936. Later bow and arrow hunting was authorized throughout the entire game preserve. Recognition of this form of sport has been a factor in its rapid development and increased popularity.

Common Skunk (Mephitis Nigra)

Common Raccoon (Procyon Lotor Lotor)

Kankakee State Game Preserve

Once a part of the world-famous Grand Marsh bordering the Kankakee River, the Kankakee state game preserve today illustrates the practical value of restoration measures urged by Indiana conservationists. More than half of this twenty-three hundred acre area, located between the Kankakee and Yellow rivers, has been flooded to create a refuge for waterfowl of the migratory species as well as other forms of wildlife.

Return of this area to the marsh which was drained more than a quarter of a century ago with the dredging of the Kankakee and Yellow rivers is one of the major steps in Indiana's conservation program for bringing back the flights of ducks and geese that were lost by drainage.

Game management practices throughout the area—provision of shelter and natural food—have resulted in more favorable conditions for wildlife with the result that quail, rabbits, and other game have increased steadily and have overflowed into the surrounding territory to provide better hunting.

Development and improvement work at this area has been carried on by the Works Progress Administration through a camp maintained on the property. Provision of picnic and recreational facilities is a part of the general improvement program.

State Fish Hatcheries

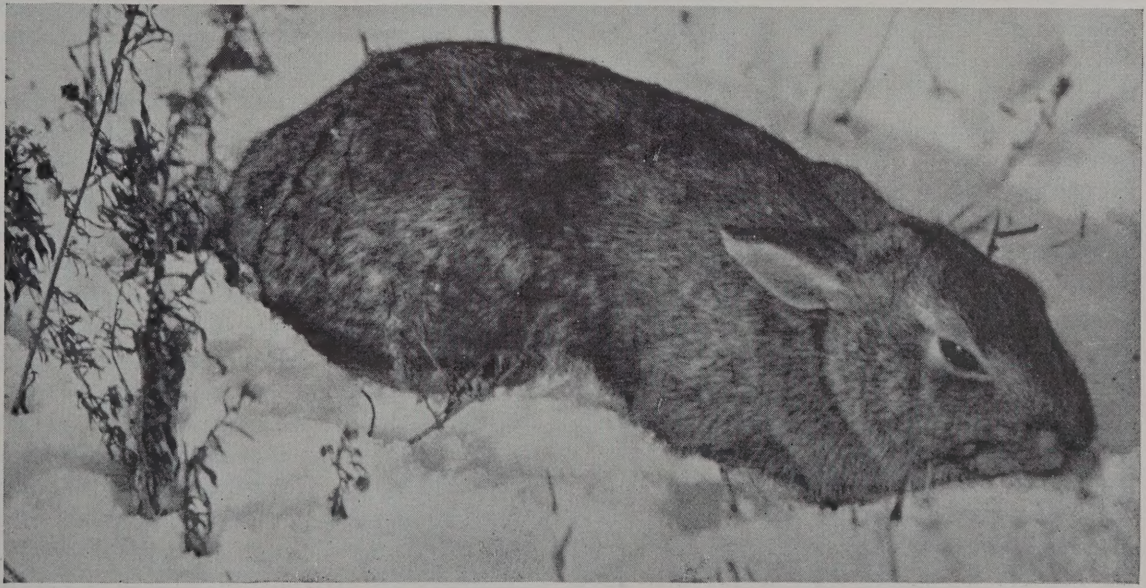
Five major hatcheries, supplemented by rearing pond systems located on other state properties, supply millions of game fish annually for restocking Indiana lakes and streams as a part of the conservation program to give Hoosiers better fishing. Large and small mouth black bass, crappies, bluegills, and rock bass are the major production of these hatcheries.

Improvement of the hatchery facilities, extension of water areas in the ponds and other work has made possible a material increase in the number of fish available for stocking purposes as well as a more intensive stocking program in all parts of the state. The production of the hatcheries is supplemented by fish produced in the conservation club ponds and by fish from the federal hatchery located at Rochester.

Operations at the state hatcheries range from the collection of breeding stock to the planting of young fish and require a knowledge of fish culture along with constant supervision. An important part of the hatchery activities is the rescue of fish which are left stranded by receding flood waters or by the drying up of pools in streams during dry seasons.

At Riverside and Wawasee hatcheries special display ponds have been installed and are stocked with various species of game and predatory fish. These have been increasingly popular, affording visitors an opportunity to learn the characteristics of the various species.

Mink (Lutreola Vison Vison)



Cottontail Rabbit (Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsii)

Improvement in streams through the construction of low dams, the elimination of pollution and a scientific study of natural food sources in the various waters of the state, are a part of the conservation program for better fishing in Indiana.

Fish and Game Laws Re-codified

Re-codification of Indiana's fish and game laws by the General Assembly in 1937 marked one of the major achievements of the Department of Conservation and the state-wide organization of conservation clubs.

Enactment of this legislation resulted in the clarification as well as the codification of statutes which frequently contained ambiguous and conflicting provisions. It also provided for the repeal of forty-six laws and amendments, some of which had been enacted more than a half-century ago and were antiquated by subsequent changes.

Re-codification of the laws pertaining to fish, game and other wildlife was accomplished through enactment by the General Assembly of one measure, divided into six sections. These sections included: one relating to the powers and duties of enforcing officials; one covering licenses and permits; one re-enacting a statute first passed by the General Assembly in 1935 which authorized abridging of open seasons and reduction of bag limits; and one containing general regulations and establishing uniform penalties for violations.

Indiana was, as far as is known, the first state to classify laws regarding fish, game, and birds and is one of the few states which have codified their laws on fish, game, and wildlife. One of the major changes effected as a part of the re-codification act was the increase from $1.00 to $1.50 of the fee for a combination hunting, fishing, and trapping license for Indiana residents. Since all fish and game activities—propagation, protection, etc.—are financed solely with revenue from the issuance of licenses, the increased funds make possible increased production of fish and game.

The change in the license fee was demanded by the thousands of conservation club members and sportsmen throughout Indiana as a means of developing better fishing, hunting, and trapping in the state. The $1.50 fee for the combination hunting, fishing, and trapping license is lower than is charged by a majority of the states issuing combination licenses or those where separate licenses are required for participation in the three activities.

Among other provisions of the re-codification law are:

Provision for the confiscation of devices and equipment used in violation of the fish and game laws.

Provision that all licenses and permits shall be issued on a calendar year basis.

Provision for licensing persons engaged in the handling as well as the taking of mussels.

Provision for reciprocal agreements with neighboring states on fishing in lakes and streams situated on or forming the boundary between Indiana and other states.

Provision for the issuance of free permits for the holding of field trials.

Provision for the protection of beaver, beaver houses, and dams.

Provision prohibiting the use of silencers on guns used in hunting.

Provision for a closed season on the taking of frogs, the closed season coinciding with the closed season on taking bass.

Provision for the adoption in Indiana of federal regulations covering the taking and protection of migratory waterfowl.

Provision for issuance of a non-resident archery hunting license.

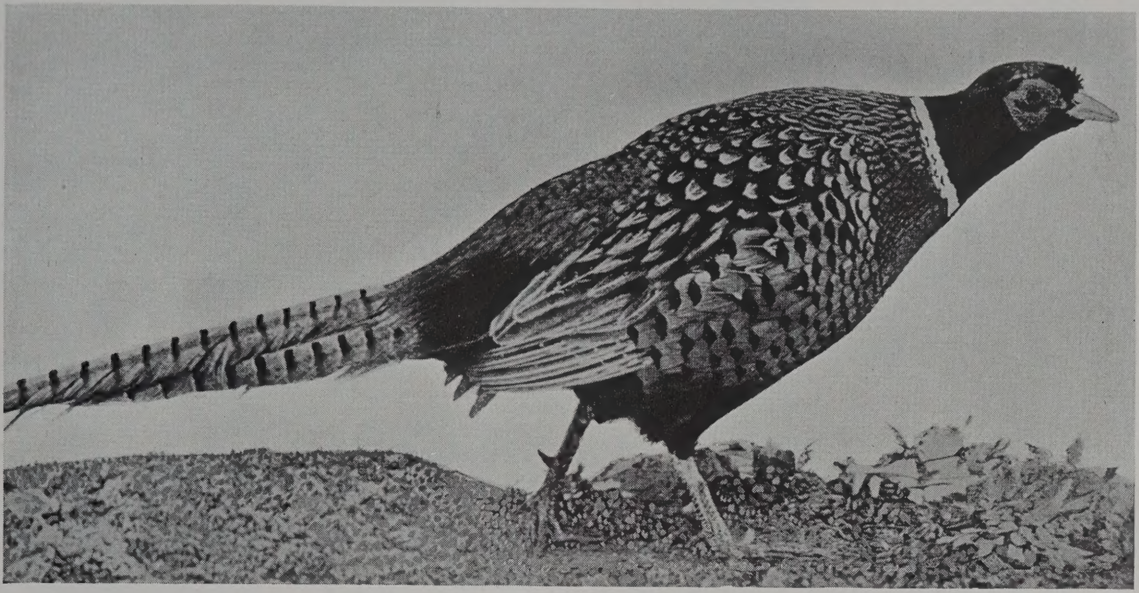
Provision prohibiting the use of submerged trap nets in Lake Michigan, making the Indiana law coincide with that of other states bordering Lake Michigan.

Provision designating the Director of the Division of Fish and Game as the chief enforcement agent for all laws relating to fish, game, and birds, and,

Provision for a closed season on chukar partridge, a new game bird which is being introduced into Indiana.

As a result of the re-codification, Indiana's laws on fish, game, birds, and other wildlife, and regulations on fishing, hunting, and trapping are definite, explicit, and easily understood. There are no longer two or more laws or sections of laws which set out regulations governing the taking of fish or applying to game and birds.

In combination with the law enacted in 1935 and re-enacted as a part of the codification measure—conferring upon the Department of Conservation authority to shorten or suspend open seasons and to reduce bag limits—Indiana's fish and game laws have been modernized to meet present-day needs and those of the future.

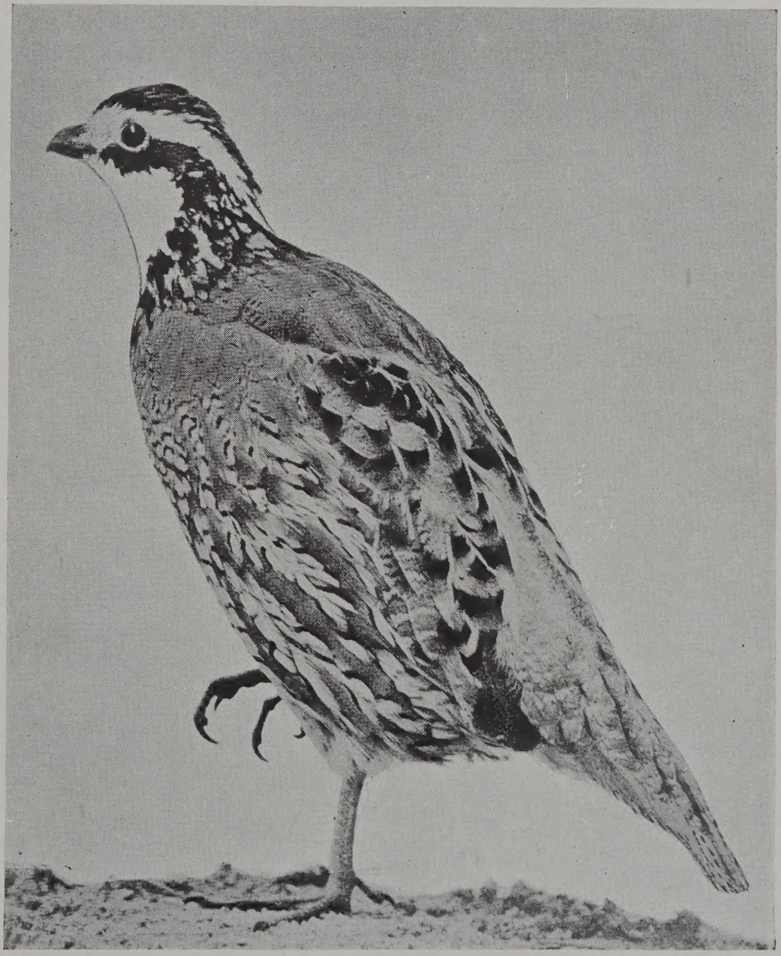


Ring-Necked Pheasant (Phasianus colchicus torguatus gmelin)

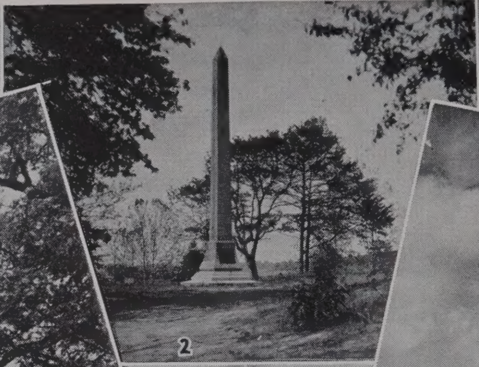
The Ring-Necked Pheasant (Phasianus colchicus torguatus gmelin) and the Bob-White Quail (Colinus virginianus) are Indiana's most popular game birds and are widely distributed throughout the state. Pheasants are more numerous in the northern part of the state while quail are especially plentiful in the southern counties.

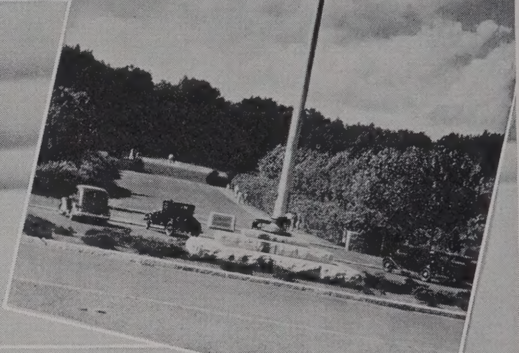
Indiana's open season on pheasants applies only to cock birds. The cock-bird is readily distinguished from the hen by the white ring on its neck, the brilliantly colored plumage and the long tail. The bright-colored plumage and the long tail are characteristic of all male pheasants, while the hens of the ring-neck and other species are uniformly dull colored and have short tails.

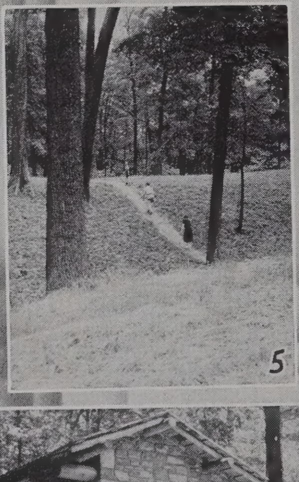
The quail frequents upland territory, on the edge of woods and in thickets. It is a good runner and fast flier, difficult to see on the ground. Insects form the major part of the quail diet, along with weed seed, wild fruit, and grain.



Bob-White Quail (Colinus virginianus)







1. *Tippecanoe Battlefield Monument*
2. *Pigeon Roost Memorial*
3. *Entrance to Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial*
4. *Abe Martin Lodge, Brown County State Park*
5. *Wall Around Mound, Mounds State Park*
6. *Group Camp, Indiana Dunes State Park*
7. *Martin County State Forest*

Division of State Parks, Lands and Waters

Indiana's state parks, known throughout the nation for their scenic beauty, their historical background, and the opportunities which they afford for healthful, outdoor recreation at all seasons of the year, are a major asset to the state. Popularity of the state parks among tourists and visitors from other states has won for Indiana the title, "Vacation Playground of the Middle West."

This state park system and the development program which was initiated by the Department of Conservation with the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps and similar federal work agencies, continues to attract officials from other states interested in providing similar benefits for their citizens. Provision of adequate facilities for the enjoyment of the park system by visitors has resulted in an annual increase in attendance with the 1937 totals exceeding a million persons.

Located in widely separated parts of the state, easily accessible over modern highways and unique in its setting and attraction, each park in the state system possesses fresh charm for the visitor. This attraction increases with succeeding visits, as demonstrated by the thousands of persons who return year after year to hike over familiar trails and enjoy some favorite panorama of scenic beauty.

Each park means the preservation of large areas of wooded land, where nature is undisturbed, and where birds and other wildlife find refuge. Such development work as has been completed or is under way—establishment of camping and picnic areas, marking of trails and bridle paths, provision of safe drinking water and other necessities to permit public use—is designed to preserve the natural beauty and attraction of the park. Value of the state parks to Indiana is not to be estimated in material benefits or the number of visitors attracted from other states. They are increasingly important in the social, economic, and recreational life of the state in an age when additional freedom from industry and improved, low-cost transportation open up opportunities for enjoyment of the out-of-doors that was denied before.

Realization of this importance and the opportunity for providing more adequate facilities through the assistance of the Federal Government has resulted in accomplishment of a ten-year development program in less than half that time. Indiana today is a leader among the states in providing, through state parks, the outdoor recreational opportunities sought by an increasing number of citizens.

Facilities are provided for the hiker who seeks enjoyment of nature by strolling through a forest, along a stream or lake, or up and down hill. There are scores of miles of bridle paths on which the equestrian may ride for hours, free of traffic hazards and alone with nature. Lakes and streams, stocked with black bass and other game fish, entice the angler, while they have an equal attraction for the bather and the visitor who prefers to paddle his own canoe.

There are nature guides to conduct hikes in search of birds and plants; swimming pools where other bathing facilities are not available; tennis courts, archery ranges, wildlife exhibits, and other activities from which to choose. Picnic areas, located in wooded parts of the park, are equipped with shelter houses, outdoor fireplaces, safeguarded drinking water, and modern comfort stations. The camping areas are similarly equipped for use by the visitor.

Attractive inns where hotel accommodations are available at surprisingly low cost, and housekeeping cabins serve the visitors seeking freedom from the ordinary household tasks. These inns are open throughout the year and are famous for their appetizing meals, their comfortable quarters, and their typical, Hoosier hospitality.

The attraction of the parks is shared by the five memorials operated in conjunction with the parks. These include the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memo-

Nature students and guide at Dunes State Park

Pavilion and Beach, Indiana Dunes State Park

rial, an area distinguished by the fact that the mother of the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, is buried on a wooded knoll within its confines. On a nearby hilltop is a permanent marker, designating the site of the cabin to which Thomas Lincoln brought his family from Kentucky and in which the future President spent fourteen of the formative years of his life, from 1816 to 1830. This area is rich in historical significance and is the site of countless pilgrimages each year.

The Lanier Home at Madison, another of the state memorials, is nationally known as an outstanding example of the fine architecture of the ante-bellum days. Erected in 1844 by Francis Costigan, a distinguished architect, it was the home of James Franklin Daugherty Lanier. A financier and public-minded citizen, Lanier twice placed his personal fortune at the disposal of Indiana when the state was beset with financial difficulties. The restoration of the mansion, which has a high-pillared portico overlooking the sweeping Ohio River, was accompanied by the replacement of many of the original furnishings. Today it presents an authentic picture of the home of a wealthy, cultured family in the unhurried "eighties" without the chill, museum-like atmosphere of a memorial.

Indiana Dunes State Park

On Roads 12 and 49, near Chesterton, in Porter county. Established 1925. Area, 2,220.62 acres.

Marching sand mountains, the rustle of a forest and the beating waves form the background of Indiana Dunes state park, which stretches for three miles along the southern tip of Lake Michigan. It is a playground for thousands during the outdoor months and a laboratory for nature study throughout the year.

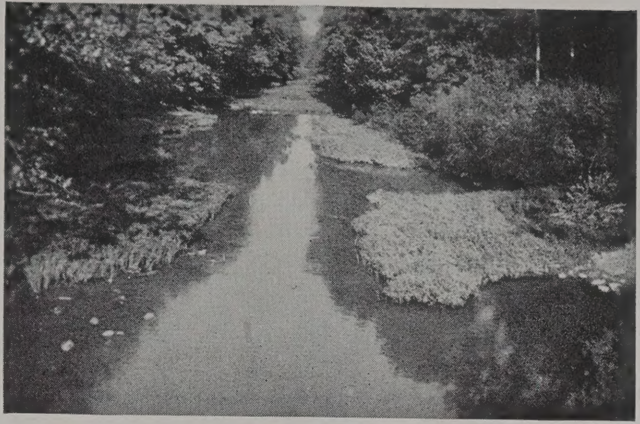
The bathing beach is famous for its fine white sand and cleanliness. Experienced lifeguards are on duty during bathing hours, and modern dressing rooms for bathers are located in the pavilion.

Within the park are some of the finest remaining examples of the sand dunes which once bordered the southern shore of the lake. Subject to the ceaseless action of wind and waves before deposited on the beach, the minute sand particles are rounded and white. At the "big blowout" may be seen the stark skeletons of forest trees first engulfed and now exposed by the wind-driven sand.

Behind the dunes are densely forested areas, enclosing a marsh which gives a tropical air to the vicinity.

Extensive picnic areas with shelter houses, sanitary facilities, ovens, and pure water are attractively and conveniently located. The camping area is well-equipped. A modern group camp is available for use by boys' and girls' organizations and other groups.

The Pavilion affords the visitor a wide choice of food. Attractive rooms, facing the lake or dunes, are available at the Arcade Hotel. Meals, rooms, and cottages are also available at Duneside Inn, located across the park, near the Tremont entrance. Address reservations either to Arcade Hotel or Duneside Inn, Indiana Dunes State Park, Chesterton, Indiana.


Big Indian Creek near Corydon

Clifty Falls State Park

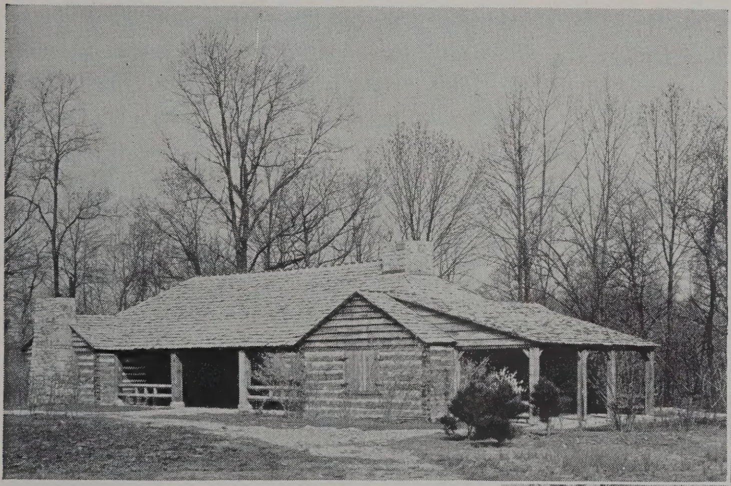
On Roads 7, 107, 56, and 162, near Madison, in Jefferson county. Established 1920. Area, 617.54 acres.

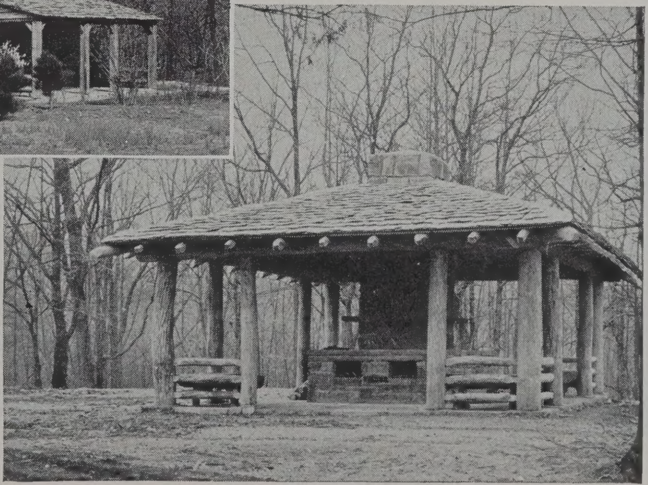
On the high wooded plateau that overlooks the sweeping curves of the Ohio River and the roofs of the city of Madison—here is Clifty Falls state park. Deep ravines into which the sun shines only at midday, the falls in Clifty Creek and the boulder-strewn canyon through which the stream flows to the river, the haze-hung hills of the Kentucky shore—these are a part of the charm and scenic beauty.

The ruggedness of the area and the exceptional beauty of the scenery have led traveled visitors to compare Clifty Falls to mountainous regions of the Old World. Along the trails and bridle-paths which wind through the park, the visitor is constantly pausing to admire some new view or to watch a paddle-wheeled steamboat pass and fade out of sight around a bend in the river.

The silvery shower of Clifty Falls in Clifty Creek, whether viewed from the floor of the canyon or the overhanging lookout points along the walls, is a sight long remembered. Nearby is little Clifty Falls with a scenic beauty of its own. Geologists say that the canyon is a result of erosion through the centuries—that at one time the falls were on the banks of the Ohio.

On the wooded hillsides are many species of plantlife where birds and other wildlife find sanctuary. A nature guide aids in the study of birds and plants and points out many places of inter-


Large Shelter—Clifty Falls State Park. Low, informal, picturesque, this shelter succeeds in retaining the feeling of the typical primitive log cabin of southern Indiana that must have inspired it.


Shelter Kitchen—McCormick's Creek State Park. This type of structure, so frequent in the Northwest, moves eastward to bid for popularity in the Hoosier state, serves six picnic ovens.

est. Among these are the site of a water-powered mill and a never-used railroad tunnel. Clifty Falls park has attractive areas for picnics and for camping, each with shelter houses, ovens, pure drinking water, and sanitary facilities.

Clifty Inn, from which the visitor sees the river and the Kentucky hills, provides pleasant rooms and appetizing meals. Reservations should be addressed: Clifty Inn, Clifty Falls State Park, Madison, Indiana.

Lanier Memorial

On Roads 7, 29, 56, and 62, at Madison, in Jefferson county. Became state memorial in 1926.

A stately mansion of ante-bellum days with its pillared portico, stands overlooking an old-fashioned garden and lawn which sweeps down to the Ohio River. This mansion—the Lanier Memorial—is more than a tribute to the man who twice placed his personal fortune at the disposal of a struggling young state in times of financial distress.

It was designed by Francis Costigan, leading architect of the period, and has been refurnished with the original possessions of the James Franklin Dougherty Lanier family. Today it gives an authentic picture of the cultured, leisurely life in the middle of the nineteenth century, complete to the dolls and toys in the nursery. The gardens and winding river add to the beauty of the setting for this unique memorial.

Lacking the stiff formality of most memorials, the visitor feels here that the family will return at any moment.

Pokagon State Park

On Road 27, just off Road 20, near Angola, in Steuben county. Established 1925. Area, 937.22 acres.

On the shores of Lake James and Snow Lake, amid the rolling hills of Indiana's lake country, Pokagon state park holds unexcelled opportunities for healthful, outdoor recreation at all seasons of the year.

In a region where the Potawatomi tribes ruled for many years, the park takes its name "Pokagon" from one of the famous chiefs. By treaty, Pokagon transferred to the government approximately a million acres of land, including the present site of Chicago, at a price of three cents an acre. Arrow heads and other Indian relics are occasionally found in the park and surrounding areas.

The lakes form an attractive background for Pokagon park, offering a combination of excellent fishing, boating, and bathing throughout the summer and forming a setting for the winter sports which are a feature of this park. The lakes are well stocked with game fish. Bathing beaches, with piers, diving towers, and floats are supervised by experienced lifeguards.

The park has many wooded acres through which hiking trails and bridle-paths wind, occasionally dipping down to the lake or crossing a hilltop. Along the lakes are shaded picnic and camping areas with shelter houses, cooking ovens, pure drinking water, and modern sanitary facilities. Hidden away in the woods and along the lake is the group camp, leased during the summer by Pokagon Boys' Camp.

Deer, buffalo, and elk range in securely-fenced pens, while a series of hatchery ponds in which thousands of game fish are propagated, are points of interest.

Entrance—Clifty Falls State Park

The plant and animal life is worthy of extensive study.

Potawatomi Inn is noted for its appetizing meals and comfortable rooms, available throughout the year. Reservations should be addressed: Potawatomi Inn, Pokagon State Park, Angola, Indiana.

McCormick's Creek State Park

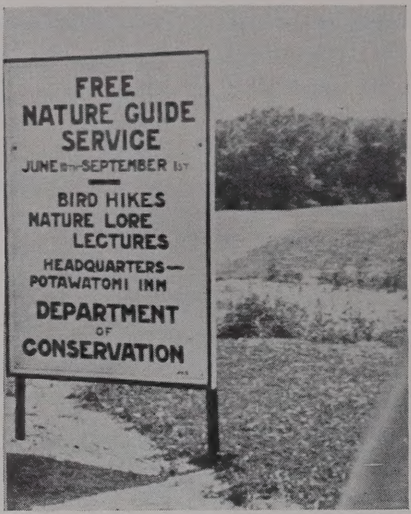
On Road 46, just off Road 67, near Spencer, in Owen county. Established 1916. Area, 662.10 acres.

The never-failing attraction of wide-flung forest and running water makes McCormick's Creek state park a delightful outing place, with each succeeding season adding new beauty to the landscape. This was the first of Indiana's state parks and enjoys a steady growth in popularity.

Low falls in McCormick's Creek, which flows through the park and gives its name to the area, the canyon through which the stream rushes to unite with White River, and the many sink-holes, are among the scenic features of the park. Geologists say that the canyon was once a cave. White River, which borders the park, is

Small Shelter—Clifty Falls State Park. A picturesque shelter so much in the spirit of early Indiana that doubt is aroused as to whether it has been converted from an old log cabin, reconstructed from the remnants of one or is of new construction cleverly "antiqued." The squared logs, wide chinking and rude shake roof are characteristic of local work.

Poplar Grove shelter house in Clifty Falls State Park is adjudged one of the best designed of its type.



one of Indiana's beautiful streams and is widely known for its fine fishing. Black bass, some pike and other species of fish are taken from its waters.

The Beech Woods, the Pine Forest, the abandoned quarry from which foundation stone was taken for the present state capitol building, and the Natural History Museum with its varied local collections, invite exploration by the visitor. Miles of hiking trails and bridle-paths provide access to all points of interest. The attractive swimming pool and the picnic and camping areas with their shelter houses, ovens, pure water, and modern sanitary facilities add to the enjoyment of the visitor.

A nature guide aids in the study of birds, plants, and flowers. Here hundreds of boys and girls spend the summer months in the three group camp units, each completely furnished but for bedding.

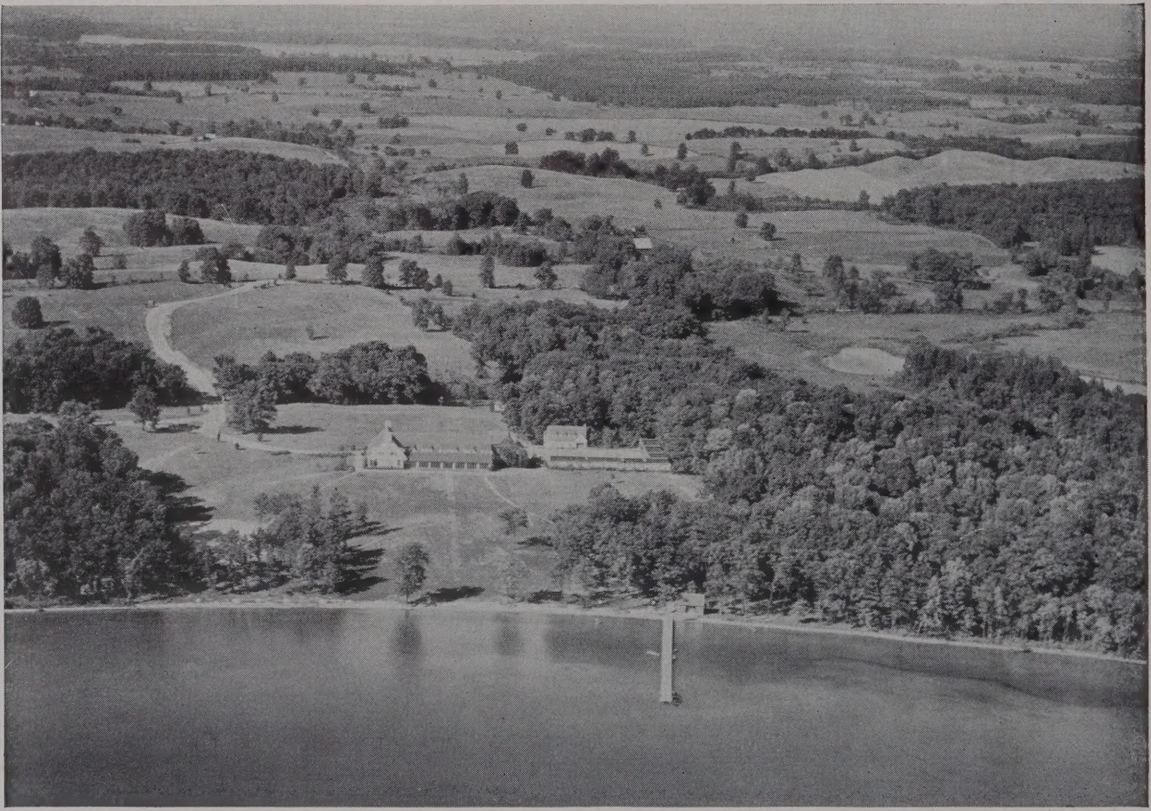
Canyon Inn, with its pillared portico, provides appetizing meals and comfortable rooms for the visitor throughout the year. Reservations should be addressed: Canyon Inn, McCormick's Creek State Park, Spencer, Indiana.

Corydon Capitol

On Roads 62 and 135, at Corydon, in Harrison county. Became state memorial in 1917.

Birthplace of the Hoosier state, scene of the first Constitutional Convention and seat of Indiana's government for nearly a decade, the capitol building at Corydon is rich in history and sentiment.

Designed in 1812 as a courthouse for Harrison county, the building became the seat of the territorial government upon its completion in 1816. The forty-four delegates to the Constitutional Convention assembled here in June of that year and



View of Pokagon State Park taken from over Lake James, with Potawatomi Inn in the foreground it was here that officers of the new state took their oaths when Indiana was admitted to the Union on December 11, 1816. Corydon remained the seat of government until late in 1824, when Indianapolis became the permanent capital of the state.

In the restoration of the building, much of the original woodwork and furnishings were included.

Turkey Run State Park

On Road 47, just off Road 41, near Marshall, in Parke county. Established 1916. Area, 1,301.49 acres.

In a setting of scenic splendor—amid a virgin forest, a tangle of rocky gorges and twisting canyons—Turkey Run state park delights the visitor with its attractions, whether he be naturalist, geologist, or simply an admirer of nature. It was this area that inspired Indiana's series of state parks.

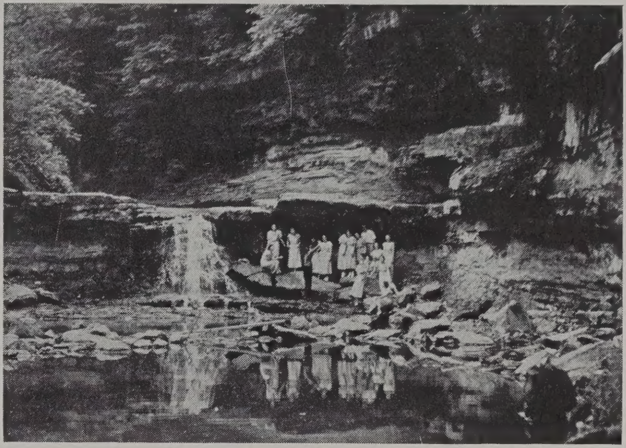
Turkey Run was named for the great flocks of wild turkeys which once inhabited this region. Most of the park territory was once owned by Captain Salmon Lusk, who acquired it in 1821 as a reward for military services. Both he and his son, John Lusk, appreciated its natural beauty and refused to permit removal of the forest, which remains one of the park's chief attractions.

It is an ideal outing place for the nature student, with all its native species of trees, shrubs, and wildflowers, while the forest is the home of many species of birds and other wildlife. Geologic formations found in the park trace the history of the area back through the glacial and coal-forming periods. Trained nature guides direct the study of plant and bird life. Hiking trails and bridle paths lead to points of interest. The picnic and camp areas are attractive in location and facilities provided — shelter houses, ovens and firewood, pure water, and modern sanitary facilities.

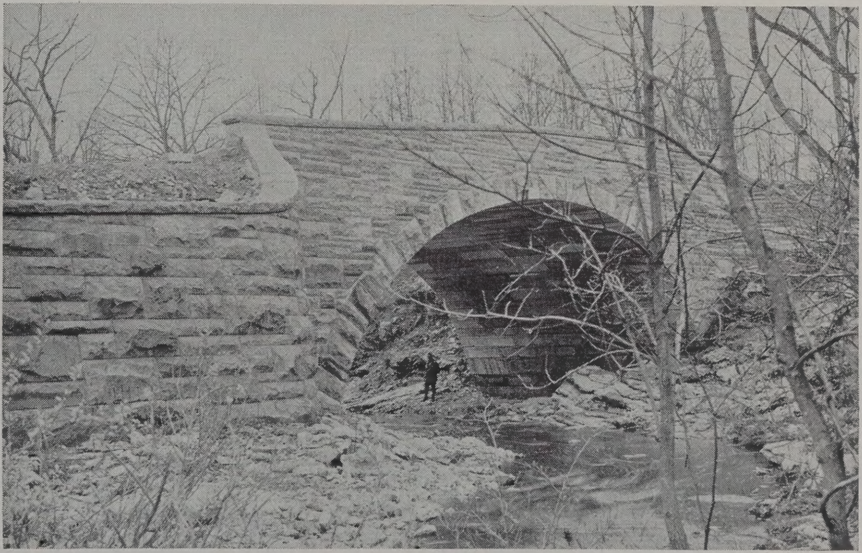
Sugar Creek, one of Indiana's beautiful streams, flows through the park. At one of the most attractive points is located the "Swimming Hole." Black bass, crappies, rock bass, and other fish abound in the stream.

Turkey Run Inn affords exceptional accommodations for the visitor at all seasons of the year. Meals are most appetizing and quarters are available at the Inn or at the cottages which are grouped nearby.

Reservations should be addressed: Turkey Run Inn, Turkey Run State Park, Marshall, Indiana.



Nature study at the falls, McCormick's Creek State Park



Stone Arch Bridge—McCormick's Creek State Park. Noteworthy in this structure is the fact that the stone arch is not mere facing of a concrete arch, but extends the full width of the bridge and functions structurally.

Spring Mill State Park

On Road 60, just off Road 37, near Mitchell, in Lawrence county. Established 1927. Area, 1,197.9 acres.

A re-created pioneer village, grouped around a water-powered saw and grist mill, is one of the many attractions which make Spring Mill state park a favorite outing place. Extensive underground caverns with their subterranean streams, tracts of virgin timber and the exhibit of utensils and implements common to the backwoods home of a century ago, share in the visitor's interest.

A small log grist mill was operated here prior to 1815 by Samuel Jackson, veteran of the War of 1812. In 1815, Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt of Louisville, Kentucky, bought the land and erected the three-story stone mill building which stands today. George Donaldson, a native of Scotland, acquired much of the land now in the park about 1860, preserving the forest bearing his name and leaving many anecdotes of his eccentricities.

Using an overshot water wheel and wooden gears to turn the ponderous stones, corn is ground, and the water furnishes motive power for the sash mill where logs are sawed into lumber. Early Hoosier antiques are exhibited on the upper floors. Surrounding the mill are the log cabins and houses of the restored village.

Donaldson cave and Twin caves contain many beautiful and unusual formations. Streams in the caves contain a rare species of blind fish. There are many underground caverns in the limestone underlying this area. In the virgin forest and other sections of the park are found almost every tree, shrub, and flower native to Indiana. Here many birds find refuge and protection.

Picnic and camping areas are attractively located, complete with shelters, ovens, pure water, and sanitary facilities. Trails lead to all points of interest. Improvement is still in progress.

Appetizing meals are served in the pioneer atmosphere of the Tavern.

Muscatatuck State Park

On Roads 3 and 7, near North Vernon, in Jennings county. Established 1921. Area, 204.42 acres. Hiking, picnicking, camping, and fishing.

Muscatatuck state park, bearing the Indian name of the beautiful river which flows along its southern boundary, embraces some of the finest scenery found in this region—majestic rocky gorges and heavily timbered hills. Many of the trees are very old and are of exceptional size.

Trails guide the hiker to all points of scenic and historic interest, among which are the 90-foot tower and the crumbling ruins of a water-powered mill where stone was worked. Remains of this once-flourishing business are the moss-covered stones, an old dam, and an abandoned quarry. The park has facilities for picnics and camping.

Muscatatuck Inn has a reputation for wholesome meals and comfortable quarters. Furnished cottages are operated in connection with the Inn. For reservations address: Muscatatuck Inn, Muscatatuck State Park, North Vernon, Indiana.

Typical view of the Southern Indiana "Knobs" taken in Jackson County State Forest, near Brownstown

Bass Lake Beach

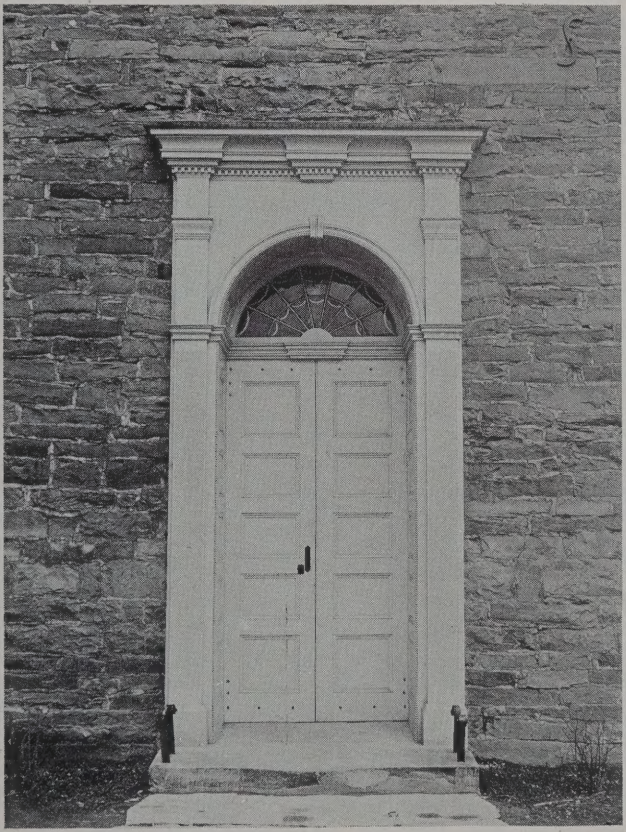
On Road 10, just off Road 29, near Knox, in Starke county. Established 1931. Area, 10 acres. Swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, and camping.

Bordering beautiful Bass Lake, fourth largest of Indiana's lakes, Bass Lake Beach is an attractive and popular outing place for swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, and camping through the outdoor months. This ten-acre tract, a part of which was reclaimed from the lake, is landscaped with native trees and shrubs, providing a welcome retreat during the hot, summer days.

The sandy beach sloping gradually into the lake, the pier, and the diving tower make this an ideal place for swimming and many aquatic contests are held here annually. Modern dressing room facilities are provided in the Pavilion. Visitors find the restful lounge and the appetizing meals at the Pavilion particularly attractive.

Across the lake, the Bass Lake state fish hatchery is open to visitors throughout the year. Here bass, bluegills, and other game fish are propagated.

Fireplace on the lower floor of the first State Capitol at Corydon



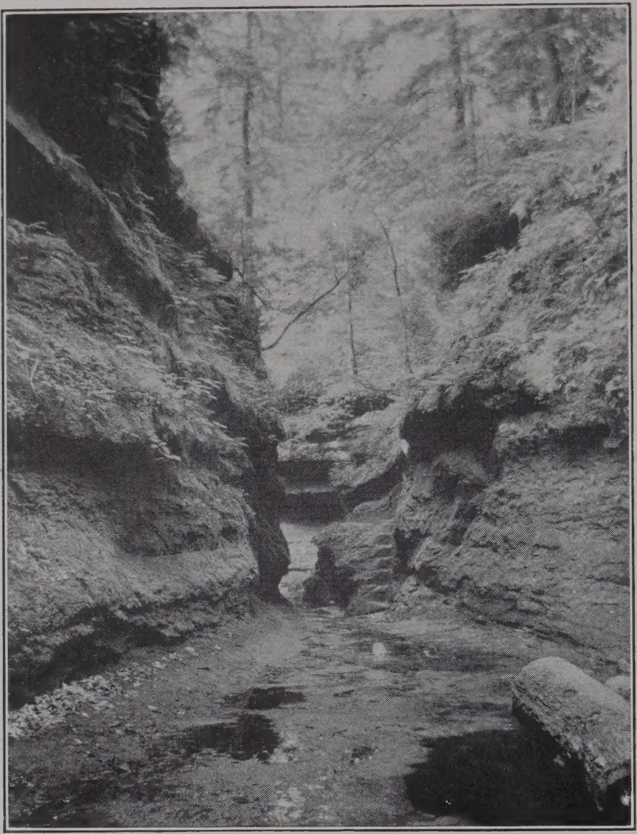
The door to the Capitol, showing the fanlight and moulding

Shakamak State Park

On Roads 48 and 159, near Jasonville, in Clay, Greene, and Sullivan counties. Established 1929. Area, 1,021.57 acres.

In the heart of Indiana's coal mining area, Shakamak state park, with its beautiful lakes, wooded acres, and varied landscape, is a delightful place for vacations or a day's outing. En route to the park, motorists have opportunity to observe the strip-mining of coal while within the park is a small mine in which visitors can see coal in its natural state.

Shakamak bears the name given by Indians to a nearby stream, "River of Long Fish," and was established through a gift of land by Clay, Greene, and Sullivan counties. Accessible from all directions, this park is increasing in popularity and will be even more attractive when the present development program is completed.



Turkey Run Park; scene along one of the trails

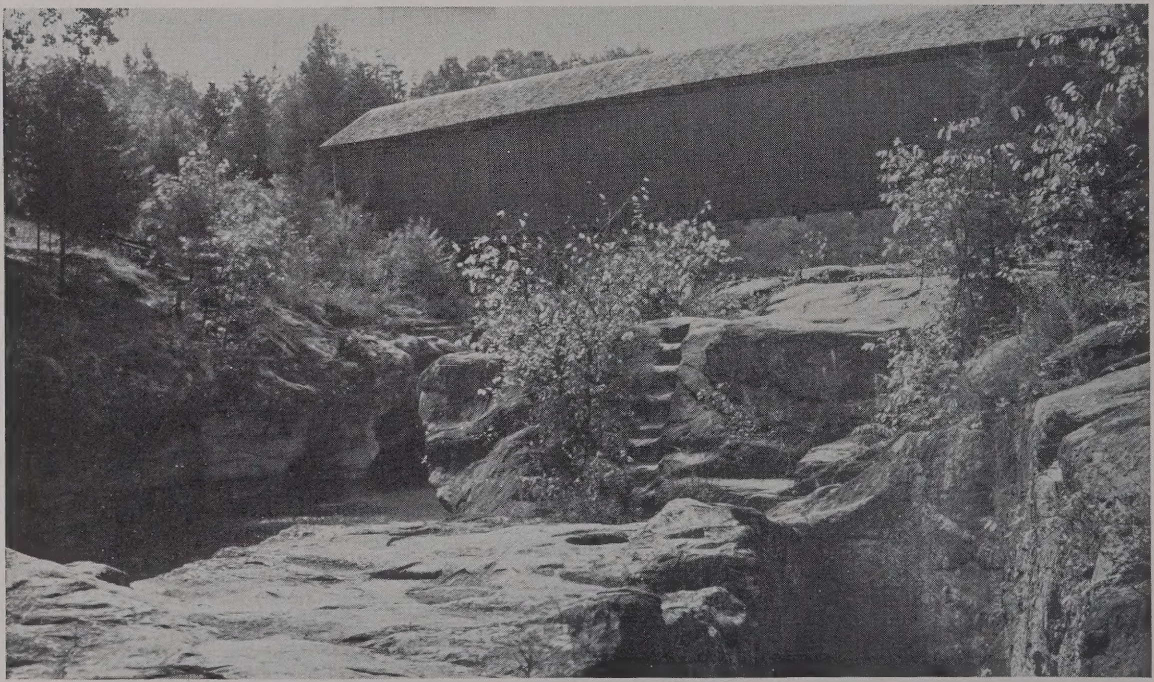
Lake Shakamak, with its five-mile, wooded shore line, is a central feature of the park. The bass, bluegills, and other game fish with which the lake is heavily stocked, provide real sport. Boats are available.

An attractive bathing beach slopes gradually into the lake and is an ideal place for the entire family to play. Experienced lifeguards are on duty.

Shakamak is widely known for its group camp where thousands of 4-H club members and other groups of boys and girls have enjoyed vacation outings.

The park has several inviting picnic areas, each with its shelter house, ovens, firewood, pure water, and sanitary facilities. There are equally attractive and well-furnished camp sites. Drives and trails invite the visitor to explore every section of the thousand-acre park. A wildlife exhibit includes deer, elk, buffalo, birds, and waterfowl.

Meals and refreshments are served at the attractive Pavilion, near the bathing beach. Cottages — furnished except for bedding, dishes, and cooking utensils—are



Site of the Lusk Mill at the Narrows at Turkey Run. The hole for the vertical shaft is in the foreground, the mill race hewn from the stone at the lower right and the stairway carved from stone leading from the first floor of the mill to the machinery basement in the middle ground, covered wooden bridge over Sugar Creek is in the background.

available. For reservations address: The Pavilion, Shakamak State Park, Jasonville, Indiana.

Brown County State Park

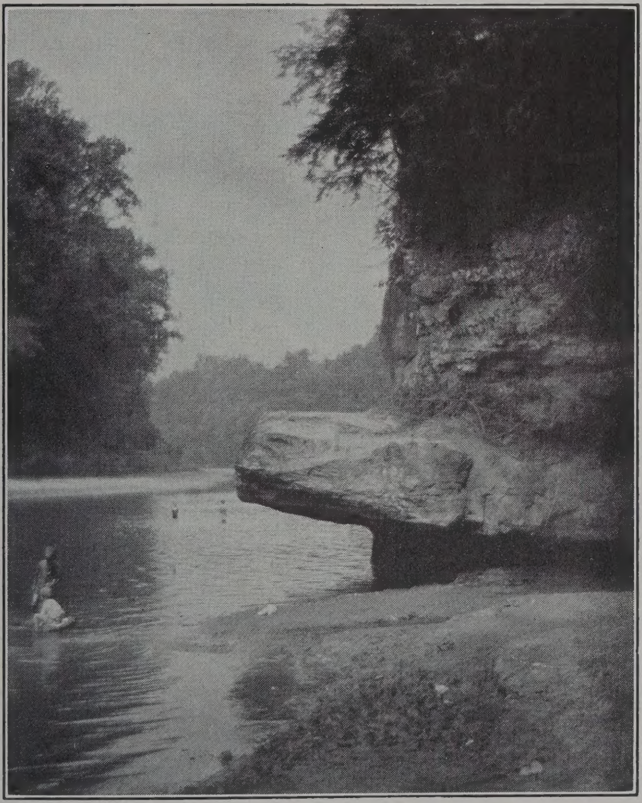
On Roads 46 and 135, near Nashville, in Brown county. Established 1930. Area, 3,821.57 acres.

In the hill country famous as the home of "Abe Martin" and the inspiration of artists, Brown County state park has a scenic setting and tradition that makes each succeeding visit more enjoyable. The shifting panorama of the seasons, marked by the foliage of tree-covered hillsides, and its accessibility make the park a year-'round outing place.

Along Sugar Creek at Turkey Run State Park

Adjoining the park is the 11,301-acre state game preserve, equally noted for its scenic beauty, miles of drives and trails, and its lakes and streams. Within this preserve is located the archery hunting area where game is stalked with bow and arrow; and a wildlife exhibit of deer, buffalo, elk, bear, and other animals and birds. Visitors are welcomed here throughout all seasons of the year.

Attractive shelter houses with ovens, convenient supplies of pure water, and modern sanitary facilities are located in the shaded picnic and camping areas. Miles of drives, hiking trails, and bridle paths afford opportunities to enjoy the scenery and out-of-doors, an enjoyment increased by lookout points and towers. The swimming pool and bath house; the hillside amphitheatre; the archery range, and the riding stable add to the attractions.



Along Sugar Creek—one of the popular places at Turkey Run State Park

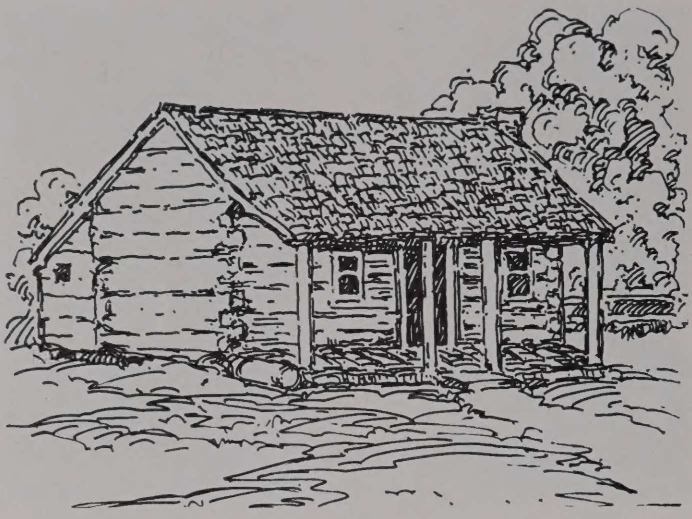
The park and game preserve are widely known for the great variety of plant life. A nature guide conducts regular hikes for bird and nature study.

Abe Martin Lodge, built of native stone and timber on Kin Hubbard Ridge, is noted for the quality of its meals. Around the ridge, half-hidden by trees, are completely furnished cottages named for characters in the Abe Martin sketches—Grandma Pash, Fawn Lippencut, etc. Reservations should be addressed: Abe Martin Lodge, Brown County State Park, Nashville, Indiana.

Mounds State Park

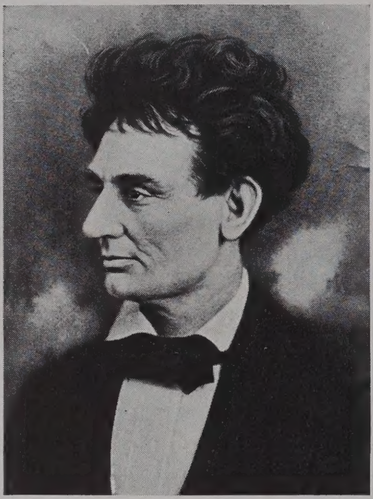
On Roads 67 and 32, near Anderson, in Madison county. Established 1930. Area, 251.83 acres. Saddle horses, hiking, picnicking, camping, and nature study.

A great earthen mound, encircled by an



The Lincoln Cabin

earthen wall twelve hundred feet in circumference and nine feet high, makes Mounds state park unique. This mound and others scattered over the park are relics of a race of builders which lived and vanished in the mists of antiquity. Guarded by towering forest trees, the Great Mound is said to be Indiana's largest and best preserved example of the Mound Builders' art.



Abraham Lincoln

This heavily wooded park, bordering White River, is a delightful outing place at all seasons. Foot trails and bridle-paths lead along the stream, up and down hill through the woods amid native plants and flowers. Attractive areas with playground equipment are provided for picnic groups and for campers. Appetizing meals are served at the Pavilion.

Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial

On Road 162, just off Road 45, near Lincoln City, in Spencer county. Established 1932. Area, 1,166.25 acres.

Amid the rolling, wooded hills of Spencer county, the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial and adjoining state park form a part of Indiana's tribute to the Great Emancipator and his mother.

On neighboring hilltops in the memorial area are the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and the site of the cabin to which Thomas Lincoln brought his family from Kentucky in 1816. Here Abraham Lincoln spent fourteen of the formative years of his life. The hearthstones from the Lincoln cabin are a part of the memorial.

Across the highway from the memorial is Lincoln state park with its beautiful lake, drives, seven miles of trails, the picnic, camping, and recreation areas with their shelter houses, ovens, pure drinking water, and sanitary facilities. The memorial area, the park, and the surrounding community are rich in Lincoln tradition.

Pigeon Roost Memorial

On Road 31, near Underwood, in Scott county. Became state memorial in 1929.

At this point occurred one of the last massacres of pioneer settlers by the Indians during

NANCY HANKS
LINCOLN
Mother of President
LINCOLN
DIED
Oct. 5 A.D. 1818
Aged 35 years

Grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln

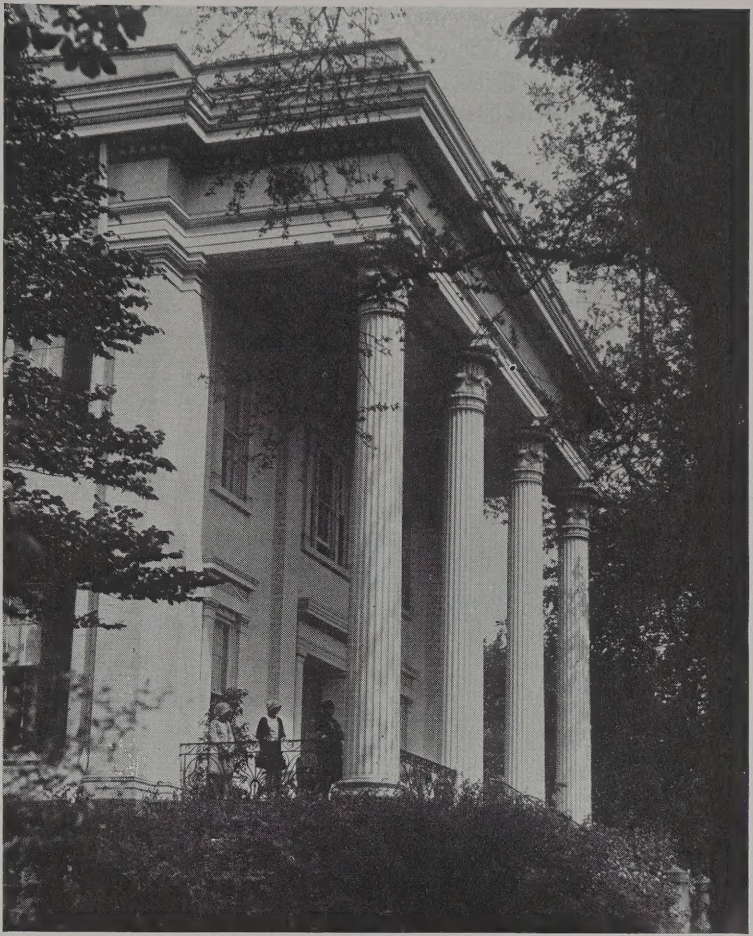
the years when the white man was pushing north into the new territory. The monument was erected by an act of the Indiana General Assembly. Pigeon Roost settlement was located at this point, taking its name from the great flocks of the now extinct passenger pigeons which roosted in the surrounding forest. For several months the settlers lived on friendly terms with the Indians, although the site of the settlement was in one of the best hunting areas. On September 3, 1811, two of the settlers—Payne and Coffman—were killed by an Indian war party which surprised them as the two men were hunting. That night Indians killed a man, five women, and sixteen children.

For many years after the massacre the neighborhood was widely known as the roosting place for the passenger pigeons.

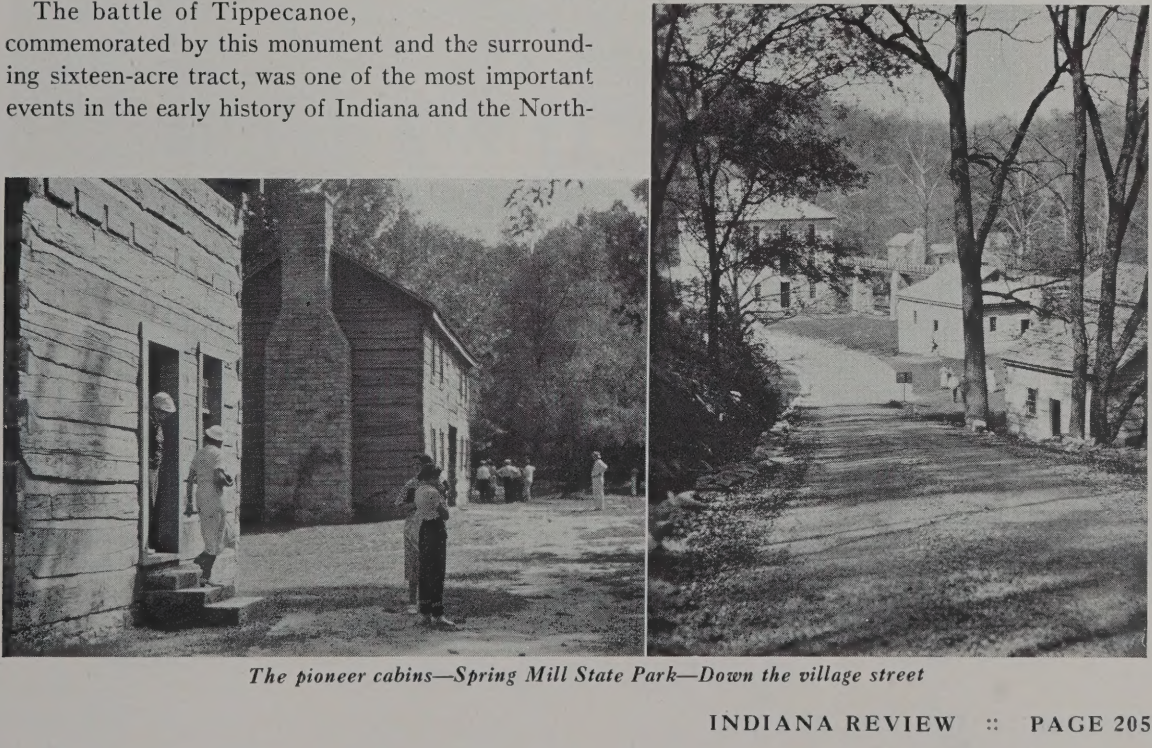
Tippecanoe Battlefield

On Road 43, near Battleground, in Tippecanoe county. Became state memorial in 1925.

The battle of Tippecanoe, commemorated by this monument and the surrounding sixteen-acre tract, was one of the most important events in the early history of Indiana and the North-



James Franklin Dougherty Lanier's Mansion at Madison is one of Indiana's best known memorials. This view shows the portico, facing the Ohio River.



The pioneer cabins—Spring Mill State Park—Down the village street west Territory. Here, on November 7, 1811, a frontier army led by William Henry Harrison, territorial governor, decisively defeated the Indian tribes which had been united for a last attempt to drive the white men back across the Ohio. Resenting the continued encroachment of the settlers into the territory, the tribes were united by the Prophet, brother of Chief Tecumseh. Determined to end the uprising, General Harrison led his force of 250 regular soldiers, 60 Kentuckians, and 600 Indiana men against the picked warriors of the Indian tribes. The victory ended the military power of the Indians.

The monument was erected in 1907. The points of interest throughout the memorial area are indicated by special markers.

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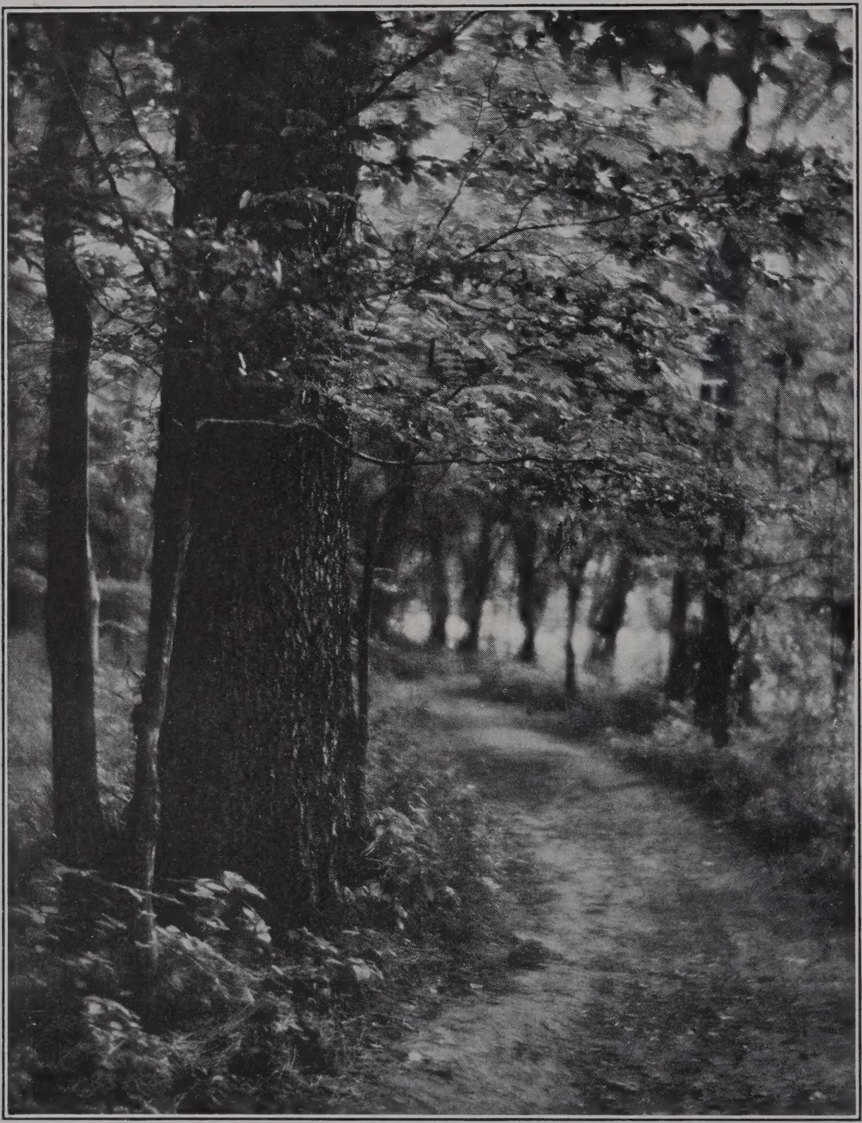


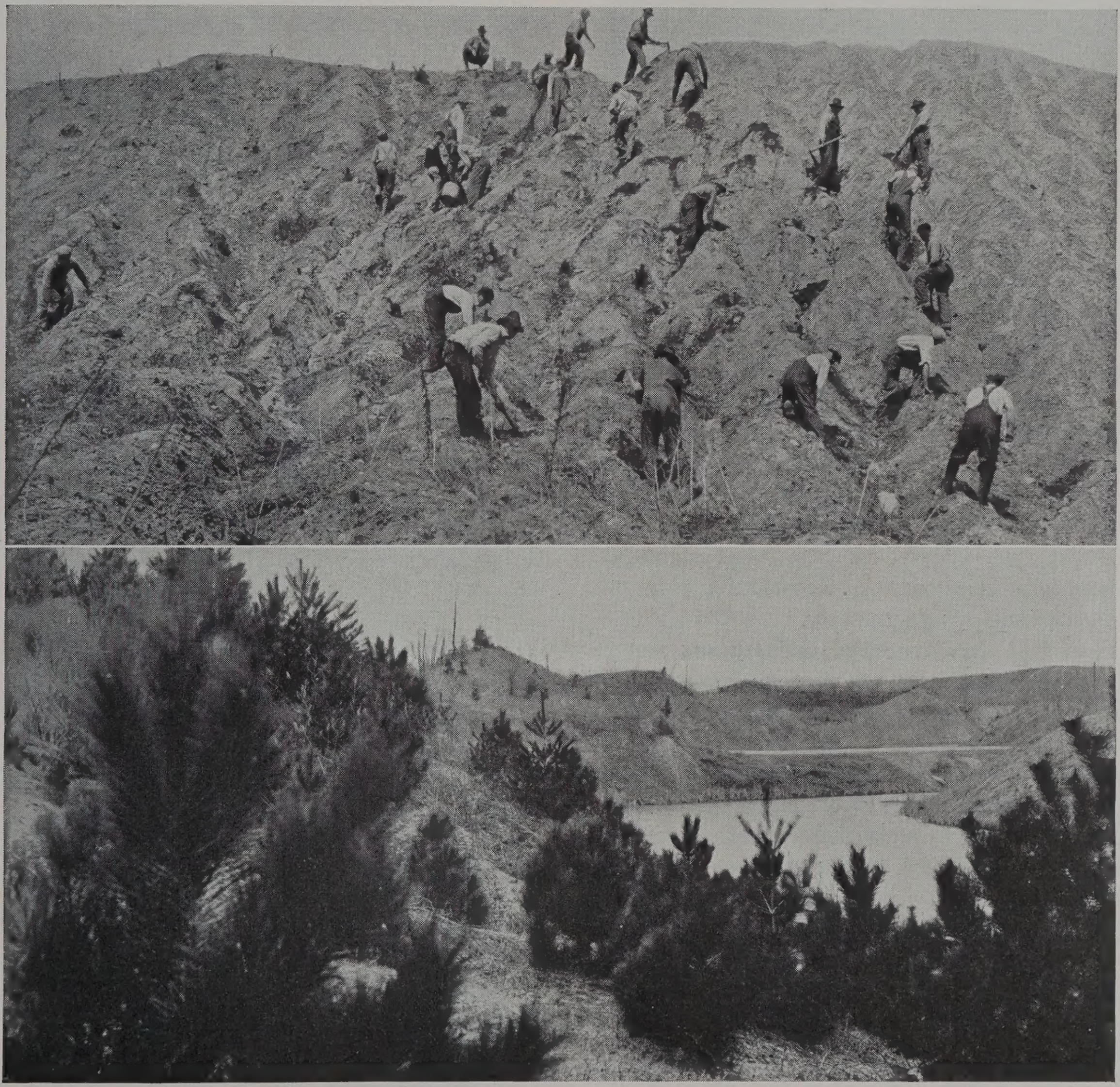
Wooded Trail at Turkey Run State Park

Division of Forestry

Indiana's progress in conservation has been accompanied by a broader understanding of the value of forests with the result that today the forestry activities are among the most important phases of the unified conservation program. No longer are forests regarded as valuable simply as a future source of timber—their value is realized in water conservation, prevention of erosion, and flood control, as wildlife refuges and as supplementary areas for public recreation.

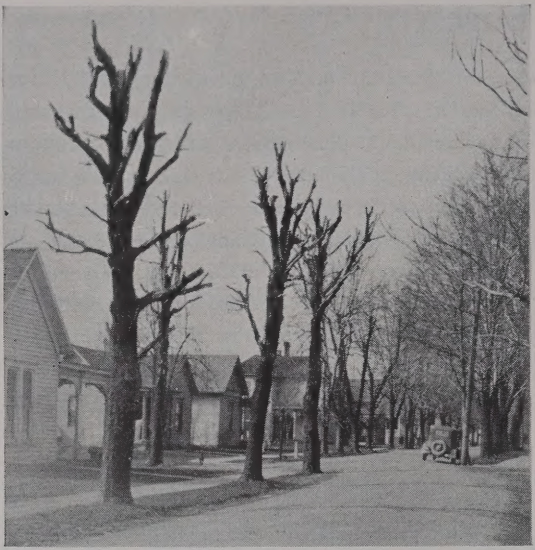
There is still another important factor in Indiana's conservation program as it applies to forestry—the production of trees in state nurseries for reforestation plantings, a practical, co-operative program for the detection and prevention of forest fire, and the encouragement of reforestation through the Forest Land Classification Act.

Much of the progress in forestry, like the remainder of the Indiana conservation program, has been accomplished during the past four years and is due in part to the co-operation of the federal government through the Civilian Conservation



Top: *Reforestation demonstration. Abandoned coal lands are now being reclaimed through tree planting program in southwestern Indiana. Crew preparing section for young trees.*

Bottom: *This scene shows section five years after planting with one of the hundreds of small lakes found throughout the abandoned mining area.*



Wrong Type of Trimming

Corps. During this period the state has extended both the number and acreage of its forest holdings, has developed an increased acreage for nursery purposes and with the co-operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, has increased the operating efficiency of these properties while fitting them for public use and enjoyment.

It was not until 1901 that Indiana became actively engaged in the conservation angle of forestry and it was two years later that approximately two thousand acres were acquired in Clark county to become the first Indiana state forest. Twenty-two years later a nursery was established here to produce trees for reforestation plantings on state and private property.

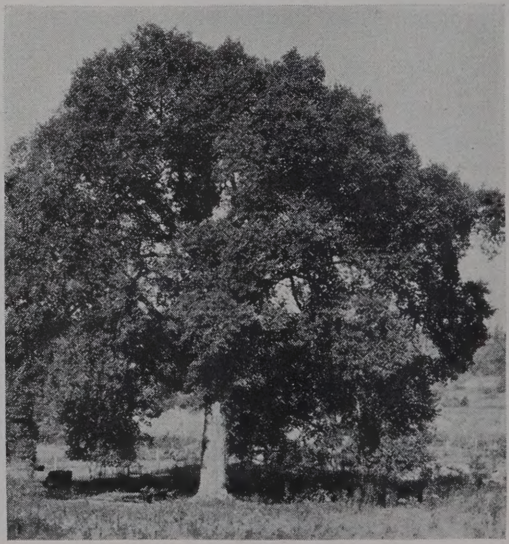
In 1937 the Division of Forestry was responsible for the operation and administration of eleven state forests: Clark county state forest; Morgan-Monroe state forest; Harrison county state forest; Jackson county state forest; Martin county state forest; Pike county state forest; Greene-Sullivan county state forest; Ferdinand state forest (Dubois county); Scales Lake state forest (Warrick county); Salamonie River state forest (Wabash county), and the Wells county state forest, which is in conjunction with the state game preserve at the same location. Nurseries are operated at the Clark, Wells, and Jackson county state forests.

There are more than twenty fire towers, affording protection from forest fire to approximately three and a half million acres of wooded land—most of which is privately owned. For forest fire protection purposes the state is divided into three areas or districts. The southeast and southwest districts include that section of the state lying south of the National Road (U. S. 40), while the remainder of the state is designated the north district, with most of the wooded territory in the northwest section.

Watchmen are maintained in the towers during seasons of the year when the danger of forest fire is greatest. Upon discovery of smoke the towerman communicates by telephone with the nearest exchange, giving the approximate location as worked out by his map and instruments. At this point the local forest fire warden system swings into action with equipment furnished by the state. In some parts of the state the Civilian Conservation Corps camps reinforce the fire wardens and volunteers, and these camps have made a notable record in their fire prevention work.

Last reports show that approximately twenty-four thousand acres of land were burned over by forest fire during a twelve-month period, with an economic loss to the people of Indiana of approximately a third of a million dollars. This represented a distinct reduction in the loss by forest fire from reports of previous years. Investigations by the fire wardens indicate that ninety per cent of the fires are the direct result of carelessness, starting from uncontrolled brush and debris fires or from burning matches and tobacco dropped in dry grass or leaves.

Through an educational program the Division of Forestry seeks to obtain state-wide co-opera-

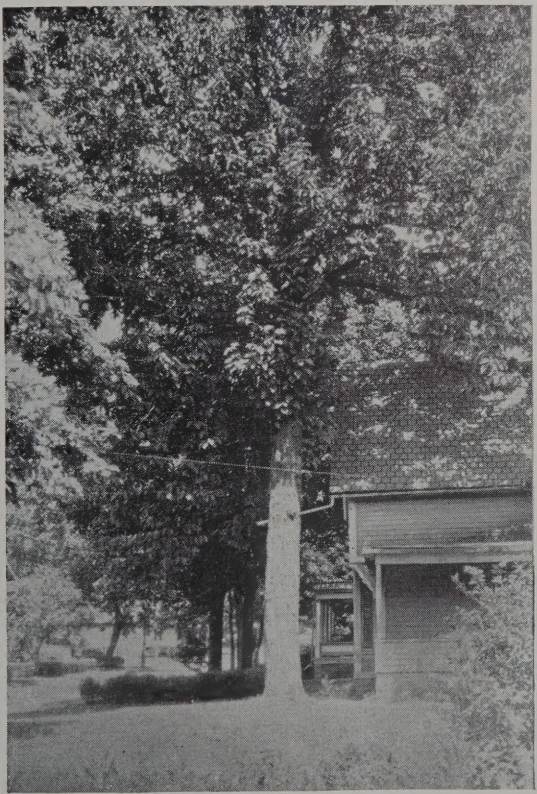


Typical Indiana Elm Tree

tion in the prevention of forest fires which destroy future timber sources, wipe out wildlife cover and eliminate areas otherwise available for public recreational use, but also hasten soil erosion and tend to lower the already low water table. This educational program is meeting with success throughout the state.

Probably one of the outstanding factors in Indiana's attempt to maintain and increase the wooded areas of the state is the operation of tree nurseries in the state forests to provide planting stock for the reforestation of both public and private land. In 1937, more than sixty tons of tree seed were collected for planting in the state nurseries, a potential future source of millions of trees for plantings. While most of this seed stock was from forest trees, a part of it was from nut and fruit-bearing trees which are essential as providing natural food for wildlife.

Although the area of the state nurseries has been more than doubled in recent years, production has not kept pace with the increased demand for trees. Several million trees are sold at cost-of-production prices each year to farmers for planting in woodlots and for windbreak plantings. Other millions are used in reforestation of areas torn up by the stripping method of coal mining and still others are used in reforestation plantings on state properties. The Indiana laws prohibit the sale of trees from the state nurseries for landscape or ornamental plantings.



Magnolia

Horse-chestnut Tree in Full Bloom

Increased attention is being given in the nurseries to the production of hardwood species as a means of replenishing to some extent the vast hardwood forests which once covered much of Indiana and supplied millions of feet of timber for building purposes and the manufacture of furniture and other articles. It has been estimated that existing Indiana wood-using industries require several million board-feet of lumber annually for their operations, a large part of which must be imported from other states.

Silviculture, or the science of forestry, is necessarily a long-time program and requires a great amount of research and experimentation. The practice of forestry is confined geographically to locations having definite forest regions in which the various types or species of forest growth occur naturally. The Division of Forestry is carrying on hundreds of experiments through plantings of different species in areas where soil and climatic conditions vary, seeking to discover the species best adapted to the various forestry purposes in each area.

Along with this program and the other educational work of the division, emphasis is being placed on the principles of forest utilization. Raw materials must be used wisely to be of the greatest economic benefit to the greatest number. Forest utilization is, in brief, education as to the uses for raw materials of the forest; development of new uses; meeting competition from wood substitutes, and elimination of wasteful practices in the handling of forest materials. To further this program the division has engaged in surveys of the woods used by Indiana wood-using industries, production of wood products, and sources of supply existent in the state.

Activities and operations of the Division of Forestry are closely co-ordinated with those of other branches of the Department of Conservation through the application of forestry methods and reforestation in the management of extensive wooded tracts on other state properties, the establishment of picnic areas and other recreational facilities in the state forests as well as the parks and game preserves, and the inclusion of the state forests in the general game management program.

Indiana's state forests serve as demonstration areas, enabling the land owner to see the result of various types of plantings, the rate of growth and the uses to which each may be placed. It is anticipated that these areas, through scientific management and selective cutting of timber, will eventually become entirely self-sustaining and thus an even greater asset to the conservation program.

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Scene Along Otter Creek, Vigo County

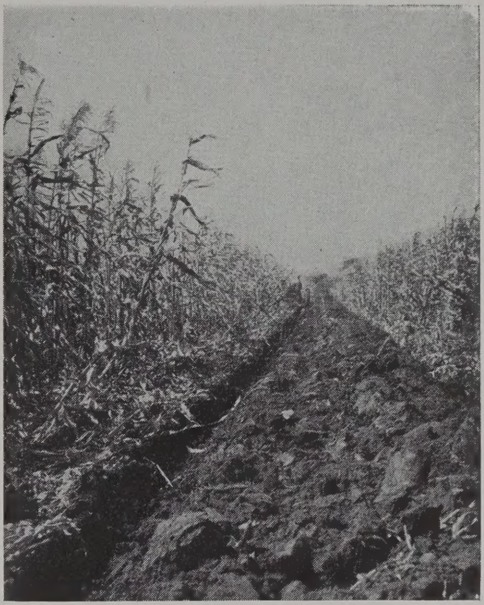
Division of Entomology

Created in 1907 when Indiana orchards were menaced by the San Jose scale, and later made a part of the Department of Conservation, the Division of Entomology renders an increasingly important service through the control of insect pests and plant diseases. Among major activities of the division are co-operative campaigns with the U. S. Department of Agriculture against the Japanese beetle, the Dutch Elm disease and the European corn borer.

Inspection of nursery and greenhouse stock, the inspection of agricultural products and the inspection of apiaries are other major functions of the division with an important relation to the general welfare of the state and its residents. Co-operation on pertinent subjects is given to various organizations such as the nurserymen's and florists' associations, gladiolus and dahlia societies, corn growers' associations, the Indiana Canners' Association, and others dealing with plants of all species.

One of the recent developments has been the certification of tomato seed, carried on in co-operation with the Indiana Canners' Association and the Purdue University Experimental Station, as a means of controlling disease and increasing the value of this important canning crop. Indiana is one of the major producers of tomatoes, and the development of a disease-free plant will further increase this production with resulting benefits to both the grower and the canner.

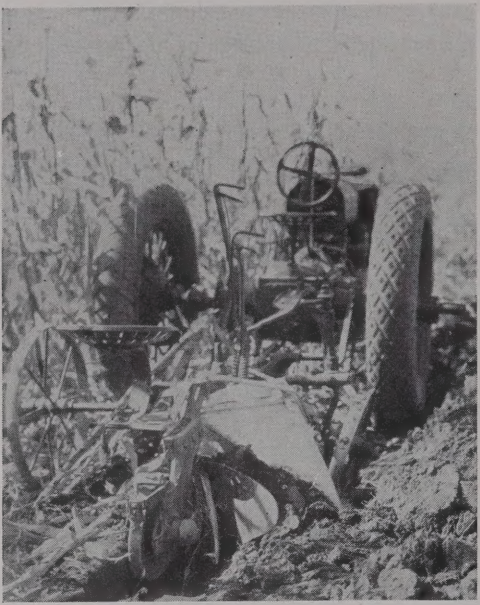
Inspection of greenhouse and nursery stock serves a double purpose, providing an opportunity for the discovery of any harmful disease or insect which may have been brought into the state on plants or bulbs imported from other counties or states, and at the same time protecting the buyer from the purchase of infected plants. Laws require that greenhouse stock for interstate or intrastate shipment be certified as free of injurious insects or disease before it can be accepted by the shipping agency. Similar laws are in effect on the shipment of nursery stock, each package requiring a certificate from the Division of Entomology that the trees, shrubs, vines or plants contained have been inspected and found free from San Jose scale or other destructive insects or fungus enemies. Among the activities of the division in recent years is control of white pine blister rust, a disease of the white pine tree which has the alternative host species of the ribes or gooseberry and currant plant. As the white pine is a desirable species of tree in some sections of the state, an effort is being made, with the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, to segregate the gooseberry and currant plants to areas unsuited for white pine.



Showing how standing corn stalks can be turned under

Examining corn stalks in a field infested with corn borers

The European corn borer made its appearance in northeastern Indiana in 1926 and has since been the subject of a comprehensive control program. While holding this insect from spreading more rapidly, the division and co-operating agencies have sought to inform farmers of its effect on their corn crop, of ways to lessen its damage and methods of growing corn in competition with its ravages.



Plow with a shield attachment to turn under corn stalks

Public interest in the last three years has been centered in the control of the Japanese beetle and the Dutch Elm disease, both of which were originally imported to the United States and have gradually spread westward from the eastern states. Beetles have been trapped in Indianapolis in decreasing numbers since the application of control measures, which consist of the treatment of soil in the infested area with arsenate of lead. Some beetles have also been found in Fort Wayne and South Bend, where similar control measures are expected to prevent the beetles becoming established. In the adult stage the beetle feeds on the foliage and fruit of almost all species of trees, shrubs, and plants, while in the larval state it feeds on roots and underground portions of plants.

The Dutch Elm disease, believed prevalent only in Indianapolis and the immediate territory north of the city, is believed to have come into Indiana on a shipment of veneer logs. The only effective method of control is the removal and burning of all elm trees which are found to be infected. In this, as in the campaign against the Japanese beetle, the division has the co-operation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Through constant contact with entomologists in other states and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Division of Entomology is informed on outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases which might later appear in Indiana.

Thousands of Hoosiers are in contact with the Division of Entomology through their apiaries and the inspection service maintained as a part of the program to control foul brood and other bee diseases. Indiana produces normally approximately three million pounds of honey each year, an important source of revenue to thousands of Hoosiers. The greatest benefit, however, is through the pollination of fruit trees, berry plants, vegetable and other plant blooms by the bees. Colonies of bees are frequently moved considerable distances to orchards during the blooming season as a means of assuring pollination and a better crop. Inspection of apiaries has been one of the functions of the state entomologist's office since 1909.

The division is of constant service to other divisions of the Department of Conservation, other departments of the state government and to individuals in assisting with problems pertaining to insect and plant disease control. Scores of specimens are brought or mailed to the division weekly for identification and for information as to their eradication and control.

Demonstrating a low-cutting corn binder

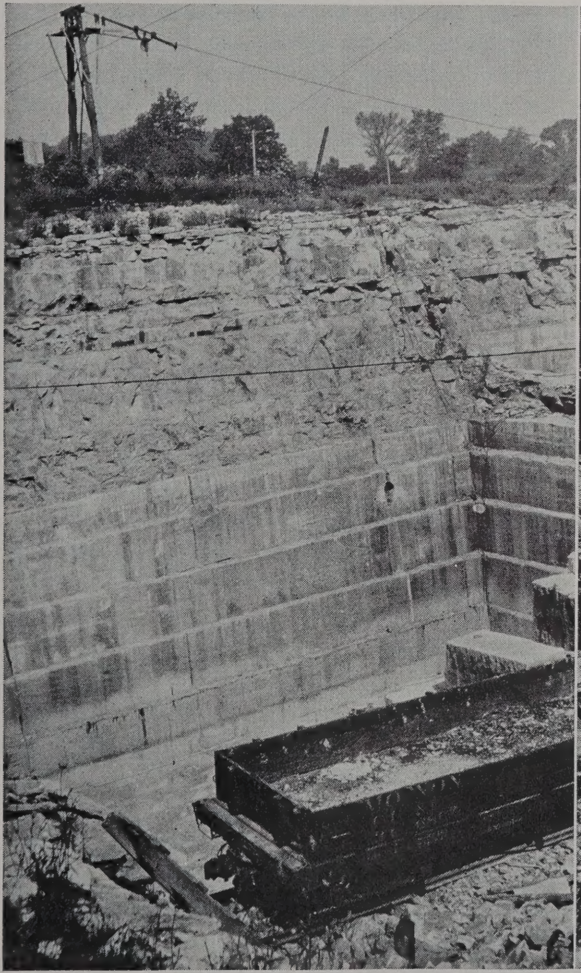
Division of Geology

Directly concerned with the mineral resources of the state and performing a number of services related to these resources, the Division of Geology plays an important part in the activities of the Department of Conservation. The post of State Geologist was originally established by the General Assembly in 1837 and was held by Dr. David Owen of New Harmony.

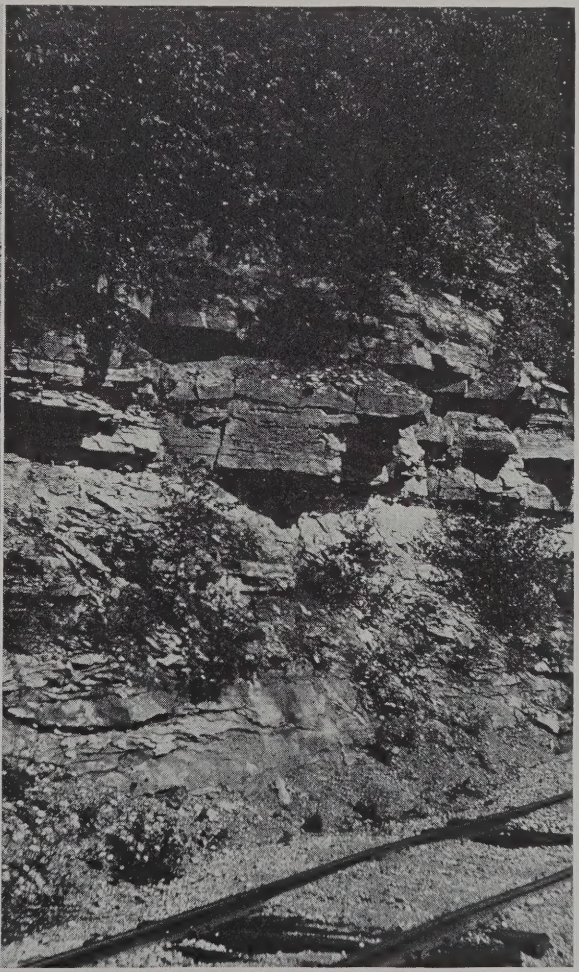
Indiana is seldom regarded as a state which has an appreciable or important production of minerals, yet the commercial value of mineral wealth produced in Indiana in 1935 has been estimated at more than one hundred and seven million dollars. The Hoosier state has been known for its agricultural products, yet it ranks fourteenth in the United States in the total value of mineral production, and there is only one state of smaller area which has a more valuable production of mineral wealth.

Included in the mineral products of the state are clay and clay products, cement, coal, coke, pig-iron, lime, mineral paints, zinc and lead pigments, mineral waters, natural gas, peat, petroleum, rubbing stones and whetstones, sand and gravel, stone, rock wool, and others. Indiana is nationally known for the limestone quarried chiefly in Monroe and Lawrence counties, and used in the construction of hundreds of public buildings.

The Division of Geology is continuously carrying on investigations into the occurrence and distribution of mineral resources within the state, frequently in co-operation with the industries uti-



Southwest corner of Dark Hollow Quarry, west of Bedford. The fifteen feet of stone immediately above the top or ledge will make satisfactory rock wool.



Marlstone at the base of the Indiana Oolitic Limestone near Ft. Ritner, in Lawrence county. The stone from the railway up to the massive ledge can be used for making rock wool.

lizing these resources. Data on the occurrence and character of coal is obtained from well records and bores drilled by coal operators; information on the occurrence of oil and gas is obtained through supervision of this industry; well drilling records provide data on ground water conditions and statistics are gathered from various sources on the other minerals.

The division is called upon to locate stone deposits suitable for crushing and use in road building, rock suitable for the manufacture of cement and lime, stone which may be transformed into rock wool for insulation, and stone suitable for quarrying for building purposes. Obviously, these and other industries dependent upon minerals for raw materials provide employment directly and indirectly for many thousands of persons.

Supervision of the oil and gas producing industry in Indiana by the Division of Geology resulted from a legislative enactment at the time when wasteful methods were rapidly exhausting supplies of natural gas in the northeastern part of the state. Later the State Gas Supervisor was placed in charge of all oil and gas drilling and production, and the enforcement of laws relating to these minerals. The laws require that a notice of intention to drill be sent to the division before a well is started, provide for the inspection of equipment used at wells and on pipelines, and require that any abandoned well must be plugged in the presence of a representative of the division. This precaution assures protection of oil and gas producing sands in the various pools. An accurate log of each well must be furnished by the driller.

Another service or activity is assistance in the location of water supplies for municipal, industrial, and individual uses. At the present time the division is co-operating with the U. S. Geological Survey in a study of the water table, which has gradually dropped in some sections of the state. Aid is given in the selection of areas where artificial lakes are to be created and in other activities designed to increase the conservation of surface water with its resulting benefit to wildlife and its effect on the surrounding water table.

In co-operation with other agencies, the division has in recent years been instrumental in a program to reduce stream pollution by sealing abandoned mines in Indiana's coal producing areas. Water draining from these mines often contains a high percentage of iron and acids, and as a consequence is extremely harmful to fish and other aquatic life in the streams which receive this drainage. Similar steps have been taken to prevent continued pollution of surface water by waste material from the oil fields.

Through an enactment of the General Assembly at the 1937 session, the division is co-operating with the U. S. Geodetic Survey in the topographic mapping of Indiana. Some work of this nature was completed in the state in past years, but the information was limited to a few areas and of comparatively little value outside of these areas. The resumption of this mapping, financed jointly by the state and federal governments, will have many beneficial results.

Primary attention has been given to the topographic mapping of areas bordering the Ohio River and other streams where flood conditions occur most frequently and result in economic damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Completion of the mapping of areas along these watercourses and their tributaries will be a major contribution in the determination of a definite, effective flood control program.

A function of the division with which the public is possibly the most familiar is the identification of rocks and mineral specimens picked up by scores of individuals. Comparatively few of these have any material value and one of the most common mistakes is in the case of yellow minerals which are thought to be gold, or peculiar rock formations which are believed to be fragments of meteorites. If all minerals submitted for identification in the belief that they are gold, or contain gold, were gold, Indiana would easily outrank all other states in the value of mineral production.

The division furnishes information on subjects which deal with geology and its related sciences, especially as they pertain to the conservation and the wise use of natural resources. Information on geology, archaeology, and topography is given to many organizations, clubs, and schools. Service is rendered to investigators and potential investors in the mineral industries regarding the advisability of financing mineral exploration.

The state museum, at present located on the first floor of the state capitol building, is under the supervision of the Division of Geology, for the preservation of items of historical and scientific interest. Articles exhibited include many types of native rocks and minerals for those interested in geology, mounted specimens of birds and animals for the student of natural history, antiques of many kinds, and exhibits furnished by individuals and interested organizations.

Division of Engineering

Essentially a service organization for the land-operating divisions of the Department of Conservation, the Division of Engineering is concerned with the field and office supervision of engineering, construction, and maintenance of state properties, including water supplies and sanitation.

Work of the division falls under two classifications: drainage and land reclamation, and engineering service. Investigations of drainage and flood control activities include the collection and dissemination of data and statistics, making of recommendations to the General Assembly, making special investigations and reports on drainage and levee projects, and service in an advisory capacity. The engineering service of the division relates to the surveys, design, and construction of work on the state conservation properties along with work done on these properties by the Civilian Conservation Corps or other agency; study of lake levels and surveys, as well as the making of special surveys and investigations.

One of the operations of the division is the collection of data on stream levels, this information being necessary to the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of Indiana. Data on streams is used in the planning of drainage and reclamation projects, in the design of water power, water supply, and sewage disposal plants, in studies for the correction of pollution, and in the design of flood control and protection projects. Recording of data on stream levels is done in co-operation with the U. S. Geodetic Survey.

Engineering service rendered other divisions of the Department of Conservation includes: water supplies, sanitation, surveys and maps, power lines and cables, communication facilities, building design and construction, roads, trails and bridges, recreational areas, service areas, water conservation, and maintenance supervision.

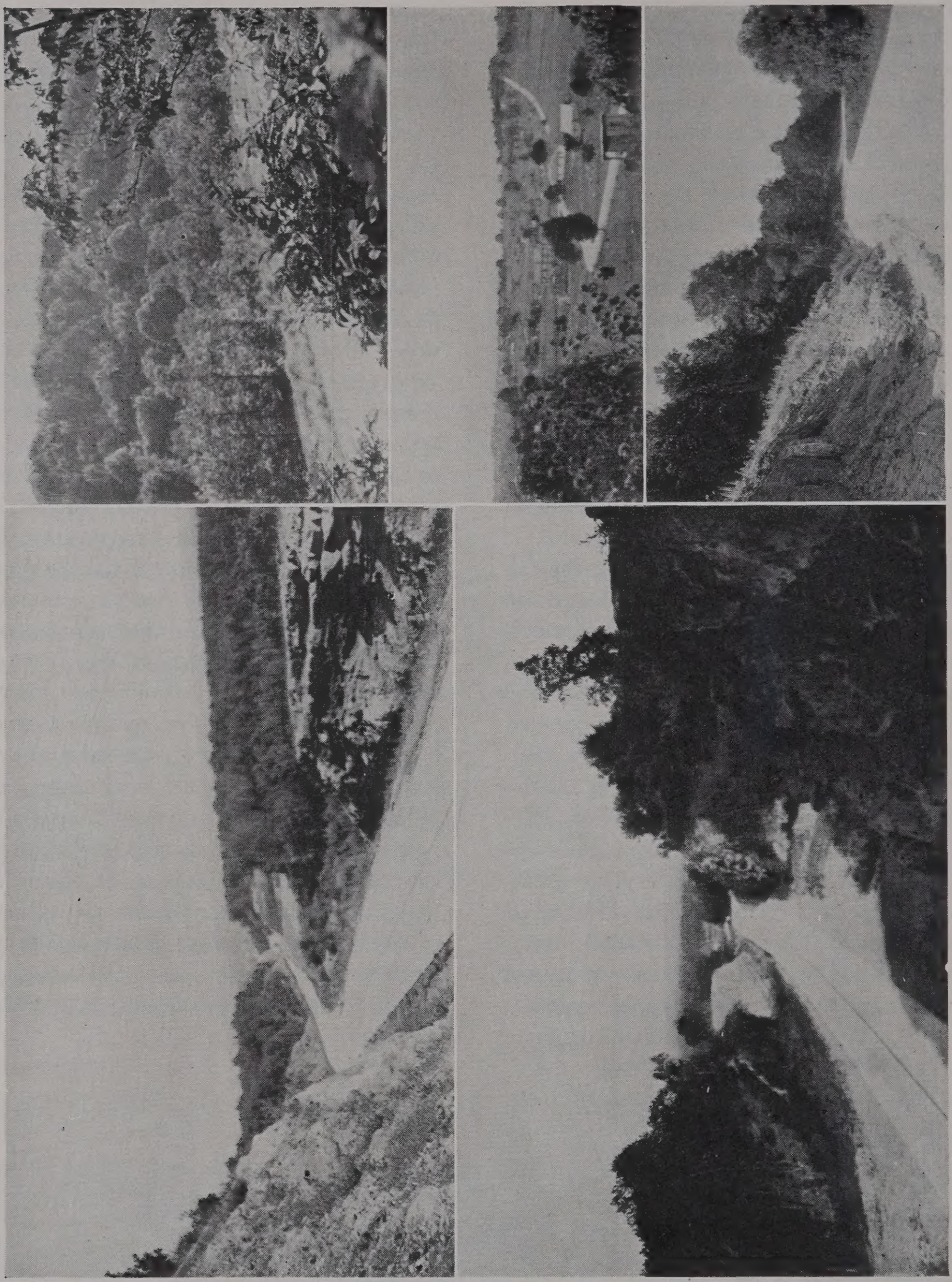
In the state parks, forests, game preserves, and other conservation properties where large numbers of people congregate to picnic and camp, sanitation becomes an important factor in the protection of the public health. In the parks, modern comfort stations have replaced practically all of the old type latrines. Adequate water supply systems have been developed, storage facilities provided, and the lines extended to picnic, camping, and other public areas.

Design and supervision of construction of artificial lakes varying in size from two to one hundred and sixty acres has been an important activity in recent years. Selection of locations for these dams is one of the responsibilities of the division, and sites chosen must be tested for depth to rock or shale and the availability of necessary clays and other soil types used in building dams.

The division also tests proposed fish hatchery sites as to suitability for hatchery ponds and available water supplies. Another important function is the supervision of maintenance on roads, drives, fire trails, buildings, heavy equipment, earth and concrete dams, bridges, trestles, and other construction features on the properties.

Surveys and maps are essential in the development of a property. A first step in the acquisition of land by the Department of Conservation is a boundary survey to show the limits within which the development work is to be located. Topographic maps showing relative elevations are desirable but not always made before work is started. Occasionally aerial photography is employed to prepare maps needed to plan the development of a property.

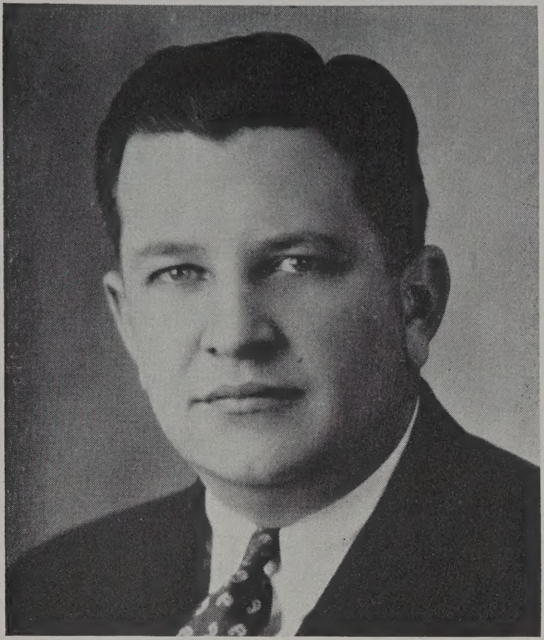
Abandoned coal lands are now being reclaimed through tree planting program. Typical scene in southwestern Indiana strip mining area after coal has been removed.



Typical Scenic Views Along Indiana's Modern State Highway System

INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

State Highway Commission



T. A. DICUS
Chairman

C. W. Siniff, Member

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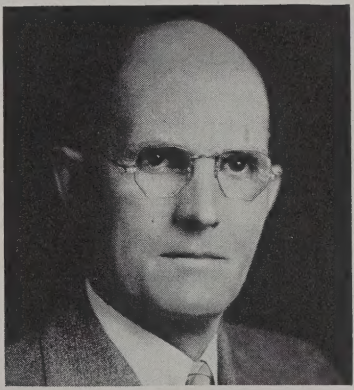


Howard Atcheson, Member

HIGHWAY COMMISSION STAFF

M. R. Keefe, *Chief Engineer*
Earl Lockridge, *Assistant Chief Engineer*
W. F. Bookwalter, *Engineer of Construction*
Fred Kellam, *Engineer of Design*
F. F. Havey, *Engineer of Tests*
N. F. Schafer, *Engineer of Maintenance*
Hallie Meyers, *Director Bureau of Traffic*
Earl R. Feldman, *Director Bureau of Highway Planning*
L. B. Nixon, *Controller*
W. H. Skinner, *Purchasing Agent*

State Highway Commission

From trails blazed through the wilderness by venturesome Indian traders and traversed by pioneer settlers, Indiana has developed a state highway system that extends for more than nine thousand miles between Lake Michigan and the Ohio River and between the neighboring states of Ohio and Illinois.

Evolution of the blazed trail into a modern highway that bridges rivers and carries a constant stream of motor vehicles is an absorbing story—the story of transportation development over a period that began long before Indiana was admitted to statehood. Opening of the eighteenth century saw a network of trails and portages stretching north from the Ohio River and south from the Great Lakes.

Westward movement of settlers into the Northwest Territory and the Louisiana Purchase by flatboat and covered wagon saw the trails become crude roads often paved with the trees cut down by the invading pioneers. Discovery of rich deposits of gravel, stone, and other road building materials was a boon to the pioneer concerned with getting his products to market and securing necessities which could not be grown in his clearings or fashioned with his hands.

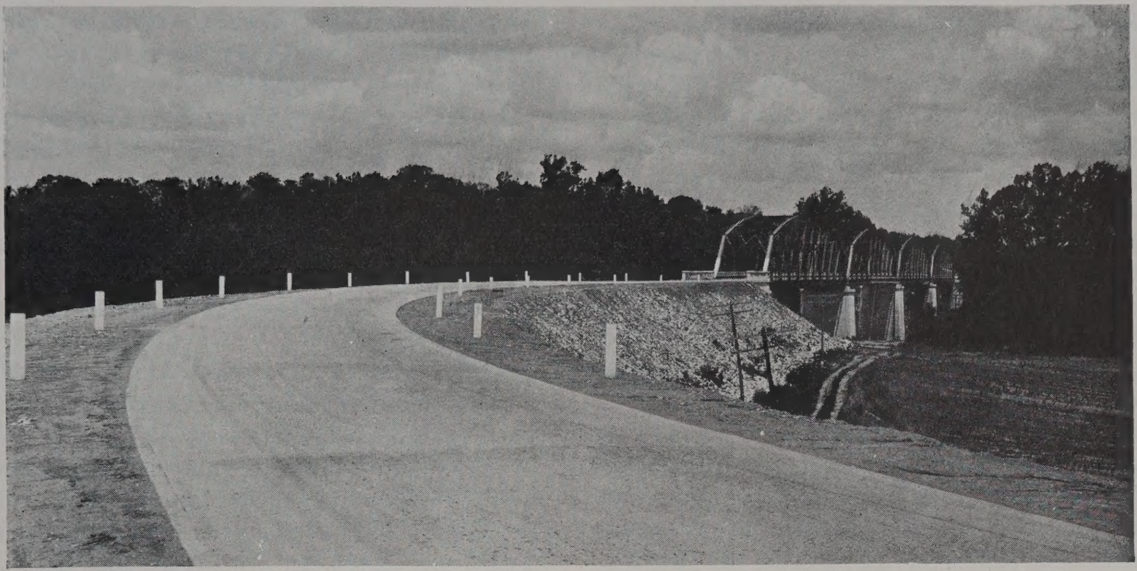
Possessing the materials for road-making and a growing need for a means of transportation between the farm and the market, Indiana soon developed a fine system of gravel roads, built and maintained for the most part by the levying of taxes on property. In some cases these roads were built by private capital and a charge was made by the owners for use of the road. Many of Indiana's present-day modern highways were originally built as toll roads, and records of these early roads show a different scale of charges for the use of the road by light and heavy traffic.

Use of various materials for the building of paved streets in the cities and towns developed rapidly and some of the more enterprising market centers had extended these improvements outside their lines as an inducement for bringing additional trade.

This, in brief, was Indiana's highway transportation history at the time that Ellwood Haynes and others began the development of the horseless carriage as a practical means of transportation. Marking a new era in transportation methods, the horseless carriage also marked a new era in the demand for roads over which it could be operated. Gravel roads, ample in width for the passage of horse-drawn vehicles, were found dangerously narrow for the speeding automobile, while their loose surfaces contributed to the hazards. Bridges which carried loaded farm wagons without a protesting groan, swayed and teetered under heavy trucks.

With the rapid spread of the automobile and its mechanical improvement wiping out the lim-

Rock Excavation Necessary in Hill Country



Pavement, Fill, Bridge, and Riprap

ited radius over which traffic had formerly moved, a demand was created for a more systematic, uniform series of roads. For a time the counties and townships sought to answer this demand by increased levies for road-building and maintenance. Many miles of surfaced roads were built, but they were limited by county lines and frequently these roads ended at the county line.

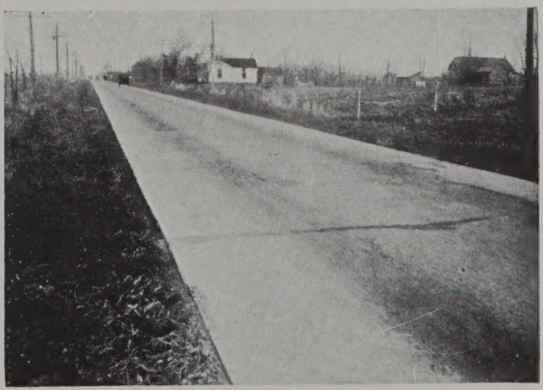
Recognition of a need for some better system of highways and a desire to take advantage of the offer of funds by the Federal Government for establishment of a uniform highway system among the states, led to a movement for the establishment in Indiana of a state highway system.

This movement culminated in 1917, in an act of the General Assembly which provided for the creation of a state highway system which would connect county seats and cities of over 3,500 population, thus forming a network uniting every market with the rural territory. The statute was attacked in the courts and little was actually accomplished as a result of the litigation. However, a new law was enacted in 1919 and Indiana's state highway system soon became a reality.

As originally established, the state highway system included slightly less than three thousand five hundred miles, and bids for the first construction projects were opened on July 19, 1919.

The act creating the state highway system also provided for the establishment of a State Highway Commission, members of which are charged with the administration, development, improvement, and maintenance of the highway system. As originally constituted, the commission was formed by four members serving on a part-time basis and a director who served full time and was the execu-

Before Paving



After Paving

tive officer. Under the act of the General Assembly in 1933, reorganizing the commission, provision was made for a three-member body with each member serving full time and abolished the former post of director. Members of the commission, appointed by and directly responsible to the Governor, are: T. A. Dicus of Marion, former teacher and superintendent of Grant county schools and member of the commission, who serves as chairman; C. W. Siniff of Fort Wayne, former engineer of maintenance for the commission, and Howard Atcheson of Scottsburg, farmer and leader in agricultural movements.

Administration of the state highway system is conducted by the commission at its offices located in the State House Annex in Indianapolis, and through six district and thirty-six sub-district offices. For administrative purposes the state has been divided into six state highway districts with offices located at LaPorte and Fort Wayne in the northern part of Indiana; at Greenfield and Crawfordsville in the central part, and at Vincennes and Seymour in the southern part. Each district is, in turn, divided into six sub-districts for simplicity in maintenance and other operations.

Sub-district headquarters are located at LaPorte, Monticello, Plymouth, Rensselaer, Valparaiso, and Winamac for the LaPorte district; at Bluffton, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Wabash, Warsaw, and Waterloo for the Fort Wayne district; at Crawfordsville, Fowler, Frankfort, Greencastle, Terre Haute, and Veedersburg for the Crawfordsville district; at Anderson, Centerville, Greenfield, Indianapolis, Ridgeville, and Tipton for the Greenfield district; at Aurora, Bloomington, Columbus, Madison, New Albany, and Seymour for the Seymour district; and at Dale, Evansville, Linton, Paoli, Petersburg, and Vincennes for the Vincennes district.

Activities of the commission in fulfilling the duties assigned by statute are carried out through the Department of Operations, which is headed by M. R. Keefe as chief engineer. The Department of Operations is divided into the Bureau of Design, the Bureau of Districts, the Bureau of Traffic, and the Bureau of Materials and Tests.

The Bureau of Design, as the name implies, carries on surveys for the location of highways and bridges, prepares plans, and secures necessary rights-of-way. The Bureau of Districts supervises all construction and maintenance operations on the state highway system, prepares specifications, and has charge of equipment used in state highway work. The Bureau of Traffic, created by the General Assembly in 1937, is charged with conducting studies of traffic conditions on the high-

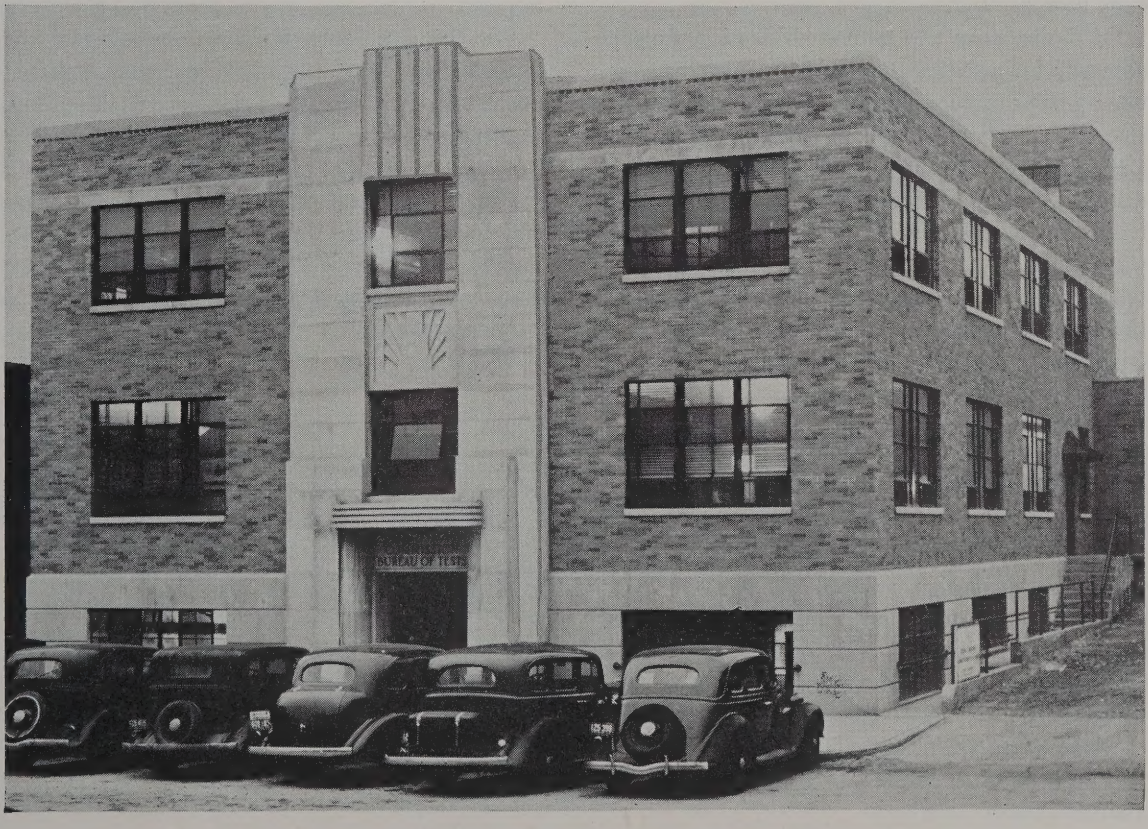
Covered Bridges—Relics of Early Road Construction way system as a means of increasing motoring safety; with the proper marking of the highways for safety and direction of motorists; with the selection of highway routes through municipalities; and with a study of accident reports as a means of determining what changes should be made or control measures adopted to eliminate future accidents. The Bureau of Materials and Tests is the laboratory of the highway commission, checking all materials used in construction and maintenance work on the highway system to see that it meets specifications.

The Division of Audit and Control is the bookkeeping and purchasing department of the commission, keeping all financial records and purchasing such materials, equipment, and supplies as are required by the commission and the other divisions.

Since its establishment in 1919, Indiana's state highway system has nearly tripled in mileage, while its administration has become one of the major functions of the state government. Thousands of employees are required for performance of the duties which have been assigned to the commission and millions of dollars are handled annually in carrying on construction and maintenance programs.

All activities of the commission in the maintenance, improvement, and construction of roads, bridges, grade separations, and other operations are dependent upon toll charges levied against users of the highways in the form of gasoline tax, motor vehicle license fees, and similar charges. These sources of revenue are supplemented by such grants of money as may be made from time to time by the Federal Government for highway improvement purposes.

In 1936, Indiana motorists paid in state gasoline tax, motor vehicle license fees, and similar special charges, an average of only $33.36 per motor vehicle registered. This was less than the average for the United States and meant a payment of less than ten cents a day for the maintenance and improvement of the nine-thousand-mile state highway system, the more than sixty thousand miles of county roads, and the hundreds of miles of city streets. Only one-half of this average daily payment of ten cents was received by the State Highway Commission for operation of the state highway system, which carries approxi-



Laboratory of the State Highway Bureau of Materials and Tests

Familiar Scene on Indiana's State Highways in the Winter

mately two-thirds of the daily traffic mileage.

Under an act of the General Assembly, a new method of allocating funds collected through gasoline tax, motor vehicle license fees, and similar special charges upon users of the highways was provided. This act provides that all such funds be deposited in the Motor Vehicle Highway Account. After payment of expenses of collection, and funds are provided for policing the highways, the act provides for the appropriation of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the state general fund.

Of the balance, two million dollars is set aside annually for distribution among cities and towns upon a basis of population for use in maintaining streets. One-third of the balance is distributed among the counties. Six-tenths of the amount for distribution to the counties is allocated on the basis of vehicular miles of traffic on county highways in each county, and the remaining four-tenths on the basis of motor vehicle registration in the county. Special provisions are made for distribution of the funds in counties in which cities of the first, second, and third classes are located.

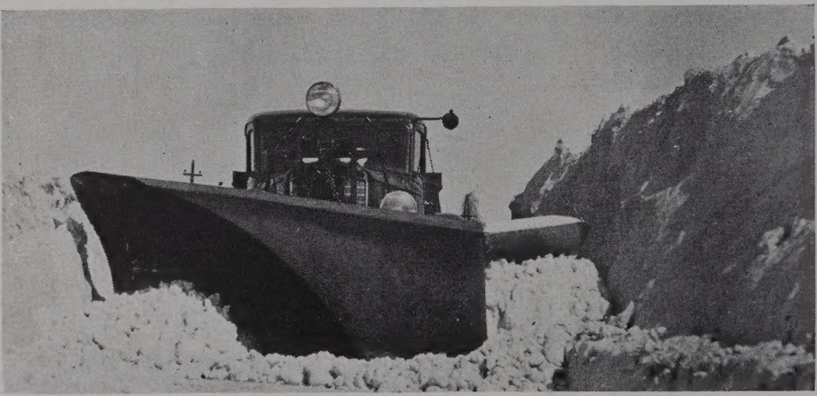
The remaining two-thirds of the fund is allocated to the State Highway Commission for maintenance, construction, improvement, and operation of the state highway system. In other acts by the General Assembly in 1937, the Highway Commission was authorized to assume maintenance of state highway routes through cities and towns of more than 2,500 population, excepting Indianapolis, and was authorized to increase the state highway system to a maximum of twelve thousand miles by July, 1939.

During the 1937 session of the General Assembly, action was taken to prevent future diversion of highway revenues from the purposes for which they were intended. This was in the form of an amendment to the State Constitution which, to become active, must be approved by the General Assembly in 1939 and then submitted to the voters for their approval.

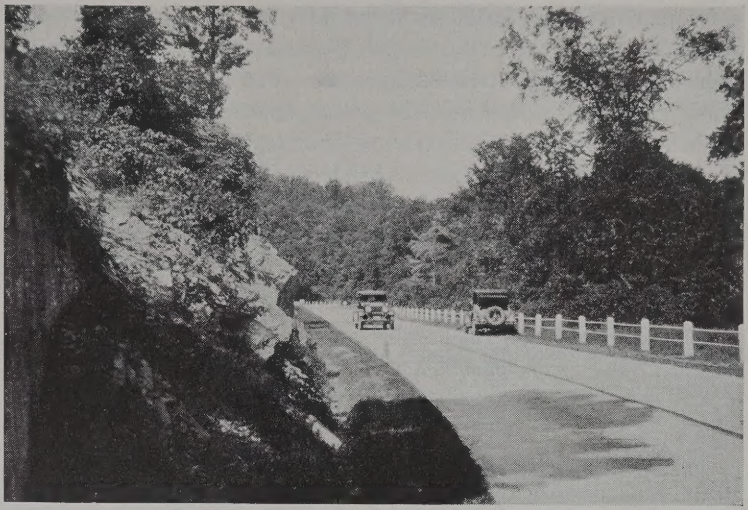
In an attempt to more fairly distribute the cost of highways among the users, the General Assembly enacted a weight tax law applying to trucks and vehicles other than passenger cars. This tax is based on the size of tires used on the vehicle rather than on the rated load capacity of the vehicle, which was the basis for a former weight tax law.

For the most part, legislation relating to the state highway system and its operation, enacted during the 1937 session of the General Assembly, was the result of recommendations presented by a survey commission created two years previously for the express purpose of studying highway needs and financing. This was the first state-wide investigation of highway problems and attempt to place Indiana's highway transportation system on a permanent basis.

Problems connected with the administration



Heavy-duty Plow Cleaning Up a Drift After One of the Big Snows



Scenic View on an Indiana Highway

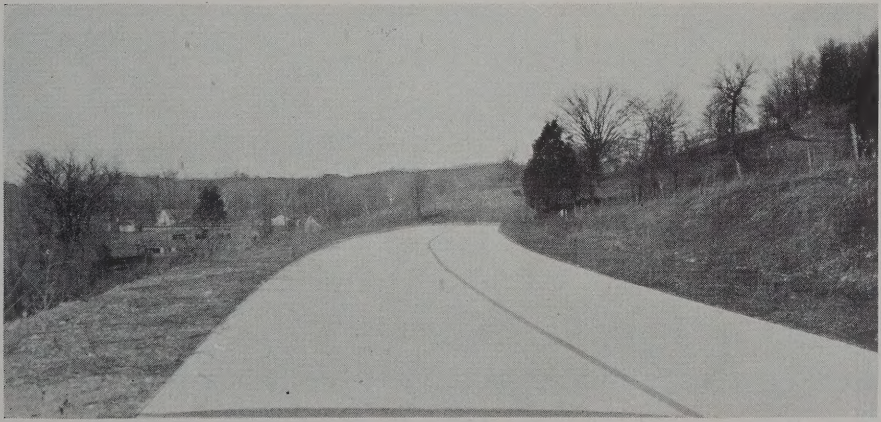
and operation of the state highway system in Indiana have not changed materially since the system was created. Demands for extension and improvement of the system still are greater than revenues available permit granting, while the volume and speed of vehicles using the highways has increased far more rapidly than highway construction could be financed.

Aside from the necessity for improving additional mileage in the state highway system, the construction of new bridges and grade separations, the commission is faced with the necessity of replacing highway surfaces which have been worn out by traffic or are unsuited for present-day traffic. Replacement of bridges which have narrow roadways or are too weak for the increasing loads of modern traffic, is another problem.

The rapid increase in the number of vehicles on the highways and the greater speeds at which they operate, has made safety an ever-present problem for the commission and its engineers. In recent years a number of steps have been taken to increase safety on the state highways from an engineering standpoint. Aided by grants of funds from the Federal Government as a part of the recovery program, Indiana expanded its program for the building of grade separations to carry highway traffic over or under railroad tracks.

This safety step has been supplemented by the installation of flashing light signals at more than two hundred grade intersections of highways and railroads. Rights-of-way have been widened to eliminate the hazard of ditches, fences, and utility poles close to the traveled portion of the highway; hundreds of sharp curves and grades have been eliminated; caution and warning signs along the highways have been reflectorized for greater safety at night; narrow bridges and culverts have been widened, and increased attention has been given to other factors which contribute to the safety of motorists.

Indiana in 1937 completed two sections of dual-lane, divided pavement, which is regarded as the most modern and safest type of highway construction. One of these sections was on Road 40, between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and the second was on the relocation of Road 30 across Lake county. Each has two twenty-foot traffic lanes, the two strips of pavement being separated by a parkway. Traffic moving in opposite directions has its own twenty-foot pavement, eliminating the possibility of head-on collisions or sideswiping accidents which occur frequently on narrow pavement and result in many fatalities. This type of construction, due to cost, must be limited to highways carrying a heavy volume of traffic.

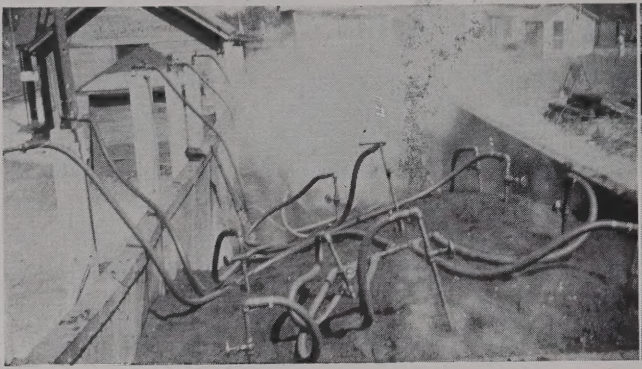


Typical Scenery Along Indiana's State Highways

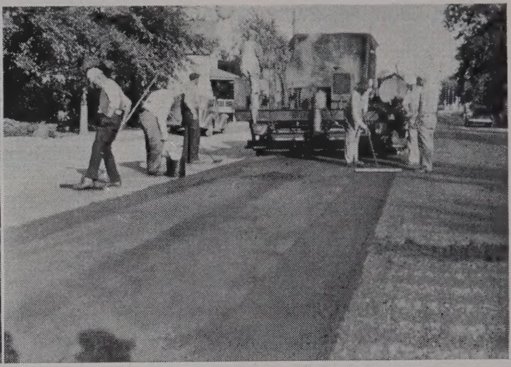
Another step in increased motoring safety is the widespread use of the center line on Indiana state highways. This stripe, painted down the center of two-lane highways, indicates the proper lane for traffic moving in each direction and eliminates any question as to whether or not a vehicle was in its proper position. Similar lines are used to designate traffic lanes on highways which have three or four traffic lanes.

This marking has recently been supplemented by use of a yellow line, paralleling the center line, on curves, grades and other points where the motorist has a sight distance ahead of less than seven hundred and fifty feet. Such marking designates "no-passing zones" for vehicles moving in the same direction, and have been a factor in preventing accidents.

The average motorist knows little about the



Steam Heating Rock Asphalt in the Car Before Removal



Laying Rock Asphalt on a Previously Prepared Base

Planing the Surface and Feeding-In Operation

Screening Asphalt Into Small Depressions—Final Rolling

Initial Rolling of the Material for Compaction

Surface Finishing by Luting and Filling Depressions operations which go into the building and maintenance of the highway system over which he rides in his car or over which he drives his truck. His chief concern is that the highway be in good condition for use at all times and that the system enables him to reach his destination quickly, safely, and without interference.

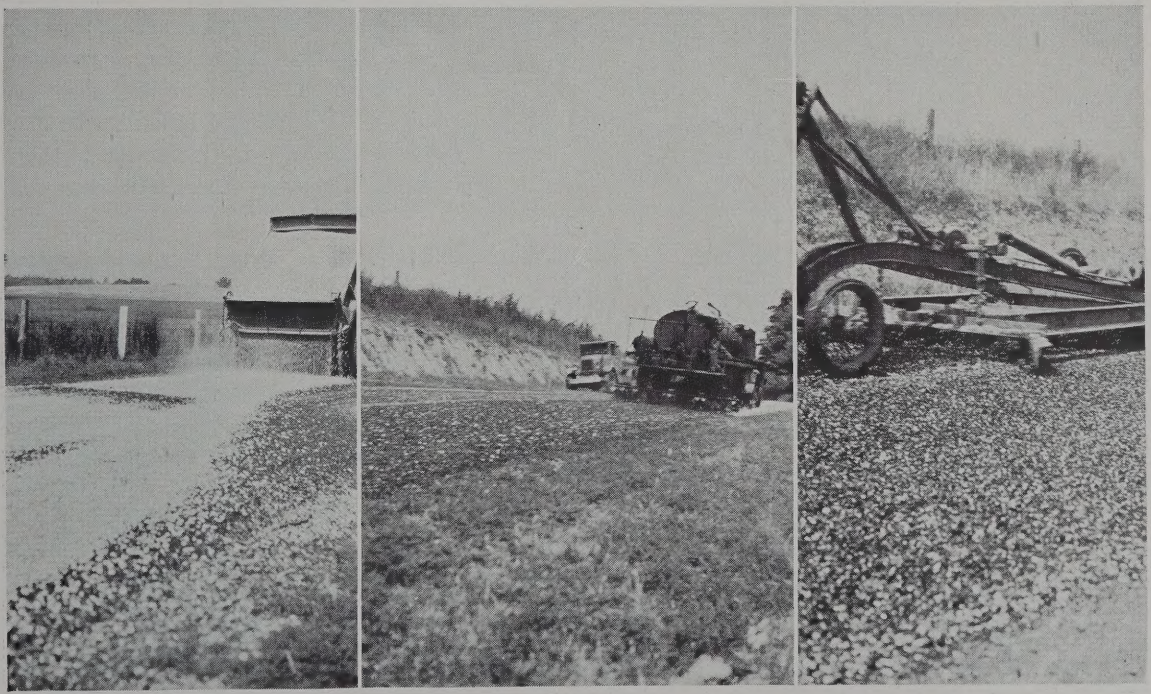
Before a highway is built, surveys must be made to determine the most practical route, locations must be selected for necessary bridges and drainage structures, and provision must be made for grade separations if the highway is to carry a heavy volume of traffic. From the survey notes plans must be drafted and costs estimated. Acquisition of land on which to build is frequently a difficult and expensive problem.

Once the plans are completed, the right-of-way secured, and funds are available, the work must be advertised for bids and a contract awarded. Before work is started, the cement, gravel, stone, sand, and other materials must be tested to see that they comply with the specifications. Similar tests must be made of steel used for reinforcing pavement or in structures and inspectors are assigned to see that the work is properly done. Frequently it is necessary to detour traffic over other state highways or county roads or a combination of state and county roads while the construction is in progress.

When the new highway is opened to traffic it passes under the care of the maintenance department. Center lines must be marked, direction and caution signs erected and other maintenance operations started. These include the cutting of weeds along the shoulders, keeping the shoulder material pulled up against the edge of the pavement, filling cracks and repairing breaks, and the removal of snow or ice.

These activities are carried on through a patrol system, with each patrolman responsible for a designated number of miles. The maintenance organization may be compared to a fire department, subject to call in periods of emergency and expected to stay on duty until traffic is moving. The most frequent emergency met by the maintenance forces is keeping traffic moving during the winter months when snow or ice are a constant menace.

In each sub-district the Highway Commission maintains a number of snow plows, mounted on trucks and ready for operation day or night. Along the highways, at curves and grades, piles of cinders and sand are placed in readiness for spreading on the pavement to reduce the danger of skidding when it is covered with snow or ice. In the northern part of the state, where snow is usually heaviest and drifts are formed by strong winds, thousands of feet of snow fence are used to create drifts before the snow reaches the roadway.



Spreading Crushed Aggregate on Base Which Has Received a Prime Application of Bituminous Material—Applying Bituminous Material on Aggregate—Close-up of Mixing

Periods of high water, when streams overflow their banks and cover the highways, are another emergency which maintenance workers face frequently. Warning signs must be placed, detours arranged, and information on whether roads are passable must be made available to motorists quickly and accurately.

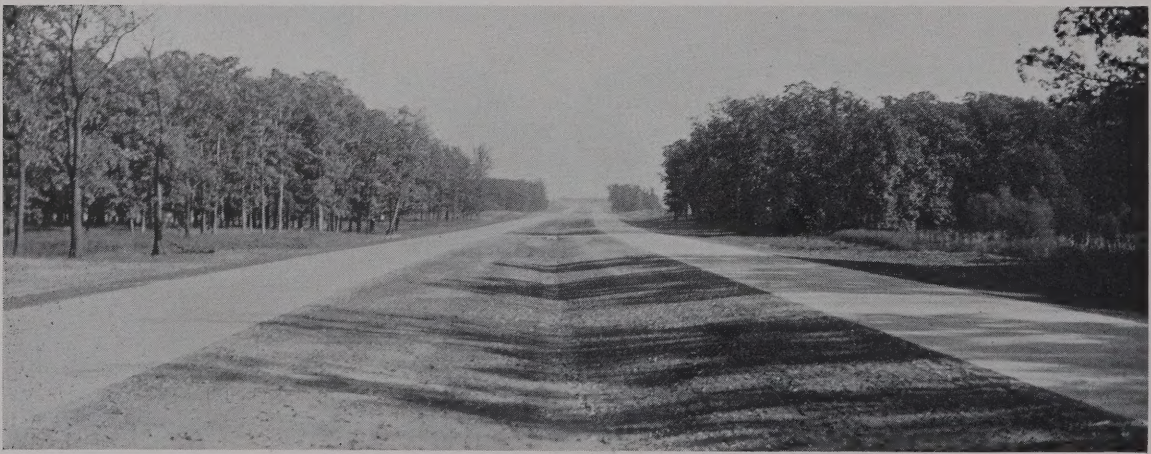
Improvement in the functioning of the maintenance operations has been obtained during recent years through the provision of more adequate working quarters in the district and sub-district offices and the provision of storage facilities for equipment. This program has extended into practically every sub-district. Provision of adequate equipment designed for special highway purposes has also increased the efficiency of highway maintenance throughout Indiana.

Indiana is noted among motorists and highway authorities for the fine state highway system, the modernization program which is being carried on, and equally well for the condition in which the highway system is maintained. Each year scores of letters are received by officials of the commission from tourists, praising Indiana's state highway system and its maintenance.

The future of Indiana's state highway system is not being neglected by members of the commission and their engineers. In co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads an exhaustive study of highway uses and future needs, as well as a detailed inventory of the present physical assets of the system, has been undertaken. This data, collected over a period of many months, will be increasingly valuable in the development of future construction and improvement programs to provide adequate transportation facilities. An aerial survey of the system has also been initiated as a means of providing other necessary information in the planning of future highways.

Included in Indiana's present state highway system are many miles of roads which have a historical background of more than usual interest. Among these is Road 40, which bisects the state from east to west and is a part of the National Road established by Congress more than a century ago as a means of stimulating settlement of the west. Along its route through Indiana yet today the motorists may see many of the buildings which once served the traveler in stage-coach days.

Another highway with an interesting historical background is the "Michigan Road," which extends from Lake Michigan south through Indianapolis to the Ohio River. Land for the location of this road was ceded to the state more than a century ago by the Potawatomi Indians, who once ruled a vast territory including northern Indiana, Illinois, southern Michigan, and



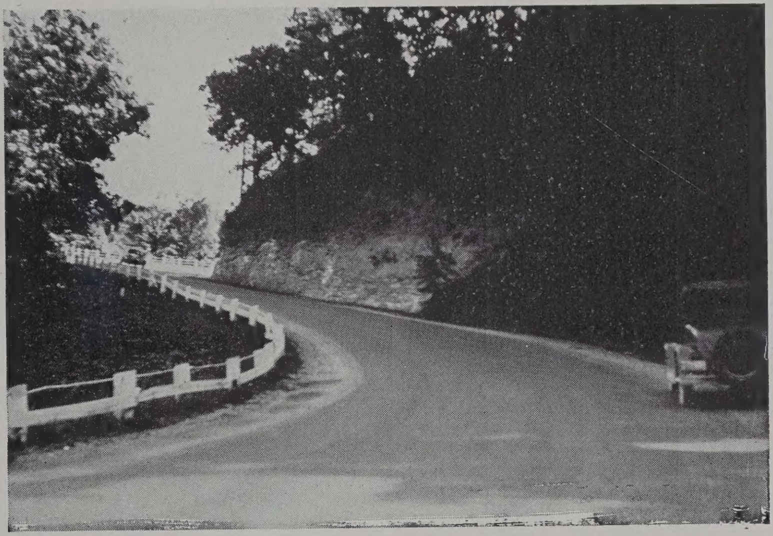
State Highway Improvement—Old (above), Divided-Lane (below) parts of Ohio. This road was intended to assure the tribe a perpetual route for travel between the lake and the river. This is one of the few Indiana highways to which the state holds title to the right-of-way.

Other sections of Indiana state highways have equally interesting historical backgrounds.

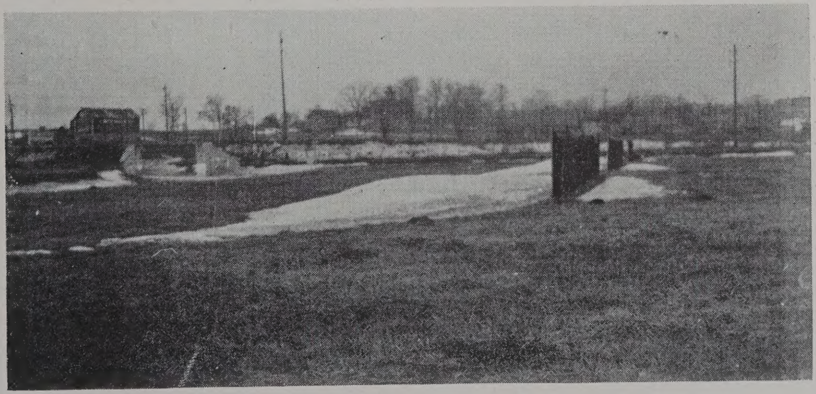
No discussion of Indiana's state highway system can be complete without reference to its growing importance in the social and economic welfare of the state. Studies of traffic show that two-thirds of the vehicle miles daily in the state are on the state highways. Four of the seven major transcontinental highways pass through Indiana with their constant stream of traffic. Over the state highways the products of the farm and the factory are moved to markets in this and other states and over these same highways are brought the products of other states to Indiana markets.

The future of Indiana agriculture and industry is inescapably associated with the future of the state highway system and the problems of creating, building, and maintaining that highway system are a responsibility of every resident.

☆



Scene on Road 62 Between New Albany and Corydon



Snow Fence Along U. S. 20, Showing How the Drift Was Formed Away From the Pavement

Summary of Highways by Counties

(Road Type—As of Jan. 1, 1937)

There are 23.39 miles of road in Indiana for each 1,000 population—a grand total of 75,757.15 miles of which 8,932.48 miles are state and 66,824.67 miles are county. They are divided as follows:

COUNTY	COUNTY HIGHWAYS LINEAL MILES						STATE HIGHWAYS LINEAL MILES			GRAND TOTAL
	Type of Road						Type of Road			
	P	B	I	U	C	Total	P	I	Total	
Adams	6.7	25.5	642.3	42.4	....	716.9	40.9	32.7	73.6	790.5
Allen	123.4	45.4	1,083.1	75.0	....	1,326.9	163.9	11.5	175.4	1,502.3
Bartholomew	....	50.9	584.4	73.0	13.5	721.8	48.4	44.6	93.0	814.8
Benton	0.8	6.5	612.0	78.3	1.0	698.6	38.8	27.8	66.6	765.2
Blackford	5.2	16.7	301.3	8.5	....	331.7	27.2	12.8	40.0	371.7
Boone	6.9	1.0	758.0	13.8	....	779.7	48.6	86.7	135.3	915.0
Brown	....	....	275.8	182.4	69.0	527.2	28.8	25.5	54.3	581.5
Carroll	3.7	78.0	661.5	27.3	0.6	771.1	64.6	9.3	73.9	845.0
Cass	13.4	6.6	787.8	67.7	....	875.5	20.2	74.8	95.0	970.5
Clark	3.3	65.9	188.1	314.0	....	571.3	54.7	36.2	90.0	662.2
Clay	6.7	14.3	446.6	235.6	5.1	708.3	27.7	73.5	101.2	809.5
Clinton	9.2	10.2	768.4	6.8	1.1	795.7	66.8	31.2	98.0	893.7
Crawford	....	3.8	153.5	302.3	37.6	497.2	0.2	92.2	92.4	589.6
Davies	3.7	14.2	446.2	375.4	23.0	862.5	48.6	21.8	70.4	932.9
Dearborn	0.8	39.3	325.1	131.4	42.0	538.6	18.4	84.8	103.2	641.8
Decatur	14.8	141.3	449.0	44.2	3.3	652.6	22.2	39.5	61.7	714.3
DeKalb	6.2	14.3	565.3	156.6	....	742.4	70.5	18.2	88.7	831.1
Delaware	14.6	151.9	624.3	8.2	0.6	803.6	69.3	31.5	100.8	904.4
Dubois	0.1	8.4	257.0	467.3	3.7	736.5	37.6	70.3	107.9	844.4
Elkhart	102.7	39.8	694.3	73.3	0.2	910.3	146.3	5.8	152.1	1,062.4
Fayette	0.5	16.9	331.1	32.7	0.6	381.8	24.3	8.9	33.2	415.0
Floyd	1.1	49.0	149.9	93.4	2.4	295.8	41.3	17.0	58.3	354.1
Fountain	1.9	13.9	627.1	64.1	20.6	727.6	39.9	35.0	74.9	802.5
Franklin	....	64.1	438.0	142.3	67.5	711.9	45.5	41.6	87.1	799.0
Fulton	4.3	26.5	606.9	127.3	0.7	765.7	39.8	50.9	90.7	856.4
Gibson	1.5	31.8	479.0	491.0	3.0	1,006.3	18.3	93.5	111.8	1,118.1
Grant	18.1	66.8	703.3	12.5	0.2	800.9	58.6	77.4	136.0	936.9
Greene	1.5	29.1	569.9	310.3	60.0	970.8	73.3	63.0	136.3	1,107.1
Hamilton	25.3	27.6	692.8	18.8	....	864.5	64.5	51.4	115.9	980.4
Hancock	2.8	40.5	561.2	11.4	....	615.9	39.1	40.3	79.4	695.3
Harrison	....	....	359.2	461.5	45.9	866.6	27.5	92.2	119.7	986.3
Hendricks	4.4	93.6	634.4	6.2	....	738.6	61.6	39.9	101.5	840.1
Henry	27.8	34.9	697.3	10.5	3.4	773.9	54.3	50.8	105.1	879.0
Howard	14.0	82.1	508.8	23.1	....	628.0	33.9	24.5	58.4	686.4
Huntington	4.8	39.4	597.8	12.3	....	654.3	88.4	80.0	168.4	822.7
Jackson	8.0	9.0	481.2	259.5	....	757.7	65.3	67.4	132.7	890.4
Jasper	....	....	567.3	351.4	2.0	920.7	57.6	49.4	107.0	1,027.7
Jay	6.2	41.6	677.5	27.5	....	752.8	57.6	47.8	105.4	858.2
Jefferson	0.5	3.4	417.8	188.3	66.5	676.5	46.3	59.5	105.8	782.3
Jennings	0.8	2.4	350.2	346.2	67.4	767.0	62.2	3.1	65.3	832.3
Johnson	1.9	68.8	446.3	32.1	....	549.1	43.2	39.4	82.6	631.7
Knox	41.8	22.4	612.5	176.6	....	853.3	88.0	27.1	115.1	968.4
Kosciusko	52.6	....	642.8	366.2	....	1,061.6	94.0	44.2	138.2	1,199.8
Lagrange	6.6	25.2	465.0	286.0	....	782.8	43.3	7.5	50.8	833.6
Lake	66.3	255.0	208.7	185.1	2.9	718.0	135.3	25.8	161.1	879.1
LaPorte	20.0	63.1	468.7	504.9	....	1,056.7	90.8	55.6	146.4	1,203.1
Lawrence	2.7	17.9	505.3	96.1	15.5	637.5	62.9	53.0	115.9	753.4

Key to the above code letters:

P—High-type pavement—concrete, brick, bituminous.
B—Bituminous surface.
I—Improved—stone and gravel.
U—Unimproved.
C—Closed to traffic—but legally open.

Summary of Highways by Counties

(Road Type—As of Jan. 1, 1937)—Continued

COUNTY	COUNTY HIGHWAYS LINEAL MILES						STATE HIGHWAYS LINEAL MILES			GRAND TOTAL
	Type of Road						Type of Road			
	P	B	I	U	C	Total	P	I	Total	
Madison	53.9	17.4	852.1	4.5	....	927.9	95.6	20.1	115.7	1,043.6
Marion	97.9	136.7	664.4	35.4	....	934.4	107.9	9.4	117.3	1,051.7
Marshall	7.6	....	745.5	112.0	2.4	867.5	71.2	45.6	116.8	984.3
Martin	0.2	11.4	173.5	376.7	21.4	583.2	42.0	34.8	76.8	660.0
Miami	10.0	18.0	671.7	46.9	2.2	748.8	62.7	45.9	108.6	857.4
Monroe	1.6	4.9	394.4	339.0	5.1	745.0	54.8	18.1	73.0	818.0
Montgomery	33.6	59.2	733.1	17.7	2.0	845.6	66.0	65.3	131.3	976.9
Morgan	5.7	3.9	496.0	106.2	21.6	633.4	23.1	92.0	115.1	748.5
Newton	....	1.5	392.4	219.8	....	613.7	58.9	67.4	126.3	740.0
Noble	19.5	33.7	521.6	210.2	....	785.0	103.5	6.1	109.6	894.6
Ohio	0.5	8.3	83.6	47.6	13.5	153.5	5.8	24.8	30.6	184.1
Orange	....	25.6	405.1	279.7	....	710.4	48.3	42.7	91.0	801.4
Owen	....	21.2	335.2	261.9	75.5	693.8	33.9	54.2	88.1	781.9
Parke	2.2	9.8	721.5	62.9	6.5	802.9	57.6	13.1	70.7	873.6
Perry	....	2.0	46.9	523.5	23.0	595.4	16.7	83.6	100.3	695.7
Pike	0.4	1.4	132.6	535.5	46.3	716.2	31.0	49.2	80.2	796.4
Porter	28.1	44.2	430.8	261.0	....	764.1	113.7	24.1	137.8	901.9
Posey	....	13.8	482.4	261.8	23.2	781.2	31.9	45.9	77.8	859.0
Pulaski	0.9	50.6	518.7	317.3	5.0	892.5	37.8	37.6	75.4	967.9
Putnam	23.2	40.7	699.5	64.5	2.4	830.3	52.2	34.0	86.2	916.5
Randolph	50.9	107.0	688.1	17.8	0.6	864.4	51.1	75.7	126.8	991.2
Ripley	0.3	10.2	472.4	324.6	106.7	914.2	38.7	70.9	109.6	1,023.8
Rush	3.1	150.1	569.3	17.0	....	739.5	43.0	46.6	89.6	829.1
Scott	0.7	3.8	238.3	102.5	15.9	361.2	23.8	30.1	53.9	415.1
Shelby	12.2	68.8	682.5	41.5	....	805.0	49.0	29.0	78.0	883.0
Spencer	....	0.5	379.4	375.6	26.5	782.0	52.9	83.3	136.2	918.2
Starke	0.4	15.3	407.0	213.0	24.3	660.0	21.0	51.6	72.6	732.6
Steuben	0.7	43.0	382.5	206.5	....	632.7	37.9	29.9	67.8	700.5
St. Joseph	105.6	26.6	458.4	248.1	0.1	838.8	98.3	....	98.3	937.1
Sullivan	1.9	8.2	661.2	239.4	0.8	911.5	41.2	47.9	89.1	1,000.6
Switzerland	....	3.2	245.7	114.5	68.9	432.3	....	89.4	89.4	521.7
Tippecanoe	5.7	51.5	723.4	25.2	6.7	812.5	89.5	52.9	142.4	954.9
Tipton	5.1	18.8	547.9	3.3	....	575.1	32.6	2.1	34.7	609.8
Union	1.8	....	286.4	18.5	5.9	312.6	34.4	6.0	40.4	353.0
Vanderburgh	32.0	71.7	260.5	97.2	....	461.4	53.1	7.2	60.3	521.7
Vermillion	18.2	6.1	355.5	16.4	....	396.2	28.4	42.5	70.9	467.1
Vigo	70.1	10.2	581.7	128.7	4.2	794.9	75.6	30.0	105.6	900.5
Wabash	24.8	51.7	633.7	50.1	3.3	763.6	61.9	52.0	113.9	877.5
Warren	2.0	36.7	485.5	41.7	4.4	570.3	50.7	25.2	75.9	646.2
Warrick	0.3	....	179.4	591.3	62.7	833.7	39.6	69.2	108.8	942.5
Washington	0.2	6.7	546.0	277.1	40.8	870.8	49.5	51.8	101.3	972.1
Wayne	34.6	4.1	663.1	41.0	1.4	744.2	115.5	6.8	122.3	866.5
Wells	....	8.8	696.6	1.5	....	706.9	36.2	77.5	113.7	820.6
White	1.9	12.1	682.4	215.1	1.6	913.1	78.6	23.7	102.3	1,015.4
Whitley	1.9	0.3	563.9	25.4	1.3	592.8	41.2	77.4	118.6	711.4

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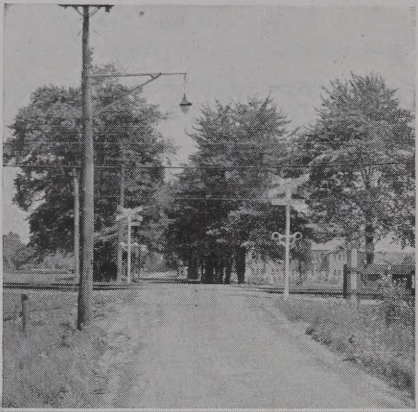
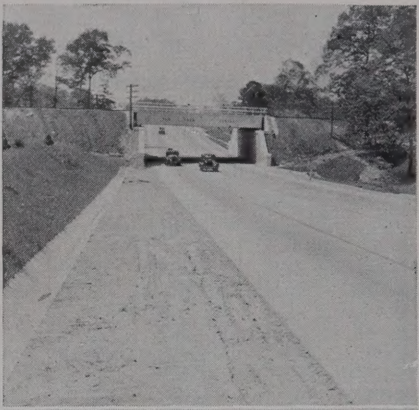
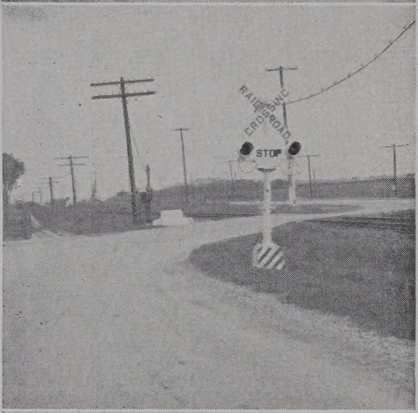
Separation of Highway-Railroad Grade-Crossings



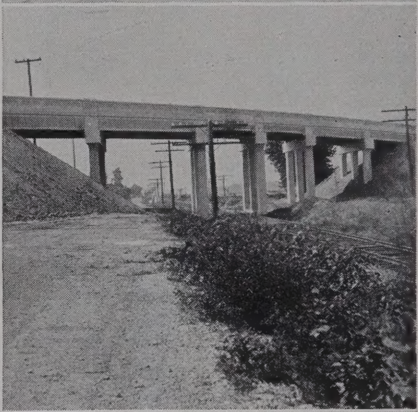
Before: Old detour grade crossing on Road 20 (Dunes Highway) over New York Central tracks, west of Porter



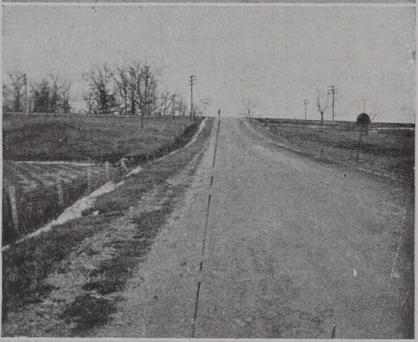
After: Present underpass on Road 20 (Dunes Highway) under New York Central tracks, west of Porter



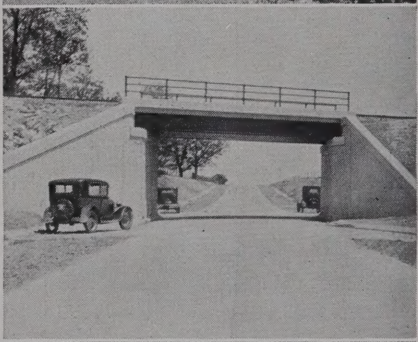
Former grade crossing over Monon tracks on Road 43, near Linden



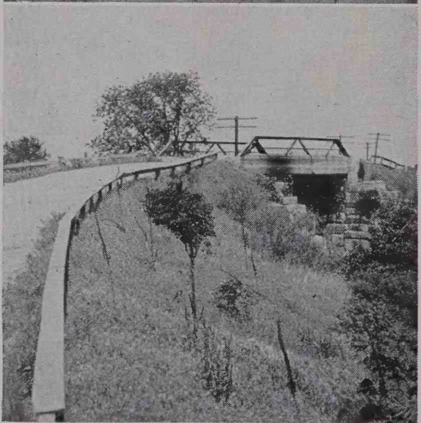
New overhead grade separation on Road 43, over Monon tracks, near Linden



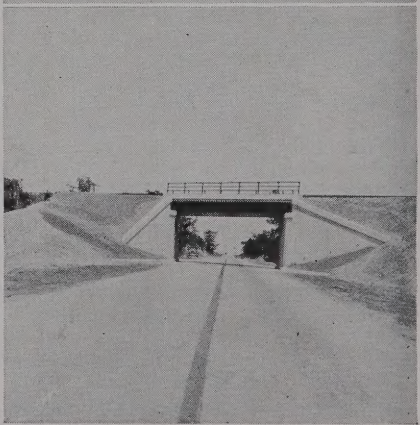
Former grade crossing over Monon tracks, four miles west of Crown Point



New underpass on Roads 8 and 152, under Monon tracks, four miles west of Crown Point

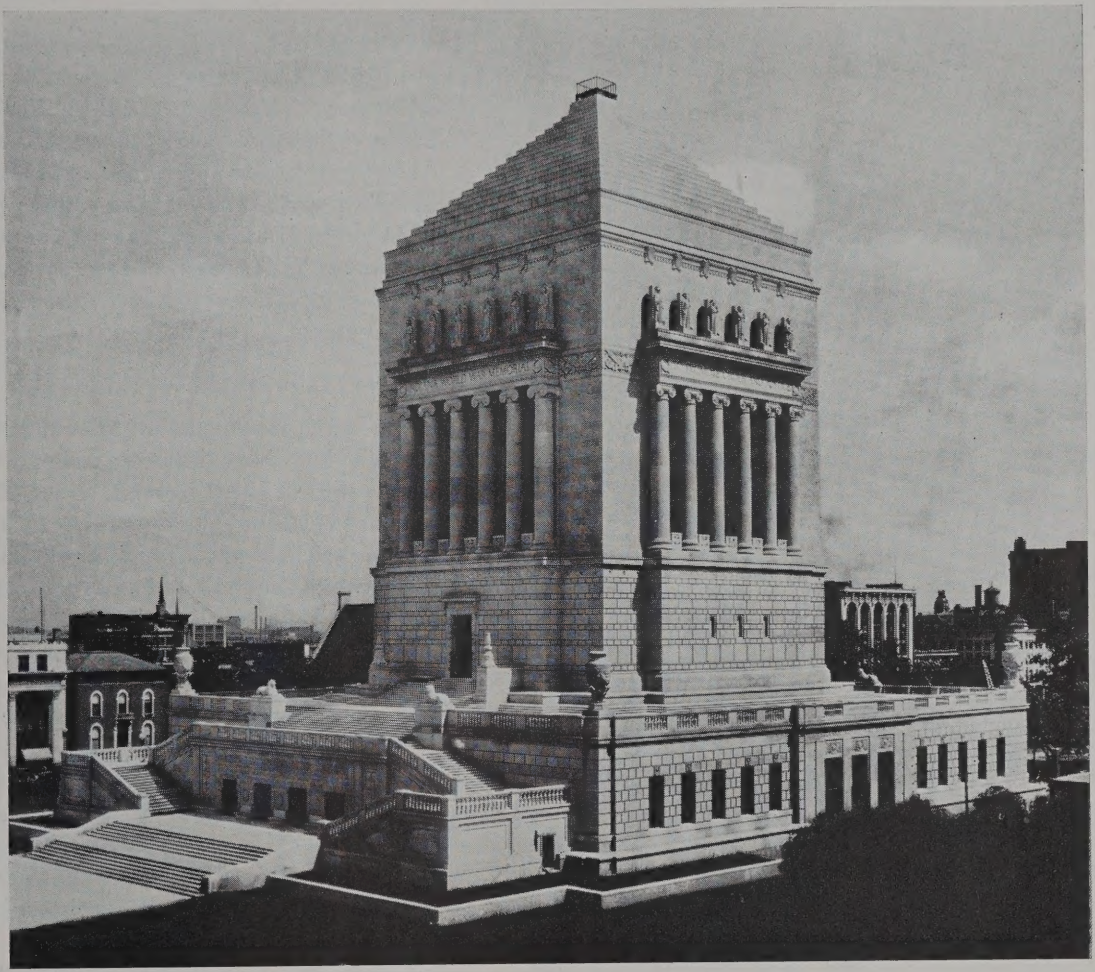


Former hazardous grade separation on Road 25, over the Monon tracks, northeast of Shadeland



New underpass on Road 25, under tracks of Monon railroad, northeast of Shadeland

Indiana World War Memorial



The Main Memorial Building

INDIANA WORLD WAR MEMORIAL TRUSTEES

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Thomas B. Coulter, *Vice-President*
Clinton F. Rose
Mrs. E. May Hahn
Samuel D. Royse
Raymond S. Springer
Clarence R. McNabb
Frank H. Henley, *Secretary*
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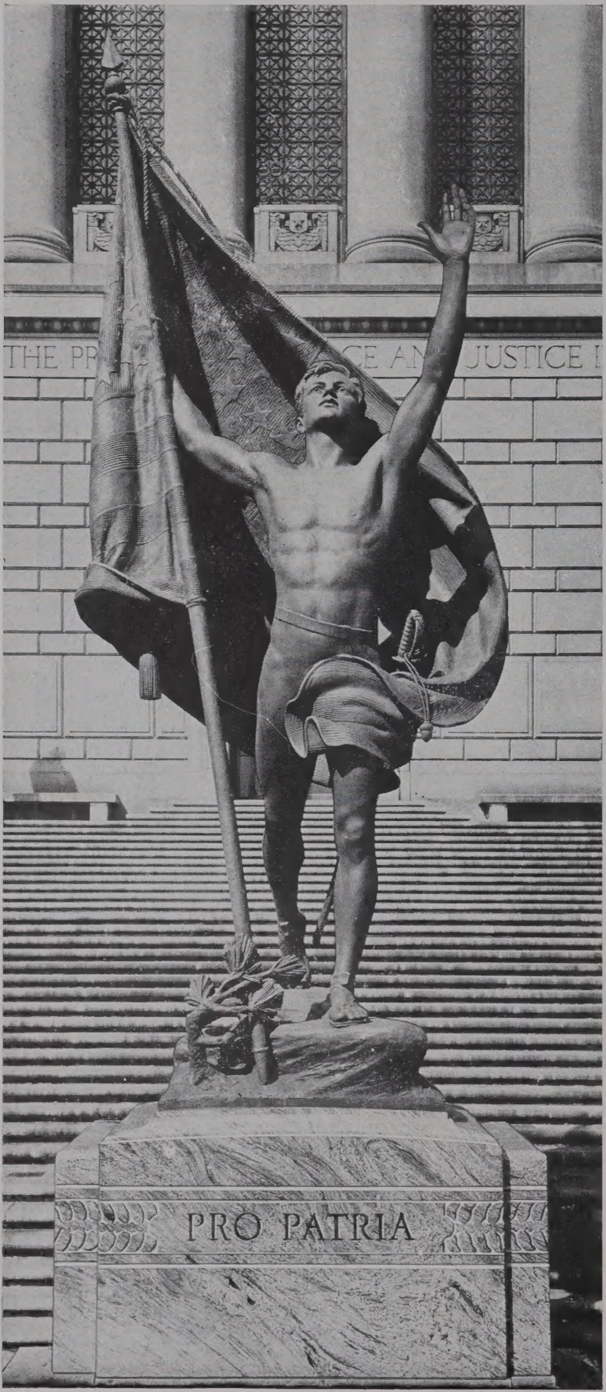
Cleon W. Mount
Lucy Taggart
Albert Rumbach
Dyar C. Wood
James May
Samuel Ashby, *Counsel*

Indiana World War Memorial

At the close of the World War, some far-visioned, patriotic citizens conceived the idea of constructing a memorial to those of Indiana who gave their all and to all who served during this war. The idea of these gentlemen was to have a park or plaza in the heart of the state's capitol, providing for future generations a breathing space with grass, trees, shrubbery, and beautiful buildings as a relief from the rush and bustle of the busy thoroughfares.



The special session of the General Assembly of Indiana in 1920 created by law the Indiana World War Memorial. The state, aided by Marion county and the city of Indianapolis, set aside a tract of five blocks for this stupendous memorial project. The building funds were provided by the State of Indiana by placing a tax of six-tenths of a cent on each one hundred dollars valuation of property for a period of twelve years.

The Main Memorial Building

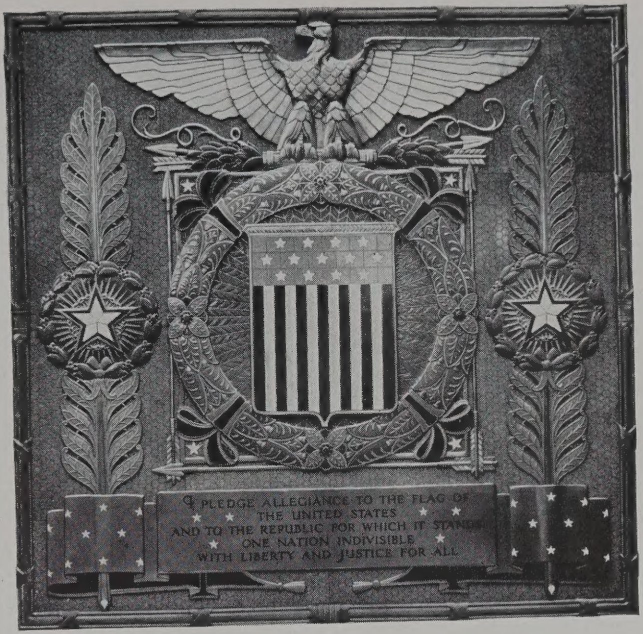
In 1926 the construction of the Indiana World War Memorial Shrine, or main building, was started. The foundation for this mammoth structure begins about twenty feet below the street level and consists of reinforced concrete and steel girders to carry the enormous load of the walls of the large tower, which rises to a height of two hundred and ten feet above the street level.

This magnificent building contains three main floors, consisting of basement and machine room level, ground floor level, and shrine room level. The base on which it rests is approximately two hundred and thirty feet wide and four hundred feet long. The building is faced with selected Indiana limestone and has granite steps and walks.

The halls and corridors of the basement and ground floor provide space for a World War Museum. On the ground floor are also situated the offices of the trustees of the Indiana World War Memorial, which comprise a public lobby and offices and board room, where the trustees meet to transact business pertaining to the War Memorial.

Pro Patria

On a base of pink granite in the middle of the south stairway to the Memorial Shrine Room stands the largest sculptural bronze casting ever made in America—Henry Hering's Pro Patria. This statue is twenty-four feet in height and weighs approximately seven tons. Mr. Hering, the sculptor, says: "I have attempted to embody in this memorial the spirit rather than the material concept of the soldier—to give the figure an expression of all there is in humanity of aspiration, valor, renunciation, and the perpetuation of the memory of the patriot fighting for the right. I include peace also, for the left hand raised in exultation also may snatch the olive branch." This virile figure in bronze will be for those who served, fought, and lived, an incentive to reconsecrate themselves to the duties of state; and to the youth to come, a symbol and inspiration for a continued and constant consecration to the responsibilities of good and loyal citizenship.


I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF
THE UNITED STATES
AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS
ONE NATION INDIVISIBLE
WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

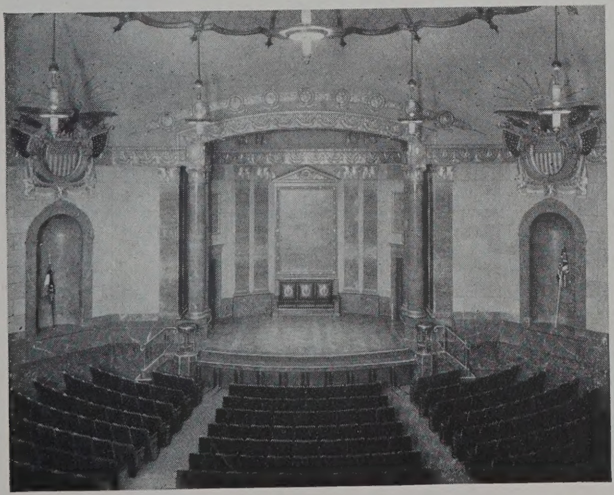
Indiana World War Memorial Shrine Room

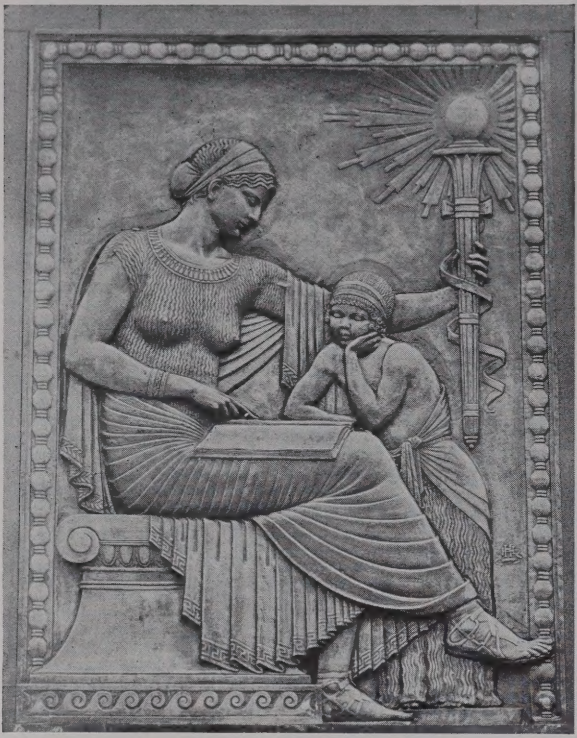
The approaches to the Shrine Room are by two grand staircases, one on the south from University Park and the other from the north from Obelisk Square. The purpose of Memorial Hall, or the Shrine Room, is to inspire good citizenship in all those who visit it. This inspiration will come from the room itself, its architectural treatment, its shape and lighting, which all form a magnificent setting for the American flag, hanging in the center of the room, above which shines the crystal Star of Destiny. Beneath the flag is placed the Altar of Consecration. It is also presumed that the room will extend a hand of fellowship and welcome to all nations of the world as typified in the inscriptions on the four sides of the Altar.

On the east and west side of the Grand Foyer is a grand staircase leading to the Shrine Room above. Access to each stairway is through a marble arch flanked on either side by monolith Levanto marble columns. These columns are very rich in color and they are, without doubt, as beautiful and as perfect as any Levanto marble columns in the country.

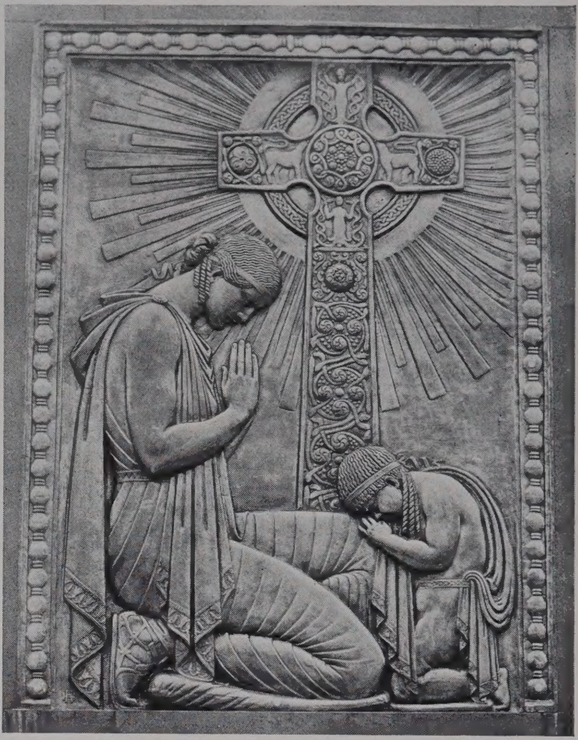
The walls of these grand staircases are decorated with panels displaying the names of all Indiana World War veterans who were in the various services during the war. Upwards of 130,000 names are here listed, and any veteran of Indiana may readily find his or her name arranged in alphabetical order, and this will be a record for all times to come.

The Auditorium in the center of the building is directly under the Shrine Room. This is approached from the Grand Foyer, and in addition has entrances and exits from the east and west vestibules. It has accommodation for over 500 people. The room is treated with base, dado and trim of American Red marbles and the walls and ceiling with Guastavino Acoustic Tile, which absorbs the various sounds and prevents any reverberations being thrown back from the walls into the room. A speaker on the platform, speaking in a low tone of voice can be heard distinctly in any part of the Auditorium. The floor is covered with a rich carpet, while the seats are upholstered in mohair. There is a small balcony in the Auditorium seating about fifty people.

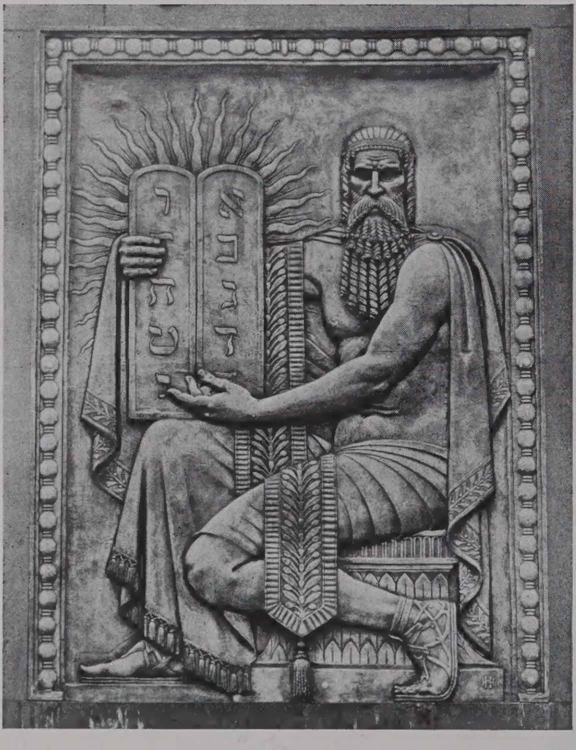

The Auditorium



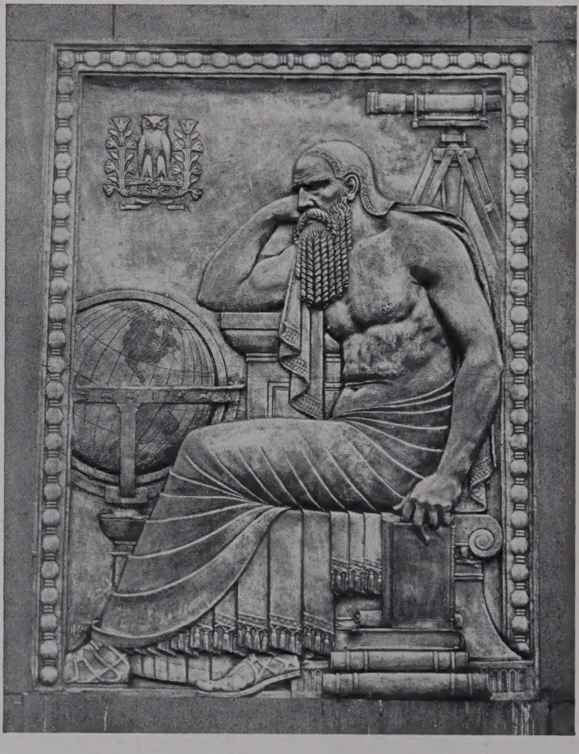
Education



Religion



Law



Science

The Obelisk Square

Obelisk Square consists of an entire block paved with macadam and bordered with grass plots and trees. At the four corners are pairs of large calibre captured German field guns. In the exact center of this square is the Obelisk rising to the height of one hundred feet. This four-sided shaft of Berwick black granite represents the hopes and aspirations of the nation, a symbol of the power of nature to reproduce and continue the life of the country. Near the base on each side are the bronzes of the sculptor, Henry Hering, representing the four fundamentals on which such hopes of a nation are founded—*Law, Science, Religion,* and *Education.* The base of this shaft is an electric water fountain consisting of two basins, the lower one being one hundred feet in diameter, built of pink Georgia marble and the floor paved with terrazo; the upper basin consisting of four bays in each of which is a large nozzle surrounded by a spray ring and under which are red, white, blue, green, and amber lights, illuminating the spray and vertical jets with all the colors of the rainbow. From the upper basin are twenty-eight spillways into the lower basin, under which are alternated green and white lights, In the lower basin are thirty-two nozzles with two lights beneath to illuminate the vertical streams of water. This square is often used for the formation of parades and the drilling of military and semi-military units.

The Fountains at Night

The American Legion Building

The American Legion Building

In 1925, the first unit of the Indiana World War Memorial structures was erected to provide a permanent home for the national organization of The American Legion. This building, situated near the northwest corner of the Plaza, is of Greek architecture. This magnificently plain structure finished in Indiana limestone is of fireproof construction, containing four floors and a large sub-basement. Both national and state organizations of The American Legion and their auxiliaries are housed in spacious quarters with all modern facilities.

The Cenotaph

In a sunken garden immediately to the east of the Legion Building is Indiana's tribute to her War Dead and known as Cenotaph Square.

On a floor of red and dark green granite sets the Cenotaph of black granite. On the north and south sides of this tomb is the following inscription: *"A Tribute by Indiana to the hallowed memory of the Glorious Dead who served in the World War."* On the north side of the Cenotaph in the floor, is a bronze plaque with the following inscription: *"In Memoriam, James Bethel Gresham, of Evansville, Indiana, Corporal Co. F, 16th Inf., 1st Division, A. E. F. Killed at Bethelemont, France, Nov. 3, 1917. First member of American Expeditionary Force to lose his life in action in the World War, 1917-1918."*

At the four corners are majestic columns also of black granite surmounted by eagles of gold. The base is surrounded by grass with pine shrubbery at the corners. The elm trees at the corners of the sunken garden and privet hedges at the tops of the terraces complete the plantings of this area.

Above the garden to the north stands a graceful flag pole eighty-six feet in height, from which flies the United States flag every day of the year, honoring the Glorious Dead.

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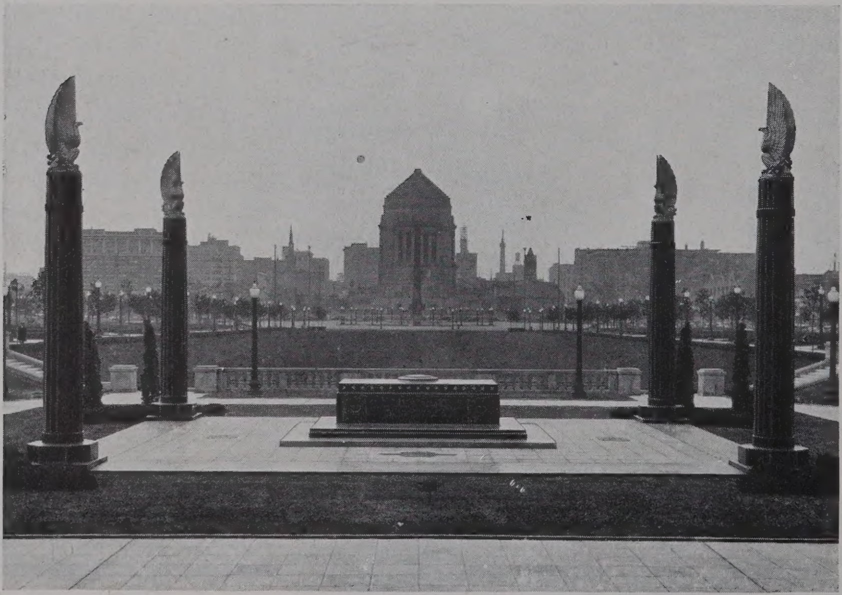

General View of the Plaza Looking South From the North End of the Mall, Showing the Cenotaph, the Obelisk, and the Shrine in the Distance

George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission

Clem J. Richards, *President*

C. B. Coleman*
Lieut-Gov. Henry F. Schricker*
Edward H. Stein*
Rev. Basil Heusler
Ewing R. Emison
William Fortune
Anne Carlisle Porter
Thomas D. Taggart
Virgil M. Simmons
Lee Burns
James A. Woodburn
Lew M. O'Bannon
D. Frank Culbertson
Frank C. Ball

* Ex-officio

For nearly a hundred and fifty years the achievement of George Rogers Clark and his associates, in winning the country northwest of the Ohio River for the United States during the war of the American Revolution, was not appreciated even by those who lived in the region which they won. The capture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes on February 25, 1779, was the decisive victory which crowned Clark's heroic campaign. The site of the fort passed into private hands and became one of the least attractive parts of the city of Vincennes. Finally, a committee of the Indiana Historical Society, appointed in 1925, proposed that a national memorial be erected on the site, and conducted a vigorous educational campaign. The General Assembly of Indiana passed an act, approved February 23, 1927, creating the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of fifteen members, and levying a tax for this purpose. The following year, the Congress of the United States created a federal George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission and authorized an appropriation which was duly made, and afterwards increased, for the construction of "a permanent memorial commemorating the winning of the Old Northwest and the achievements of George Rogers Clark and his associates in the war of the American Revolution."

The state commission has been represented in the federal commission by six of its members, and D. Frank Culbertson of Vincennes, has been chairman of its executive committee. The two commissions have worked harmoniously from the beginning, the state commission acquiring the ground and the federal commission constructing the memorial.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sackville was observed by the state commission with the dedication of the grounds, the demolition of the old grain elevator on the site (on signal from President Coolidge from Washington), with a service in the adjacent church of St. Francis Xavier conducted by Monsignor Francis H. Gavisk, with commemorative addresses by Governor Harry G. Leslie and Professor James A. James, and with a pageant, twice

—*Charles A. Mulligan, Sculptor*

George Rogers Clark

Memorial Building

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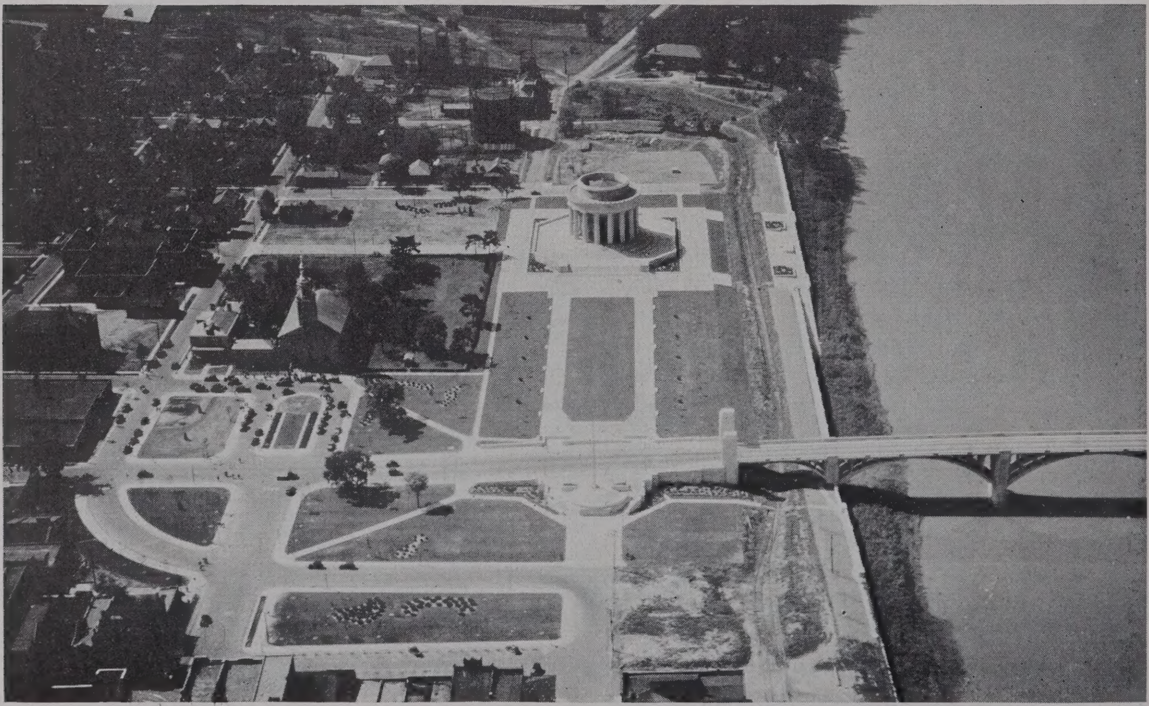

Aerial View of Memorial Area

repeated on following days, directed by Thomas Wood Stevens. Throughout the day the Montreal Troubadours, under the late Charles Marchand, sang songs of the French habitants of Old Vincennes. Both Indiana University and Purdue University bands participated in the celebration.

With large contributions from the city of Vincennes and Knox county and an additional tax levy, the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission has acquired the ground between the Wabash River and the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and from Main Street to Dubois street and beyond. Among the recent purchases is the old gas plant just south of the memorial building; removal of the huge gas tank and other structures which spoiled the view of the memorial from every direction was necessary and has been accomplished. Only now can the full beauty of the site be appreciated—on elevated ground at a bend of the Wabash River with the stately Indiana-Illinois bridge at one end and the Old Cathedral Church on the other side.

The memorial structures erected by the federal commission have taken their place among the most notable historical monuments of the world. The column encircled memorial building of granite, designed in Grecian style by Frederic C. Hirons, architect, contains seven large mural paintings by Ezra Winter, illustrating episodes and phases of the winning of the West, and a bronze statue of George Rogers Clark by Hermon A. MacNeil. The monumental bridge approach, designed by William E. Parsons, with its great flagstaff, pylons, and inscription, commemorates the historic Buffalo Trace and the crossing of the Wabash River by Abraham Lincoln and his family on his way from Spencer county, Indiana, to his future home in Illinois. A heroic granite statue of Francis Vigo, by John Angel, between the memorial building and the river, is one of the most notable works of art in the country, and a bronze statue of Father Pierre Gibault, by Albin Polasek, in front of the church adds greatly to the impressiveness of the memorial plaza.

The memorial, though not then completed, was impressively dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Sunday, June 14, 1936. When completed, it is to become the possession of the State of Indiana, under the administration of the Department of Conservation.

State Planning Board

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GEORGE E. LOMMEL
CHARLES E. ARNT
RALPH ESAREY*
C. W. SINIFF*

OMER S. JACKSON
H. B. STEEG
DEAN J. H. SKINNER*
DEAN BURTON D. MYERS
VERNE K. HARVEY, M. D.*

L. F. MOORMAN, *Executive Director*

* Ex-officio

The Indiana General Assembly of 1935 created an official State Planning Board. The act says the State Planning Board shall make and adopt an official "master plan" for the physical and economic development of the state, and make recommendations for such development. The act further provides that after the adoption of the plan, the location of state structures or grounds as well as all major construction shall conform to the plan.

It is also the duty of the board to prepare a ten-year development program of all major state improvement projects, and revise the program annually to meet any new situations and to extend it one year into the future.

The primary purpose of the development program is to assist in stabilizing industry and employment by the planning and timing of public works in the state and by the elimination of unplanned, untimely, unnecessary, and extravagant projects. The board is also organized to promote and encourage the development of similar public works programs in the governmental units of the state, to encourage the creation of county and municipal planning commissions, and to act as a clearing house for information relating to such commissions.

The board is empowered to make inquiries, investigations, and surveys concerning the resources of all sections of the state; to assemble and analyze the data thus obtained; to formulate plans for the conservation and the intelligent and systematic utilization of such resources; to make recommendations from time to time as to the best method of conservation, utilization, and development; and to co-operate with federal agencies, agencies of other states, and the departments of the State of Indiana in such planning.

All of the above is for the purpose of providing helpful, convenient, safe, and pleasant living conditions, affording abundant opportunity for such utilization of the state's physical, financial, and human resources that the people of the State of Indiana may realize the greatest possible benefit therefrom.

The State Planning Board is not an administrative agency, nor does it take the place of existing planning and research agencies. Its function is that of a co-ordinator of research, a correlator of information, and an assistant to existing planning agencies. Governmental activities have become so complex as to require departmentalization. Even though the departments are efficient within themselves, government is likely to suffer from lack of co-ordination. It is the duty of the Planning Board to establish the relationships between the operations of the various departments, and serve as advisors to the Governor and the legislature.

The Indiana General Assembly, in 1937, directed the State Planning Board to prepare an official state highway map including set-back lines and the zoning of the borders of highways, in both rural and urban areas, to be presented to the eighty-first regular session of the General Assembly in 1939. This work has progressed to the point where aerial photographs have been taken of 3,000 miles of highway. The work of mapping, establishing set-back lines, and zoning is closely following the photographing.

The board has made preliminary surveys of planning problems in each one of the ninety-two counties of the state.

The State Planning Board proved its value last year after raging Ohio River flood waters swept over Leavenworth, Indiana, leaving that town a mass of mud-covered debris. Working with the Red Cross and other relief agencies, the board drew up a "model" plan providing for the rebuilding of Leavenworth on higher ground and out of the path of future flood waters. The new town of Leavenworth today is a tribute to the agencies of relief and rehabilitation.

Buildings and Grounds

WILLIAM D. GILL, *Superintendent*

The Division of Public Buildings and Property is composed of eight co-ordinate divisions including electrical service, carpenter service, janitor and janitress service, painter service, police service, elevator service, parking service, and yardmen.

The electrical department maintains routine service in the Capitol Building, State Library Building, and State House Annex. Confronted with constant demands for replacements and changes of lights, the electrician follows a daily routine which includes testing circuits, repairing and replacing fuses, switches, toggles, relamping fixtures throughout the buildings, and making other repairs and changes to keep the lighting system in perfect order.

The carpenter maintains all necessary repair work in the Capitol Building, State House Annex, and State Library. Twenty-two janitors and four janitresses do all necessary cleaning and moving of furniture.

Five elevator operators provide continuous elevator service in the three buildings during the day. The two yardmen take care of the lawn, sweep the steps to entrances and relieve the parking officer who supervises the parking lot for cars of department officials and state employees.

The painter takes care of all painting and redecorating for interior work. There are three policemen who alternately guard the Capitol and three others who alternately watch the State Library and Annex.

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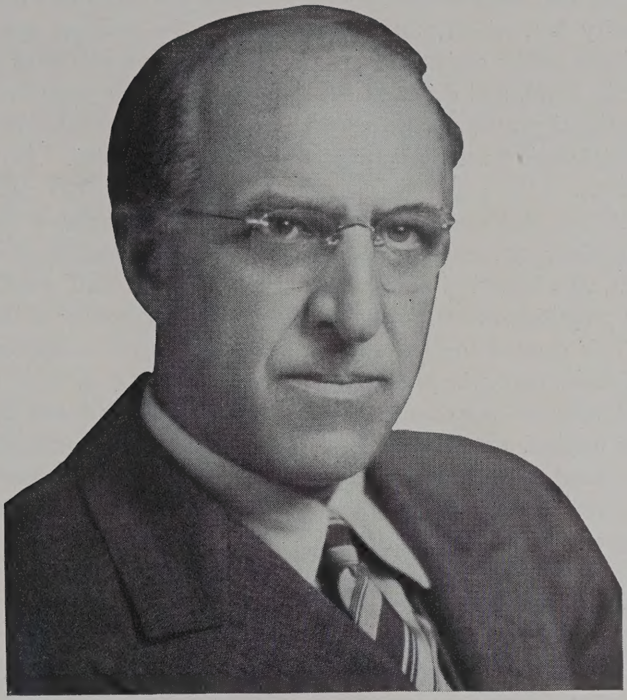
INDIANA---*Department of Public Welfare*



THURMAN A. GOTTSCHALK
Administrative Officer

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CHARLES B. MARSHALL, *Director, General Administration Division*
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DR. O. W. GREER, *Director, Services to Crippled Children*
MILDRED ARNOLD, *Director, Children's Division*
DUDLEY A. SMITH, *Director, Information and Public Relations*
R. W. BUNCH, *Director, Bureau of Personnel*

Department of Public Welfare

Indiana's welfare program today extends diversified services to more than 100,000 unfortunate citizens who look to the state for financial aid, medical treatment, guidance, and rehabilitation. It is largely influenced and materially assisted by the Federal Social Security Act, which provides grants-in-aid for the state's public assistance to the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children. Likewise, the national government shares in the cost of Indiana's child welfare activities and services to crippled children.

The Indiana Welfare Act of 1936 was carefully planned by experts in sociology, government, and institutional management, who borrowed the best legislation from the most progressive states for the Indiana welfare code. This created the Indiana Department of Public Welfare, under the jurisdiction of a state Board of Public Welfare composed of five members. Their original terms were so arranged that the board members will retire in a staggered succession of years; so the state is guaranteed a board, the majority of whose members will have had several years' valuable experience in social or civic work. They direct the broad policies of the state Department of Public Welfare and appoint its Administrator, who is also Supervisor of State Institutions. These state board members serve for an annual salary of $300 each, with allowance made for necessary traveling expense. Not more than three of the five board members may belong to the same political party, a rule which insures at all times the criticism of a minority group. The Public Welfare Board also sits as an official hearing and appeal board, guaranteeing to all a fair hearing in any matter involving public welfare.

Each county Board of Public Welfare has an organization modeled upon that of the state board. Five members, who must have lived in the county for at least two years immediately prior to their selection, are appointed by the judge of the Circuit Court of the county. They serve, without compensation, terms of four years, their original terms also being so arranged that retirement will come in a staggered succession of years. Not more than three county board members may belong to the same political party; at least two must be women. Their duties are: to appoint, solely on the basis of merit, a county director of public welfare from eligible lists established by the state department; to hold monthly meetings to formulate policies of the county board; to insure that the county's welfare program shall be administered fairly and efficiently at all times. Thus county departments of public welfare are made the front-line service units in federal-state-county co-operation for welfare extension.

A part of Indiana's welfare program is being carried out in conjunction with the Federal Government and its Social Security Act. The divisions administering public assistance, services to crippled children, and child welfare services are aided by grants-in-aid from the United States Government.

Assistance to the Needy

Over 95,000 needy persons in Indiana look to the Division of Public Assistance for financial grants which help to provide them with the necessities of life. Payments based on real, individual needs, as determined by highly trained, sympathetic investigators, are made to the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children living with close relatives. These awards should not be confused with pensions, which are rewards for past services or in consideration of some indebtedness; they are based solely on the actual need of the recipient.

Indiana citizens past the age of 65 and devoid of income or property resources receive monthly checks through the county departments of public welfare. The average number of recipients may rise to about 65,000 persons by 1939.

Nearly 2,300 needy blind persons in the state are given monthly financial aid.

Public assistance to dependent children living with close relatives reaches over 27,000 Indiana children under the age of 16.

In all, counties are being taxed for less than one-fourth of their public assistance programs. The state and the nation assume the major portion of the financial burden, and in the case of assistance to the blind, these two governmental units share the entire expense. By transferring persons from the rolls of overlapping public relief agencies to the supervised care of the departments of public welfare, a considerable saving of public funds should be effected. For example, of the more than 27,000 dependent children granted assistance in

Indiana, at the present time, 45 per cent were formerly on township relief, 25 per cent were supported by parents holding WPA jobs, and 20 per cent received county grants through the Mothers' Aid Law. Laws govern the eligibility of those receiving public assistance awards and make it the duty of the state Department of Public Welfare to administer the services uniformly and impartially.

The Child Welfare Goal

The primary purpose of Indiana's child welfare program is to safeguard family relationships; its goal: for every child the care he needs. The Children's Division, staffed with expert workers, is responsible for developing and supervising the state and county programs of child welfare.

Federal funds assist the state in establishing, extending, and strengthening welfare services for the care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent. These funds have been used to develop three departments of activity. One has provided in several counties of Indiana special child welfare services to be paid for from the federal grant. Each of these counties has been assigned a children's worker from the staff of the Children's Division. Her duties are: to improve conditions of child life in certain homes or to make new plans for the care of the child or family group; to see that all types of foster-homes are available, so that a child who has been necessarily removed from the care of his family may find the type of home best suited to his needs; to work with the school, the court, and with public and private organizations to prevent child delinquency and to develop more adequate facilities for child care.

The Children's Division also offers consultant services to county departments of public welfare and to institutions caring for children, so that the local staff or board may set up a well-rounded child welfare program.

A third type of service has set up a permanent social service department at the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown. Nearly 1,000 children at the institution have been given individualized care. Federal grants now available to dependent children have made it possible for some to return to the homes of parents or close relatives; others have been placed in supervised foster-homes; and those who remain in the institution are being trained to become well-adjusted, contributing members of society.

The Children's Division also inspects and licenses all children's homes, maternity homes, boarding homes, adoptions, and child-placing agencies in the state. There are 110 maternity homes and 62 children's homes in Indiana; so, in all, this division supervises conditions under which nearly 6,500 children are born, reared, and educated. Its activities in shaping the lives of happy children, in preventing child delinquency, and in offering expert assistance to all who deal intimately with children are services the value of which cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents, but from a practical point of view, it can safely be asserted that they do have a great economic value in the development of Indiana's future citizenry.

Services to Crippled Children

The Division of Services to Crippled Children, under a medical director, seeks to extend medical and social services to all crippled children in Indiana, particularly to those who live in areas of severe economic distress or predominantly rural communities. It attempts to unite all facilities within the state for the care of crippled children.

Already the division has equipped and staffed at the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Hospital for Children a new project for the treatment of cerebral palsy or spastic paralysis. A speech pathologist, a physical therapist, and an occupational therapist have been permanently added to the staff and considerable new equipment has been bought.

In addition to the Riley Hospital at Indianapolis, a new center for hospitalization of crippled children has been established in South Bend, so that all crippled children in Indiana, regardless of the area from which they come, may receive promptly the services of special equipment and facilities for the treatment of orthopedic cases, and at the same time, the parents of these crippled children may maintain close relationships with the children and with the staff of the hospital. Each hospital will have available foster-homes for crippled children. These homes will be inspected and approved by the state Department of Public Welfare. Their function will be to receive children from hospital wards before they are actually able to return to their respective homes. While in residence in a convalescent home, the children will receive necessary treatment to aid in rapid recovery. The program also calls for the services of orthopedic nurses and medical social workers.

Correctional Program

The state Department of Public Welfare's Division of Corrections is responsible for the supervision of all penal and correctional institutions in Indiana. It is also charged with keeping a close check on the lives of more than 1,800 former inmates of these institutions now on parole.

Whereas Indiana had formerly only eight parole agents, each one supposedly being responsible for the monthly reporting of from 250 to 300 parolees, there are now nearly 100 qualified persons working at the job of parole supervision. This increase has been accomplished by enlisting the services of county departments of public welfare and making many of them reporting centers for parolees in their respective counties.

The Division of Inspections has the task of inspecting more than ninety county jails and all poor houses in the state. The Corrections Division is studying individuals in the correctional institutions of Indiana through the services of psychologists, industrial and disciplinary supervisors, social case-workers, and a medical staff. The division is attempting to separate youthful misdemeanants from morons, hardened criminals and sex offenders; it seeks to explore the social backgrounds of prisoners to find the causes, and the possibilities for the prevention, of crime.

As to parole, Indiana stands high in the roster of the states. In the thirty-eight years of experience with the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law, even before the Welfare Act of 1936 was responsible for adding twelve parole reviewers to each case by creating the Division of Corrections with its scientific classification and examination methods, it is a matter of record that 70 per cent of those sentenced served their minimum terms and served their paroles satisfactorily. Only 22 per cent went wrong. With increased facilities for studying the criminals and causes of crime, there is reason to believe that a higher record may be set within the next few years. The state Department of Public Welfare, through the Division of Corrections, seeks to follow Indiana's humane constitutional mandate that all penal and correctional institutions in the state shall strive for the reformation of criminals rather than for vindictive justice. Its aim is to educate every prisoner according to his aptitude and ability.

Indiana Merit Plan

The Welfare Act of 1936 provided that all public welfare in Indiana shall be administered by persons who are particularly schooled and trained for their work. The Indiana Merit Plan, accordingly, establishes minimum qualifications of education and experience for all welfare workers and selects those to be employed by a system of advertised competitive examinations.

Every position in state and county welfare departments has been classified and its duties described. Each position has its set of prerequisites as to schooling and experience. Those who qualify by application are given two examinations: an oral test and a written one. Some positions, such as that of typist, for example, also call for a practical demonstration of skill.

In all cases, employment is given solely on the basis of merit, without any regard to a person's racial, religious or political connections. When a person has been appointed to a position, he works for six months on a trial or probationary basis. If he is appointed permanently at the end of six months, he cannot thereafter be dismissed except for cause, and then he has a right to be heard on appeal to the Board of the Department of Public Welfare.

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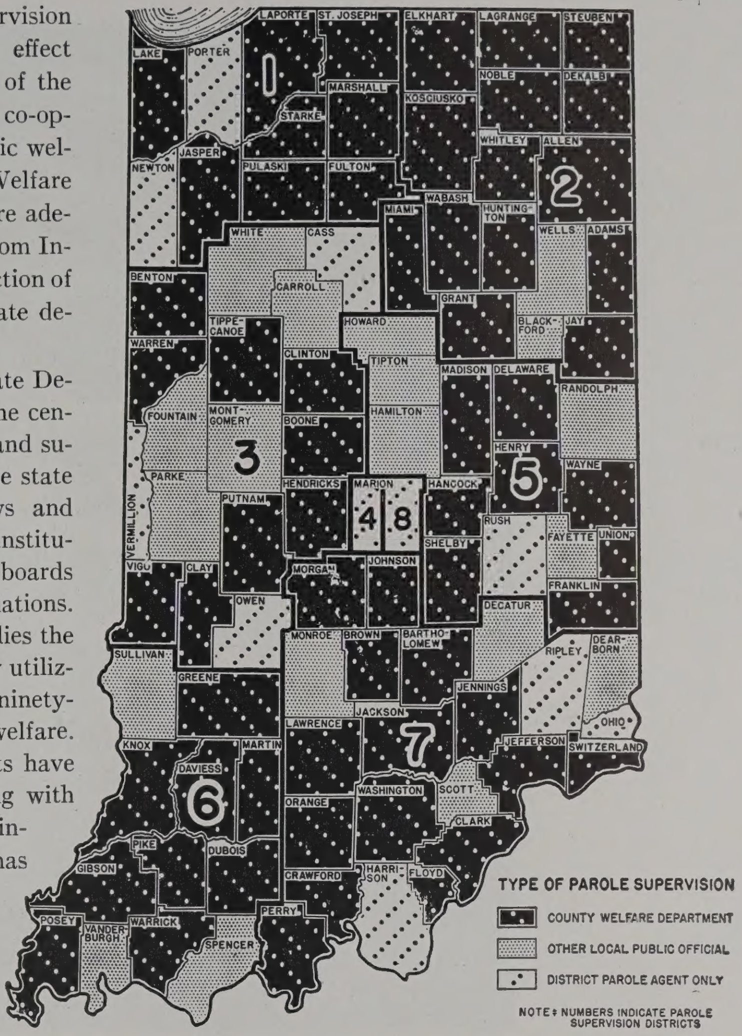
Central Parole Supervision

New state procedure for parole supervision has been adopted and was put into effect March 10, 1937, under the authority of the Welfare Act of 1936. By enlisting the co-operation of county departments of public welfare, the state Department of Public Welfare has set up a state-wide system for more adequate supervision of persons paroled from Indiana Reformatory and prisons. Perfection of the plan has been the work of the state department for the past year.

By authority of the 1936 act the state Department of Public Welfare is made the central and final agency on the granting and supervision of all adult parolees from the state prisons and reformatory. It reviews and makes final decision for paroles after institutional trustees, sitting as preliminary boards of parole, have made their recommendations.

Indiana's new parole system multiplies the number of parole agents in the field by utilizing the office facilities of many of the ninety-two county departments of public welfare. The state's eight former parole agents have become district parole agents working with county welfare departments and local individuals to whom parole supervision has been delegated. Instead of eight agents attempting to supervise 1,850 parolees, there are now approximately 100 agents in the field at comparatively small additional expense. Two parole officers have been assigned to Marion county with its 300 parolees. About 300 on parole reside outside the state. That leaves about 1,250 or about thirteen to a county for supervision through the part-time services of some delegated person in the county welfare department.

The new program recognizes the fact that the paroled former inmate of a penal or correctional institution is as much the problem of the community from which he came as of the state. It is the state department's theory that those who are on parole can best be helped in their effort to be law-abiding, useful citizens by the welfare agencies of their own community. They are a social problem and need the expert counsel, assistance, and encouragement which the county welfare departments are in a position to give them.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VANDERBURGH
WARRICK
PERRY
SPENCER
TYPE OF PAROLE SUPERVISION
COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT
OTHER LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICIAL
DISTRICT PAROLE AGENT ONLY
NOTE: NUMBERS INDICATE PAROLE SUPERVISION DISTRICTS

New System of Parole Embraces All Counties

Complete duplicate files on parolees are now maintained by the institutions and by the central division of corrections. District parole officers are working under the state parole supervisor and instruct county agencies in methods and forms for local parole supervision.

Indiana has had laws for the parole of inmates from penal and correctional institutions since 1897 but the state never before this has had a co-ordinated system for parole supervision and for many years has attempted to administer parole supervision with an inadequate staff of agents.

The division has under its supervision persons paroled from the Indiana State Prison, the Indiana Reformatory, the Indiana State Farm, and the Woman's Prison.

Crippled Children Are Aided

Indiana today is taking an aggressive stand in her efforts to find and make whole, so far as modern science permits, her unfortunate crippled children. Under the Indiana Welfare Act and the Federal Social Security Act, services to crippled children have taken on a new and positive meaning.

A census of crippled children has been taken in an effort to locate every crippled child in the state. Through regional consultant clinics now being held, the services of a bone specialist are being brought to the most remote areas to assist in diagnosing the crippling condition and making recommendations for its correction. Corrective appliances are being provided and more provision is being made to hospitalize needy children in approved hospital centers. Particular efforts are being made to bring these services to industrial regions and rural areas suffering from economic stress.

A spastic paralysis project where correct nerve and muscle co-ordination is brought about through surgery and training has been established at the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Crippled Children in Indianapolis. Almost miraculous cures of what were once regarded as hopelessly crippled children have been effected in the single year this spastic paralysis project has been in operation. The project was made possible by federal and state co-operation under the Indiana Welfare Act.

INDIANA'S
Universities and Colleges

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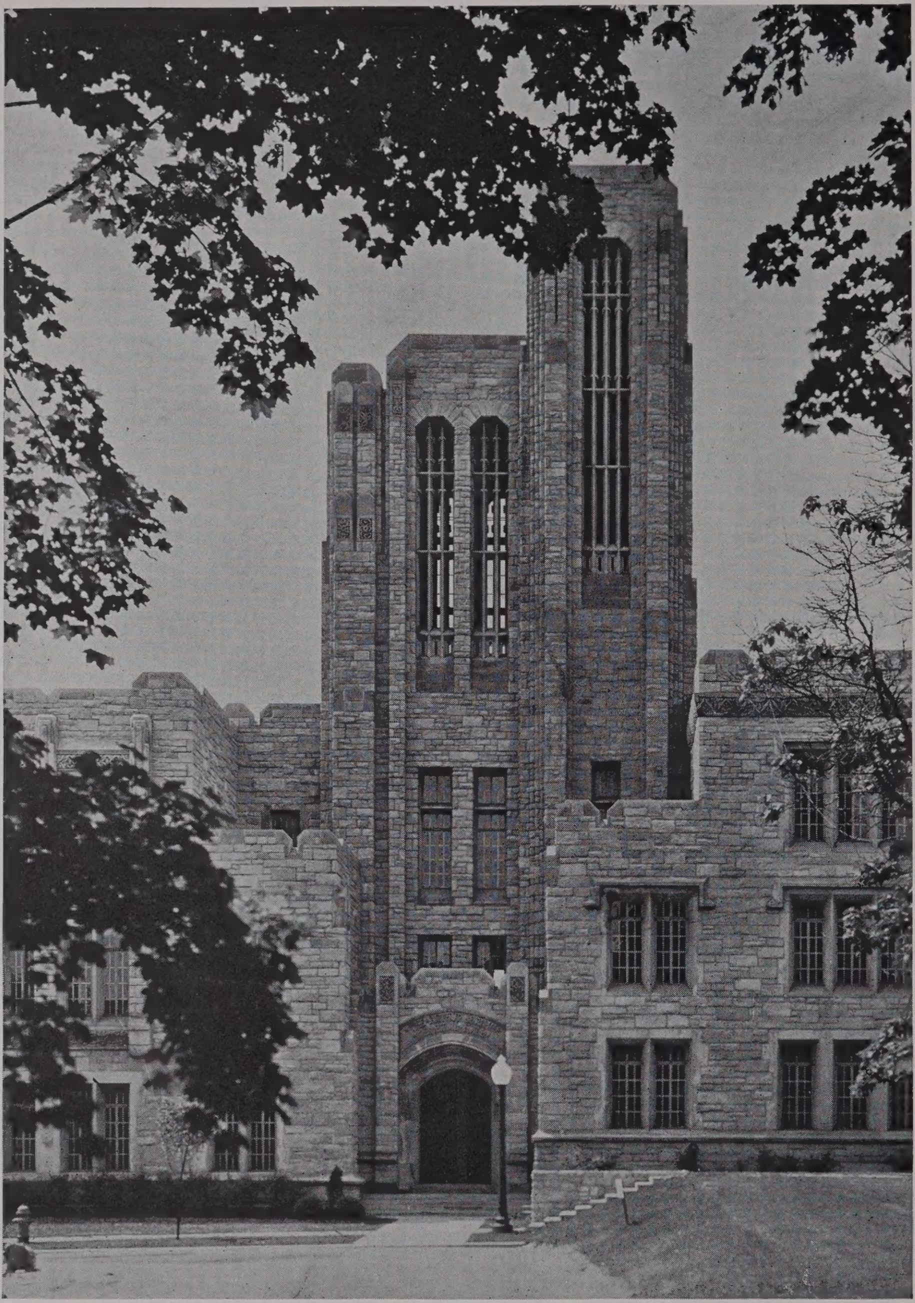
Butler University



Arthur Jordan Memorial Hall

Just thirty-four years after Indiana was admitted to the Union as a state, Butler University was founded in Indianapolis and was then known as the Northwestern Christian University. The school was established under the leadership of the Christian Church, as were many of the older schools in America, for the need was felt for scholarly men in the ministry and it was also realized that no greater gift could be made to mankind than an opportunity for education.

For several years preceding the founding of the institution, public meetings were held in Indianapolis by friends of education who were interested in establishing a college under the auspices of the

Christian Church. Ovid Butler, for whom the university is now named, was chairman of many of these original meetings. He was a member of the Christian Church and took an active interest in the movement for a school. In 1850 a committee, of which Ovid Butler was a member, appeared before the Indiana state legislature and secured a special charter, whose broad and liberal provisions have often been quoted.

The objects of the new college, as stated in the original charter written by Mr. Butler were "... to found and maintain an institution of learning of the highest class, for the education of youth of all parts of the United States; to establish in said institution departments or colleges for the instruction of the students in every branch of liberal and professional education; to educate and prepare suitable teachers for the common schools of the country; to teach and inculcate the Christian faith and Christian morality, as taught in the sacred Scriptures, discarding as uninspired and without authority all writings, formulas, creeds, and articles of faith and Christian morality, as taught in the writings, formulas, creeds, and articles of faith subsequent thereto; and to promote the sciences and arts."

By 1875, the university had increased its enrollment until it was found necessary to move to a larger campus. The move was made to the Irvington campus, located in the eastern part of Indianapolis, and in 1877 the name was changed to Butler University in recognition of the many benefactions of Ovid Butler. Again in 1923 it was evident that the growth of the institution would soon require new and larger buildings. Through the efforts of John W. Atherton, secretary-treasurer of the board of directors, 246 acres of campus, known as Fairview park, were secured in the northern part of the city. A modern building, the Arthur Jordan Memorial Hall, of North Carolina granite, was built and at the present time houses the four colleges of the university. These consist of the colleges of liberal arts and sciences, founded in 1855; the college of religion established in 1924; the college of education which came as the result of the merger of the Butler department of education and the Indianapolis Teachers' College in 1930, and the college of business administration, which was established in 1937.

Butler University is affiliated with the John Herron Art Institute and the Arthur Jordan Conservatory of Music. In addition to the educational opportunities offered by the university, the school has the advantage of being located in the capital of the state, where the student may have access to libraries, museums, art exhibitions, concerts, lecturers, and other cultural influences.

Instruction offered by the four colleges is given in the departments of English, foreign languages, Latin, mathematics, chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, education, journalism, home economics, history, sociology, philosophy, psychology, business administration, archæology, band, health, political science, semitics, and speech. Extra-curricular activities at Butler University afford the student opportunities for recreation and also prepare him for social contacts in later life. Five national fraternities, which include Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Chi, Delta Tau Delta, Lambda Chi Alpha, and Sigma Nu, and eight national sororities including Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Pi Beta Phi, Delta Delta Delta, Zeta Tau Alpha, Alpha Chi Omega, Delta Gamma, and Alpha Omicron Pi are also on the Butler campus.

In addition to fraternities and sororities there are many honoraries and class organizations at Butler. Athletics, which is always a part of every college student's life, receives its share of attention. The Butler athletic plant, which was built at the cost of $1,000,000, is one of the finest in the mid-west. The fieldhouse will seat over 14,500 and the stadium will accommodate 36,000 persons. All home games of the Bulldog athletic teams are played in the fieldhouse or stadium.

University training of the highest type, coupled with the advantage of broadening, cultural experience, in the capital city of Indiana is the goal of Butler University for the students.

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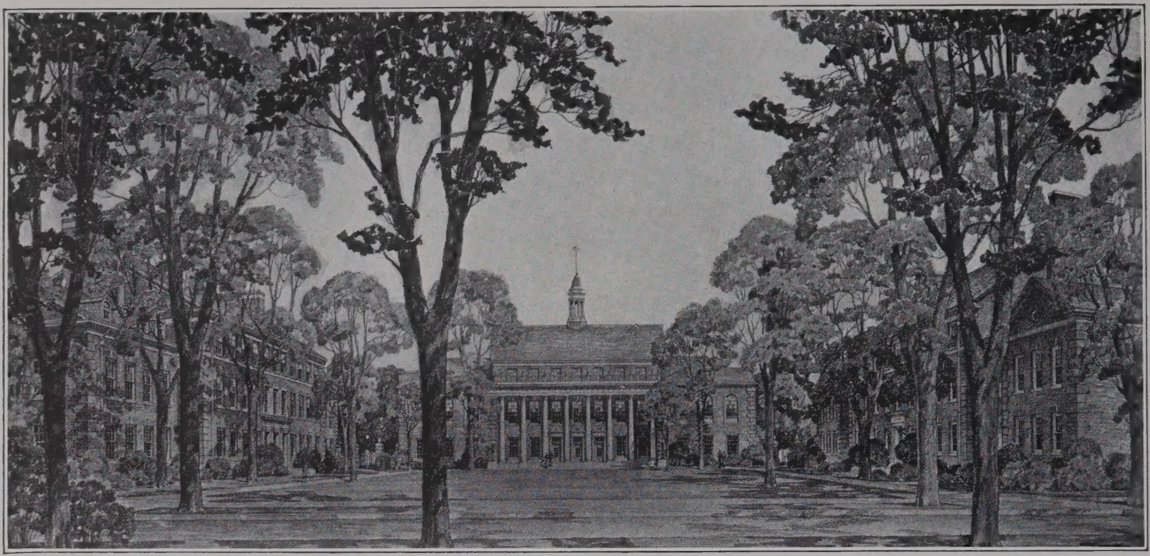
DePauw University



DePauw of the Future

New quadrangle planned for West Campus. Asbury Hall, on the right, was dedicated in 1930. Harrison Hall, on the left, will be identical to Asbury Hall, the $250,000 gift of John H. Harrison. A new library will complete the quadrangle.

DePauw University, originally Indiana Asbury University, was founded in 1837. Basic in its conception were two forces: the characteristic urge of the period for establishments of higher learning and the conviction on the part of Indiana's numerous Methodists that the Presbyterians would dominate the State Seminary at Bloomington. Greencastle, the county seat of Putnam county, was chosen as the location. Here, in two rented buildings, the new institution began operation.

The founding process was difficult. The year 1837 brought a panic and ushered in a period of "hard times." DePauw has rich traditions of early sacrifices made in its behalf. Agents canvassed the state selling scholarships and Methodist ministers wrung money from impecunious congregations. This practice of selling scholarships obtained during the early years of the school, and life scholarships became so numerous that they had to be invalidated in the seventies. A building to house the new institution was occupied in 1840 and completed in 1842.

Matthew Simpson was the first president. He succeeded in attracting interest to the school and entrenching it in a constituency. Later he became bishop of the Methodist Church, was friend and personal adviser of Lincoln in war days, and was chosen to deliver his funeral oration. Cyrus Nutt was the first professor. Later he was acting president, and climaxed his career as an educator as president of Indiana University. In the early faculty was W. C. Larrabee, pioneer in Indiana education and among its first state secretaries.

The decade following Simpson's presidency, 1848-58, was covered by the administrations of Lucien Berry and Daniel Curry. A school of medicine was organized, likewise a law school. Neither of these survived the war period. A theological department was set up, normal training was offered, and a preparatory department had existed from the first. In the fifties, Governor Whitcomb's library of four thousand five hundred volumes, still a highly prized treasure, came to the institution. Small endowment resources had also been acquired.

The next period of Indiana Asbury's history includes the administration of Thomas Bowman, 1858-1872, and Reuben Andrus, 1872-1876. Civil War service reduced enrollment. Besides individual enlistment, three distinct units were organized from Asbury students.

With the return of peace, the student body increased, and in the enrollment of 1867 appeared four young women. Two years later these first coeds became pioneers when they founded Kappa Alpha Theta, the first Greek-letter sorority for women. Since then, one of DePauw's distinguished features has been its training of women.

Meharry Hall, considered the last word in college structures, was built piecemeal in the seventies. The Newkirk Library and Newkirk telescope were added to equipment.

The next distinct period was covered by the administration of Alexander Martin, 1876-1889. This was a period of financial stress, of great growth, and probably the greatest epoch of the school's history. Indiana Asbury was the largest college in the state. In 1887 it had within forty-six as many students as Indiana and Purdue combined. There was a spirit that distinguished the period and stamped the graduates; men like Beveridge, Van Devanter, and Watson were its products.

In 1881, Indiana Asbury disappeared and DePauw University stood in its stead. Along with the change of name and Mr. DePauw's benefactions came the projection of a large university. A law school, a theological school, a music school, a school of art, and a normal college were established. A military department was flourishing, winning national distinction. There was a corresponding increase in faculty and a comprehensive building program.

The ensuing period was short but important. The administration of J. P. D. John never coped successfully with financial problems, but its educational ideals were significant. As a response to high standards, Indiana's Alpha chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established at DePauw in this period, and president Eliot of Harvard co-operated directly with Doctor John in pioneering the elective system. Most of its professional schools had gone, but a flourishing normal college threatened to overshadow liberal arts, and Doctor John discontinued it. DePauw's future henceforth was with the liberal arts college. The school of art closed in Doctor Hillary A. Govin's administration, and the music school alone remained in the structure. During his administration, 1895-1903, Doctor Govin put the institution on a sound financial basis.

The next period saw DePauw at flood-tide. Under Edwin H. Hughes, 1903-1908, there was growth of plant and endowment, and barbarous holdovers in student life were untraditionalized. In Francis J. McConnell's administration, 1908-1912, a successful campaign put the general endowment well beyond the million mark. President McConnell also stressed the upbuilding of the faculty. The administration of George R. Grouse, 1912-1925, with Dr. Henry B. Longden acting president the last year, made another successful endowment drive, and secured the Rector gifts: the Rector Foundation of approximately $3,000,000 for the education of young men of superior scholarship, and three modern dormitories. The Hall and Harrison benefactions followed the Rector. The administration of Lemuel H. Murlin was short, 1925-1928, but with it Mid-Victorian holdovers passed, and DePauw had a modern campus life.

The period since 1928 shows some redirection. Addition to the endowment stopped with the "depression." The student body stabilized near the thirteen hundred mark, and the teaching staff was reduced from the post-war peak. President G. Bromley Oxnam projected the new DePauw plant; old buildings were removed; Asbury Hall, a superior heating plant, and a maintenance building constructed; business functions centered in the office of a comptroller.

The centennial year, 1937, was identical with Dr. Clyde E. Wildman's advent as president. Looking to the second century, a thorough inventory has been taken. A drive for increased endowment to maintain the faculty on a higher level has been launched, and ways and means sought to add the few needed buildings to round out the ideal DePauw.

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Earlham College

Earlham College—The Friends' School

Earlham College is the outgrowth of the need felt by the Quaker pioneer settlers of eastern Indiana and western Ohio for educational opportunities for their children. It opened in June, 1847, as Friends Boarding School. In addition to preparatory studies, work of college grade was provided, and in 1859 the legislature empowered the institution to grant degrees. At this time the name Earlham College was adopted.

From the beginning Earlham had an enviable reputation throughout the Ohio valley. It was one of the foremost among educational institutions of the West in the promotion of advanced instruction in science. In 1853, it made the first beginning in Indiana toward a permanent museum of natural science. The first chemical laboratory in Indiana for the use of college students was established at Earlham, and in 1861 the first astronomical observatory in the state was built here. It was among the earliest of the co-educational institutions of the country. Earlham's endowment has grown gradually from $50,000 in 1871 to the present figure of a million and a quarter. To the original building, Earlham Hall, have been added seven buildings for academic, living, and recreational purposes. The library numbers 59,000 volumes.

The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Association of American Universities include Earlham on their lists.

Always a small college, with a registration seldom over 400, Earlham has had an influence out of proportion to its size. It is the fifth institution of higher education in the United States in the percentage of its men graduates listed in *Who's Who in America.* Fifteen per cent of Earlham graduates enter the field of teaching on the college level, compared to an average of 5 per cent for colleges in general.

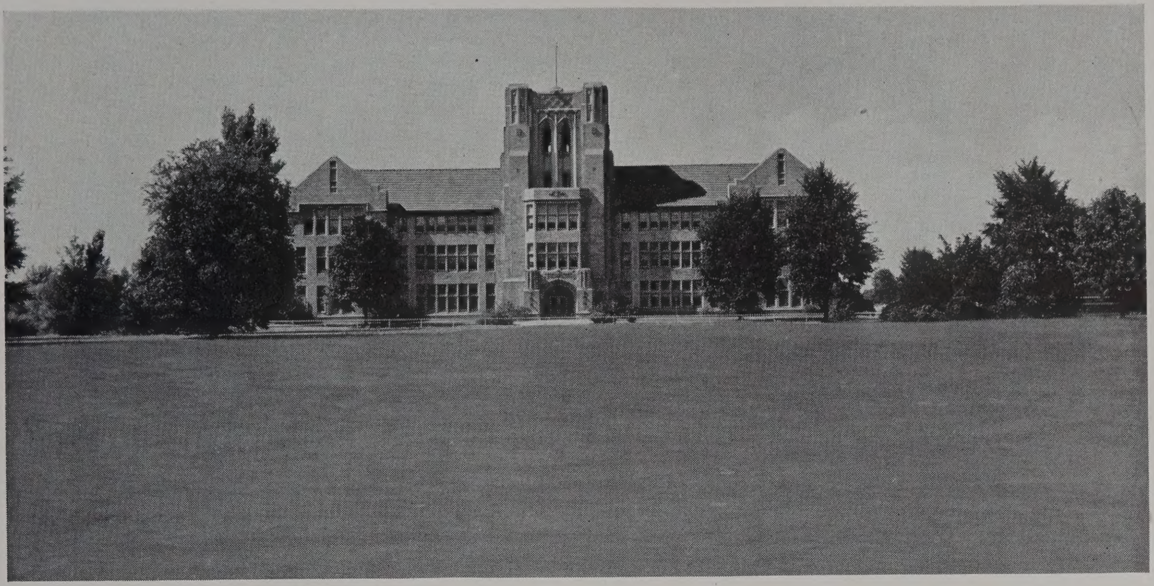
Earlham's first two presidents came from Washington county — Barnabas C. Hobbs, who resigned to become State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Joseph Moore, who was president from 1868 to 1884, continuing on the faculty until 1905 as Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the Museum, which he had established.

Other Earlham presidents have been Joseph John Mills, 1884-1902; Robert Lincoln Kelly, 1902-17; David Morton Edwards, 1917-29; and William Cullen Dennis, 1929-

Many members of the Earlham faculty and graduates of Earlham have played an important part in the life of the state. David Worth Dennis, '73, originally from Park county, father of the present head of the institution, taught biology at Earlham for thirty-two years. He was one of the organizers of the Indiana Academy of Science, served as its president, and was a member and officer of the Indiana Audubon Society. After serving at Earlham for six years as Professor of Natural Sciences, Erastus Test, '63, was for the remainder of his life on the faculty of Purdue University. Graduates of Earlham have been on the faculties of every other college or university in the state.

Jacob Piatt Dunn, '88, was a recognized authority on Indiana history, and the author of many books and articles in this field. Harlow Lindley, '98, Professor of History and Librarian at Earlham for thirty years, was at the same time director for sixteen years of the department of history and archives of the Indiana State Library, and Secretary of the Indiana Historical Commission from 1915 to 1923.

Evansville College



Evansville Campus

Evansville College, created by an act of the Indiana legislature and approved on February 17, 1919, is the legal successor to Moores Hill College, established in 1854. Moores Hill College was opened in the fall of 1856 and continued until June, 1917. During these sixty-one years it trained hundreds for the professions and for business.

During the spring of 1917, a fund of one million dollars was raised by subscription, one-half of it in Evansville by the Chamber of Commerce and one-half in the southern part of the state by the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church. The college was opened on September 16, 1919, in temporary quarters. The same year a seventy-acre campus just within the city limits of Evansville was bought and in 1922 the college moved to its new campus. This plant consists of a main building which houses the class rooms, library, laboratories, offices, and auditorium, a gymnasium, a president's house, a cafeteria, and heating plant.

In the nineteen years that Evansville College has existed, more than 4,500 different students have attended it and more than 700 persons have been graduated. It is a college of liberal arts with specialized departments of business administration, education, music, and engineering. In engineering it is affiliated with Purdue University, students taking their first two years in Evansville College and their last two in Purdue. Pre-professional work is offered in medicine, dentistry, law, library science, and journalism.

Evansville College is controlled by a board of trustees, thirty-six in number. Eighteen are elected by the Indiana Conference, nine by the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, and the remaining nine by the foregoing twenty-seven trustees. Officers of the board of trustees are: president, Bishop Edgar Blake, Detroit; vice-president, Walton M. Wheeler, Evansville; secretary, Richard Rosencranz, Evansville; and treasurer, Henry C. Kleymeyer, Evansville.

The first president of Evansville College was Dr. Alfred Franklin Hughes, who had formerly been president of Moores Hill College. He served until 1927, when he resigned to become president of Hamline University. He was succeeded by Dr. Earl Enyeart Harper, who served from 1927 until 1936. Serving as president is Dr. Francis Marion Smith, formerly pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The college has an annual enrollment of approximately 500 students and a faculty of thirty-two full-time instructors, with others part time.

The educational progress of Evansville College has been steady. In 1931, it was admitted to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. As the only accredited college within 100 miles of Evansville, it has a great part to play in shaping the cultural, intellectual, and moral pattern of Evansville and vicinity.

Goshen College

View of Goshen College Campus

Goshen College had its origin in Elkhart, Indiana, a private institution conducted by Dr. H. A. Mumaw, a practicing physician of that city. This school, known as Elkhart Institute, was established in August, 1894, to provide educational facilities for Mennonite young people. In 1895, a corporation known as the Elkhart Institute Association was formed, which took over the Elkhart Institute and placed its affairs in the hands of a board of nine trustees. In 1906, the association was dissolved and a new organization, known as the Mennonite Board of Education, was set up to control the affairs of the institution.

In 1903, the Elkhart Institute was discontinued and Goshen College organized to become its successor. School opened September 29, 1903, in a newly constructed dormitory known as East Hall. Before the close of the year the administration building was completed.

Since that time other buildings have been added until now the plant consists of seven buildings—the Administration Building, Science Hall, Coffman Hall (men's dormitory), Kulp Hall (women's dormitory), East Hall (faculty apartments), Gymnasium, and South Cottage. The buildings are located on a beautiful campus of eighteen acres situated in the south end of the city of Goshen.

When the institution was organized its work was largely confined to the academy and teacher training courses. In 1903, junior college courses were added and in 1908 a complete college course leading to the A.B. degree was established. In more recent years the academy declined and in 1935 it was discontinued.

In 1923, the college was closed for one year owing to internal difficulties, but it was re-opened in the fall of 1924 and since then has enjoyed a steady growth. At present its faculty, headed by President Sanford Calvin Yoder, consists of twenty members, of whom eight hold doctors' degrees and all the others except one hold the M.A. degrees. Many of the latter have done work beyond the M.A., and a few have practically completed the work for the doctorate.

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Franklin College

Franklin Campus

Early in the history of Indiana the Baptist pioneers, realizing the need for an institution of higher learning, organized the "Indiana Baptist Education Society." After a meeting in Indianapolis, June, 1834, and one in Franklin on October 2, of the same year, the society voted, in June, 1835, to "locate the institution known as the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute at Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, on the site east of town." This name scarcely seems to denote an institution of higher learning, but it was settled upon principally as a means of allaying current social prejudices against academic life and interests. The name was changed to Franklin College in 1843.

During 1836 the first building was erected on the three acres of land donated by George King, founder of the town of Franklin, and the five acres given by Harvey McCaslin. This frame structure, 26 by 38 feet, was erected at the cost of about $250 on the site of the present library building. The directors added eighty acres to the school grounds by purchase, but in 1843 they found it expedient to exchange this land for 266,000 bricks for the new building.

During the first century of service to young people, Franklin College has accumulated a campus, physical properties, and an endowment conservatively estimated at $1,216,000. The physical plant comprises seven buildings. The main building, which was built in 1843, houses liberal arts classrooms, the chapel, the art gallery, and the Gorby Cabinet, which contains 50,000 geological specimens. There is a new science building, constructed in 1928. There are also the women's dormitory, the library and gymnasium, and athletic field, and the heating plant.

The college has followed a conservative policy and has not sought to become a large institution, but rather to conduct successfully a high-grade small college.

Franklin College is approved by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, by the American Association of University Women, and by the American Association of Universities.

The curriculum of Franklin College leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Franklin College motto is: "To love truth and to seek it above material things; to ennoble and be ennobled by a common fellowship; to keep the energies of life at full tide; to cultivate an appreciation of the beautiful; to work well and to play with zest; to have an open mind; to value friends, striving to be worthy of them; to live simply and with reasonable economy; to find joy in work well done; to have faith, hope, and charity; to be an earnest disciple in the school of Him who brings the abundant life; such is the spirit and ideal of Franklin College, whose motto is 'Christianity and Culture.' "

Hanover College

Classic Hall

Hanover College, the first church college in Indiana, was founded in 1827 by the Reverend John Finley Crowe, then pastor of the Hanover Presbyterian Church. It was the result of a movement among the Scotch-Irish settlers of the neighborhood to establish a school to educate young men for the Presbyterian ministry.

Opened January 1, 1827, in a small log cabin as a grammar school with six students, the new institution prospered and, in 1829, received a charter from the legislature as Hanover Academy. This same year the Synod of Indiana took over its care and a theological seminary was added. This seminary was later moved to New Albany and still later became the present Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago. The log cabin was soon replaced by a brick building erected by the combined efforts of the students and the community on land given by Williamson Dunn.

The manual labor system was set up to help students make their own way, and a carpenters' shop, coopers' shop, wagon makers' shop, and print shop were erected. Ultimately the system had to be discontinued because of cheapness of labor and insufficiency of markets.

In 1833, the legislature granted a new charter to Hanover College. Doctor Crowe became vice-president, a position he held, with one brief intermission, until his retirement in 1857. Dr. James Blythe was the first president.

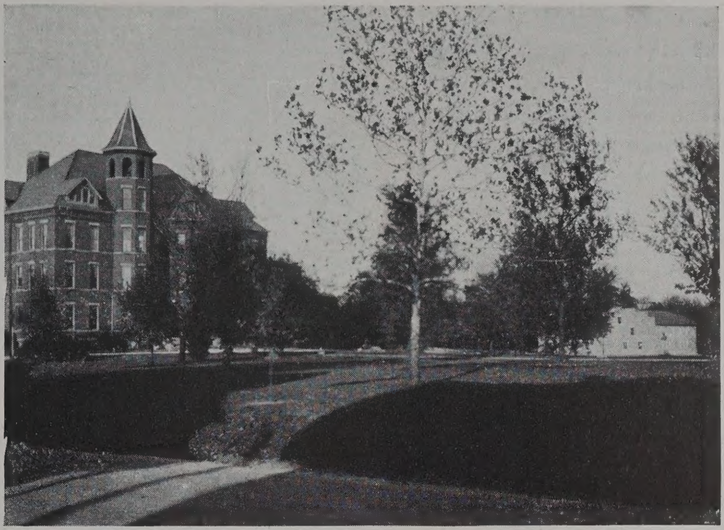
In 1837, a tornado wrecked both the college and the village. With the co-operation of the Hanover Church, the building was repaired and was used by both church and college until, in 1857, with the completion of Classic Hall, the college moved to its present campus overlooking the Ohio.

Once settled in this beautiful location, Hanover has continued to grow, adding to its plant, in chronological order, the president's home; the first college Y. M. C. A. structure ever built; College Point House, now the women's dormitory; the observatory; and Science Hall. The Thomas A. Hendricks Library, erected in 1903, was a gift from Mrs. Hendricks as a memorial to her husband, a former Hanover student, who served both as Governor of Indiana and Vice-President of the United States.

Recently gifts from the Ball family of Muncie and William H. Donner of Columbus, Indiana, and Philadelphia, have made possible further beautification of the campus and a campaign now in progress promises further growth.

During the presidency of Dr. Daniel Fisher, 1879-1907, and that of Dr. William A. Millis (now President Emeritus), 1908-1929, Hanover made steady progress, which continues under Dr. Albert G. Parker, who became president in 1929. Hanover is accredited by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, and is a member of the Association of American Colleges.

Huntington College



View of the Campus

Huntington College, formerly Central College, was chartered under the laws of the State of Indiana, September 1, 1897, by the Board of Education of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ acting under the advice of the General Conference of said church for the expressed purpose of "the higher education of the young people of said church and others."

The founding of Huntington College was a move on the part of the Board of Education acting under the General Conference and was started early in 1896. At a succeeding meeting of the General Board of Education, held in Huntington, Indiana, March 10, 1896, official action was taken toward the founding of Central, now Huntington College, at Huntington, Indiana. The records show that at this meeting the secretary of the Board of Education read a proposition made by the Huntington Land Association, also a reply made to the association by the executive committee, relative to the locating of a college of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ at Huntington, Indiana. The conditions were agreed upon and arrangements were made to proceed with the work. The building was completed by June 1, 1897.

The last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hartsville College was held in the old college library at Hartsville, Indiana, on June 15, 1897, just about three months prior to the opening of school at Central College. At this meeting the Board of Trustees of Hartsville College turned over to the General Board of Education, who were also the Board of Trustees of Central College, now Huntington College, all books, records of proceedings, students' grades, etc., recommended that the new college at Huntington should confer degrees on students of Hartsville College then in the senior class who should complete their respective courses, and continue the employment of the professors then in charge of Hartsville College, voted their good will to the new college, paid all debts and adjourned sine die.

The college located at Huntington, Indiana, the building of which was started in 1896 and completed in 1897, was named Central College because of its location. Central College opened its first term of school September 22, 1897. In May, 1917, the General Conference changed the name to Huntington College.

The following have served as president of Huntington (Central) College: C. H. Kiracofe, A.M., D.D., 1897-1902; J. H. McMurray, A.M., 1902-1905; T. H. Gragg, M.S., A.M., 1905-1911; F. L. Hoskins, D.D., 1911-1912; C. A. Mummart, A.M., S.T.M., D.D., 1912-1915; Clare W. H. Bangs, A.M., 1915-1919; D. R. Ellabarger, A.M., 1919-1925; C. A. Mummart, A.M., S.T.M., D.D., 1925-1932; Harold C. Mason, A.M., D.D., 1932.

The institution has from the first maintained a high standard of work and through continued strengthening of courses, equipment, and faculty, is offering educational advantages which rank with the best.

Indiana Central College

Indiana Central College is located in the southeast part of the city of Indianapolis in University Heights. It is supported by the Churches of the United Brethren in Christ of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and is one of five colleges operated by the United Brethren Church. The college had its beginning in the year 1902, at which time the White River Conference, which includes the central portion of the State of Indiana, passed resolutions favoring the establishment of a college in Indianapolis on condition that one other conference co-operate in the enterprise. About two weeks later St. Joseph Conference, which includes northern Indiana, voted to co-operate. The conference elected trustees, and Indiana Central University was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, September 6, 1902. The following year Indiana Conference, in the southern part of the state, voted to co-operate, thereby uniting the efforts of all of the churches in the State of Indiana in support of the college.

In the meantime, William L. Elder of Indianapolis, Indiana, donated eight acres of land for campus site and forty thousand dollars in money to aid the trustees in the establishment of a college. The trustees were able to meet the requirements on their part, and on June 13, 1906, they received from Mr. Elder a deed for the property on which the Administration Building had been completed. The institution had opened its doors to students September 26, 1905. The college experienced gradual growth until the 1920's, when extraordinary progress was made. It is now one of the leading colleges of the denomination. Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Conferences, comprising all the United Brethren churches in these three states, now co-operate with the churches of that denomination in Indiana to form a constituency of four mid-western states.

Since the college was organized, buildings have been added until there are now four modern dormitories, a gymnasium, and an observatory, in addition to the original administration building. The campus has grown from the original eight acres to about sixty acres. The faculty has increased in number and in academic training. The college is today accredited by the state Department of Education for the training of elementary and secondary school teachers. The enrollment for the past five years has averaged over five hundred. The work given is that of a regular liberal arts college.

Administration Building

Some of the leading student organizations and activities are the literary societies, Christian associations, debating, music organizations, inter-collegiate competition in basketball, baseball, and track, and intra-mural sports.

Since 1914 the college has been under the leadership of President I. J. Good, during whose administration much of the progress has been made. The loyal support of a great church constituency and the favorable location of the college are factors which promise well for the future.

Marion College

Marion College was founded in the city of Marion in 1890 by C. W. Boucher. The institution was known then as Marion Normal College, and Boucher continued as its president until the college was sold in 1912.

In direct line with the present school was the Marion Normal Institute, which was established shortly after the sale of the original Marion Normal College. A. Jones was named president of the school and continued in that office until the close of the World War in 1918.

In 1920, the Wesleyan Methodist Church purchased the institution and the present Marion College was organized and chartered as a liberal arts college. First president of Marion College was H. C. Bedford, who guided the school from 1920 to 1922. He was succeeded by J. W. Leedy, who served a five-year term. The third president of the college was J. S. Lucky, serving from 1928 to 1930. From 1930 to 1932 Henry A. West was acting-president, and in 1932 W. F. McConn, the present head of the college, took office.

Marion College's major departments include liberal arts, normal training, fine arts, and divinity. The liberal arts department grants an A.B. degree and the B.S. degree in education is granted high school teachers in the normal training courses. In addition to the four-year normal training course is a two-year course for primary and intermediate grade teachers.

The fine arts department offers private and class work in art, speech, voice, piano, organ, and orchestral instruments. Two degrees may be obtained in the divinity school, Th.B. and B.D.

Valparaiso University

One of the oldest educational institutions in the State of Indiana is Valparaiso University, located in the city of Valparaiso in the northwestern part of the state, forty-four miles southeast of Chicago. Founded September 21, 1859, the history of this institution dates back to the days preceding the Civil War. Its name at that time was the "Valparaiso Male and Female College." After functioning for ten years, the institution was compelled to close its doors in 1869, chiefly on account of reverses suffered as a result of the Civil War. In September, 1873, the institution was re-opened as the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute by Henry Baker Brown, who was joined in 1881 by Oliver Perry Kinsey. In 1900, the name of the institution was changed to "Valparaiso College" and in 1907 to "Valparaiso University."

Under the leadership of Brown and Kinsey, whose names loom large in the educational history of the state, the institution grew rapidly in numbers and influence. Known as the "Poor Man's Harvard" on account of the low rates charged for tuition, board, and room, it attracted thousands of students from all sections of the country and from foreign lands. There are today scores of men of prominence in public life who received their education at Valparaiso University.

A new chapter in Valparaiso's history was begun in the summer of 1925, when the institution was purchased by the Lutheran University Association, an Indiana corporation, composed of men and women of the Lutheran faith who belong to churches affiliated with the Synods comprising the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America. Under the management of this association the institution has made great strides, especially academically. It is composed of four units, the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Engineering, the College of Pharmacy, and the School of Law. As an institution of higher education under denominational control it aims to serve young people by offering them a thorough education in an environment which by deepening their Christian consciousness will at the same time tend to promote their spiritual well being and growth. While its principal sphere of service is to the young people of its own community, it welcomes students of all religious persuasions without distinction or discrimination. Twenty-six states of the Union and the Philippine Islands were represented in the student body in 1937.

The first president under the present management was Dr. W. H. T. Dau, now residing in Berkeley, California. He was succeeded in 1930 by Dr. O. C. Kreinheder, the present incumbent.

Manchester College

Airview of Manchester Campus

Manchester College had its beginning in Roanoke Classical Seminary at Roanoke, Indiana. For many years the little village, half way between Huntington and Fort Wayne, was known as the Athens of northern Indiana. But in time the school outgrew its building and grounds. After much investigation of various places offered, President D. N. Howe and the directors moved the institute to North Manchester in 1889. One good building was erected and others were planned. For six years Manchester College was known as a United Brethren College. For various reasons the college closed its doors in the spring of 1895.

Soon after this the grounds and buildings were purchased by representatives of the Church of the Brethren, or Dunkards. The college under its new management began in the fall of 1895. For four years Dr. E. S. Young was president. During this time there was much interest in the Bible School, but the college was little more than a good academy. Following President Young were a number of presidents with brief terms of service while the college had a precarious future in prospect.

In 1911, Prof. Otho Winger became president. With a new management and changed policies of work, the college grew and prospered. New buildings were erected and good equipment installed. A broader curriculum was offered and a strong faculty developed. A good beginning was made of securing endowment. With these growing advantages the student body increased from a resident enrollment of less than 100 in 1910 to more than 600 in 1925. Since then the aim has been to keep the enrollment from increasing. Manchester has for its ideal to be the very best small college it can be. At present the college has ten good buildings, more than forty acres of ground, assets of more than one million dollars, forty-five regular teachers, and 650 students.

The year 1932 will stand out prominently in the history of Manchester College. The institution was admitted to membership in the North Central Association of Colleges. This gave it regional and national recognition as a standard college such as it had held in Indiana for many years. In the same year, Mount Morris College, of Mount Morris, Illinois, founded in 1839, closed its doors and merged its academic interests with Manchester. This merger enlarged the territory of the college, increased its influence, and will in time add to its resources.

The main emphasis of the college is on the liberal arts course, leading to the A.B. degree. There is a strong Department of Education, preparing graduates for all grades of teaching. The four-year course leads to the degree, Bachelor of Science in Education. This department is fully accredited by the states of the Northwest Territory, which comprise the territory served by the institution. The departments of music and physical education are growing rapidly. A campaign is now on for funds to add units to the large gymnasium and to erect an Arts Building for art, music, and home economics.

President Otho Winger is now serving his twenty-seventh year. Vice-President L. D. Ikenberry, who is also treasurer and business manager, has been with the institution since 1900. Finely painted portraits of these men were recently placed in the Chapel with appropriate ceremonies.

Manchester is one of the younger colleges of Indiana. It will be but fifty years old in 1939. But considering its rapid growth, its many achievements, and its present high standing among colleges, a series of celebrations are being planned to make this a great Jubilee Year.

Oakland City College

Oakland City College Campus

Oakland City College was founded in 1885 by the General Baptists, a small group of liberal members of that religion, and is their only educational institution.

Oakland City College's first president was Dr. A. D. Williams, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of West Virginia. Williams died after four years of service and was succeeded by Dr. William Prentice Dearing, who has been in charge for the past forty-two years and ranks as the dean of College Presidents in Indiana.

Oakland City College gave special attention to the educational needs of young people of limited means living in the hill country of southern Indiana. Its history is chiefly one of struggle to bring higher education within reach of that group.

The college from the beginning offered teacher training courses and these still constitute its major service. The school is accredited by the State Department for the training of grade and high school teachers. Approximately 90 per cent of its graduates have entered the teaching profession.

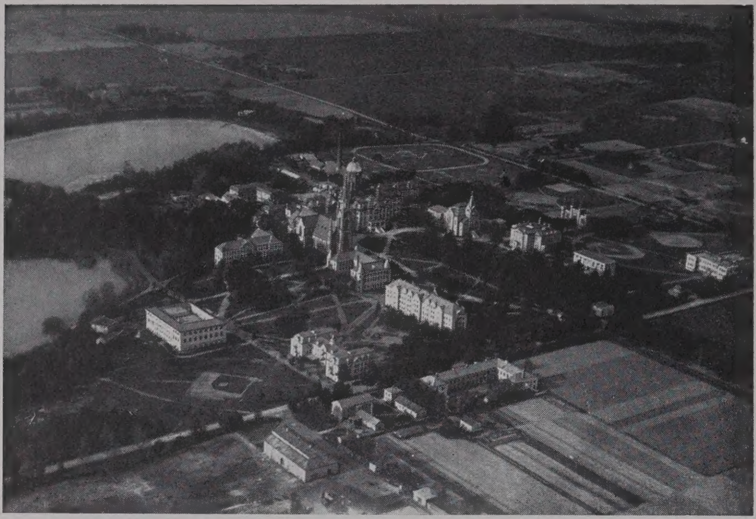
After the World War, at the urgent request of the Federal Government, Oakland City College gave special educational service to wounded and gassed soldiers who were not high school graduates and were therefore barred from other institutions. Over a period of four years approximately 200 of these unfortunate men were given the fundamentals of an elementary education and special courses such as gardening, orcharding, and animal husbandry.

President Dearing has rendered widespread service to Indiana, serving as president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, president of the Indiana State Library and Historical Board, vice-president of the Indiana World Peace Committee, member of the executive committee of the Indiana Council of Christian Education, and on many important committees of the State Board of Education.

President Dearing has spoken in behalf of many worthy causes, such as the Y. M. C. A., Farm Bureau, W. C. T. U., women's clubs, men's luncheon clubs, teachers' conventions, and men's conventions. He has given more than 800 college and high school commencement addresses.

During the depression the college suffered severe financial losses and in order to keep the school operating, President Dearing has served during the past eight years without salary. A campaign is now in progress to re-finance Oakland City College in order that the institution may continue to carry on its educational work.

The University of Notre Dame



Air View of the Campus

The University of Notre Dame, a Catholic school for men, lies one mile north of the industrial city of South Bend, Indiana, on a beautiful, wooded, 1200-acre campus. It is recognized as America's largest boarding school, for 2,600 of the university's 3,000 students are quartered on the campus in fourteen residence halls and dormitories. Approximately fifty campus buildings make up the physical plant, which includes private steam, power, and water facilities.

The university was founded in 1842 and chartered by the state legislature two years later. Its foundation was due to the missionary zeal of the Very Rev. Edward Sorin, C.S.C., and six other members of the French religious community known as the Congregation of Holy Cross, who responded to the call of the Bishop of Vincennes for assistance in developing his extensive diocese. The financial capital of the little community at that time totaled only four hundred dollars.

The land now occupied by the university and community houses was deeded by the Bishop to Father Sorin and his associates on condition that a college be built and opened within two years. In spite of serious obstacles and amid many personal hardships, the task was completed and a small group of students enrolled within the time specified.

Since that time the University of Notre Dame has grown until at the present time it ranks as one of the finest schools for young men in the United States. Until 1865 the only work offered at Notre Dame was the traditional course in classics and letters. In that year provision was made for scientific studies, and in 1869 for a department of law, the first permanent department to be opened by a Catholic University in the United States. A department of civil engineering, likewise a pioneer effort among Catholic institutions, was inaugurated in 1873. Mechanical engineering, architecture, pharmacy, electrical engineering, and other professional departments were added before 1900.

In 1897, the university was organized into the four schools of Arts and Letters, Science, Engineering, and Law. These divisions were designated as Colleges in 1905, and as such constituted the organization of Notre Dame until 1920, when the College of Commerce was added.

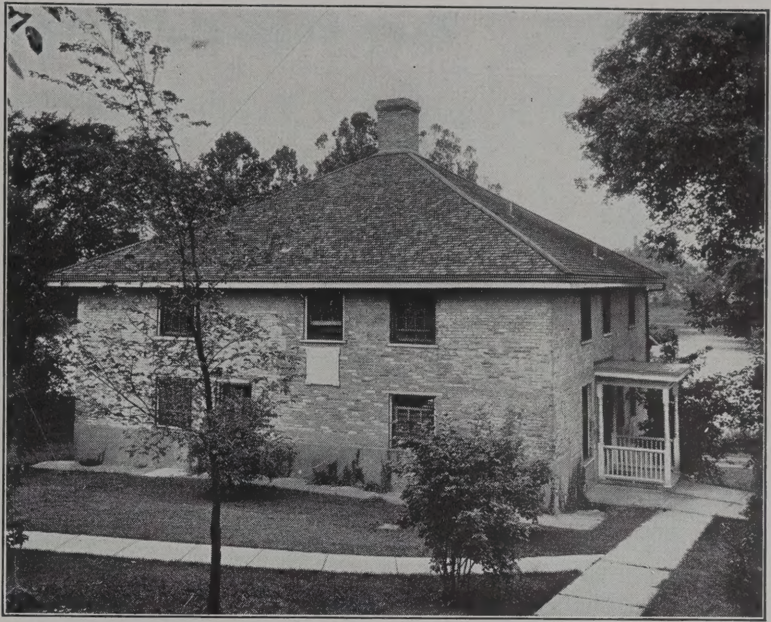
Prior to 1920 there was in connection with the university a preparatory school in which more students were enrolled than in the collegiate departments of the university. An elementary school (St. Edward's Hall) also was conducted for many years on the campus. Before 1920 a student could receive his entire education at Notre Dame, from kindergarten to graduate work—an opportunity of which many took advantage. The traditions which resulted from these circumstances and the emphasis placed upon character training at Notre Dame help to explain the long life of the preparatory school.

The Colleges of Science, Law, Engineering, and Commerce occupy separate buildings, and the College of Arts and Letters is housed in the Administration buildings. Separate buildings accommodate the Departments of Chemistry, Biology, Architecture, Physical Education, the Main Library and Art Galleries, and the Science Library.

All campus students take their meals in the university dining hall, where 2,400 are served simultaneously by 250 student waiters. There is a cafeteria and soda fountain in connection with the dining hall. There are no fraternities at Notre

Dame. Campus residence rooms are by individual student selection, in the order of scholastic standing. In place of fraternities there are geographical clubs, each student belonging to the particular state or city club for the territory from which he comes. In addition, there are various literary, academic, professional, theatrical, and athletic clubs and societies.

The campus is largely self-sufficient in that it is served by its own postoffice — Notre Dame, Indiana. Located on the campus is a theater where regular movies and other entertainment are provided. Other features of the campus include a telegraph office, candy stores, soda fountain, shoe shop, watchmaker, tailor shop, barber shop, and book store.



Old College—Built in 1844 as the first brick structure on the campus. It is now the headquarters of the mission priests of the Congregation of Holy Cross.

All extra-curricular activities are supervised by a prefect of discipline and staff. No campus student is allowed to drive an automobile during the school term without special permission.

The faculty of the University of Notre Dame includes sixty-five priest-professors of the Congregation of Holy Cross. Rev. John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., has been president of the university since 1934. It has been the policy of the university administration to bring to Notre Dame as teachers and lecturers the outstanding Catholic scholars in Europe. M. Etienne Gilson, M. Jacques Maritain, Shane Leslie, Arnold Lunn, and the late G. K. Chesterton are among those who have recently lectured on the campus. Currently on the faculty are such European scholars as Christopher Hollis of England and Desmond Fitzgerald of Ireland. While the university has been from the beginning under the Congregation of the Holy Cross, with a large number of priests serving on the faculty, there has always been a considerable number of lay professors. This group now numbers 132, more than double the religious faculty.

In its Graduate School, Notre Dame has recently established two new departments, one the Institute of Medieval Studies, which is the graduate division of the Department of Philosophy, and the other, the Department of Graduate Apologetics, for the training of Catholic lay-writers and speakers.

Among other graduate departments, the university has long been respected for its work in chemistry and chemical engineering, which received its greatest impetus at Notre Dame under the guidance of the late Father Julius Nieuwland, C.S.C., an authority on acetylene derivatives and discoverer of the component parts of synthetic rubber.

The department of mathematics, to which Professor Carl Menger, of the University of Vienna, was added a year ago, is making excellent progress in research. So, too, is the department of physics, whose theoretical branch is led by Dr. Arthur Haas, and whose experimental division is in charge of Dr. George B. Collins. In biological research, Professor Arthur J. Reyniers has recently developed equipment and processes for raising germ-free animals for experimental purposes—a decided boon to medical research.

The Undergraduate School is made up of the five Colleges of Arts and Letters, Science, Law, Engineering, and Commerce, with their various subdivisions. The summer session is attended by both graduate and undergraduate students, about half of whom are members of religious orders. Women religious students are permitted to attend the summer session.

Rose Polytechnic Institute

Rose Polytechnic Campus, Terre Haute

Rose Polytechnic Institute, an endowed engineering college for men, was chartered by the State of Indiana in 1874. The original name, changed in 1875, was the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science.

Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, had been a resident of the Wabash valley for more than fifty years and was a leader in railroad and industrial activity. He wished to provide an opportunity for technical training for young men, and with nine friends as members of the original Board of Managers, he incorporated the Institute and created an endowment by a gift of more than a half million dollars. Mr. Rose died in 1877, before the college building was completed, and certain delays in connection with the settling of his estate prevented the opening of instruction until 1883. The first president, Dr. Charles O. Thompson, had been president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts. Three Indiana boys followed their president to Rose, and the college, therefore, opened with sophomores as well as freshmen. The class of 1885 consisted of Samuel S. Early, who became an officer and engineer for the Ames Shovel and Tool Company, of North Easton, Massachusetts; Ozni P. Hood, who was Chief Mechanical Engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and Benjamin McKeen, a vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad. All three of these men were living at the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation. During the intervening years, approximately 1,500 engineers received degrees from Rose, and the graduates are located today in all but two of the states and territories, and in six foreign countries.

The policy of the college administration has always been to emphasize quality of instruction and no effort has been made towards large enrollment. The registration in 1937-38 was 228, divided among chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering courses. The original endowment has been increased by gifts and bequests to approximately $2,500,000.

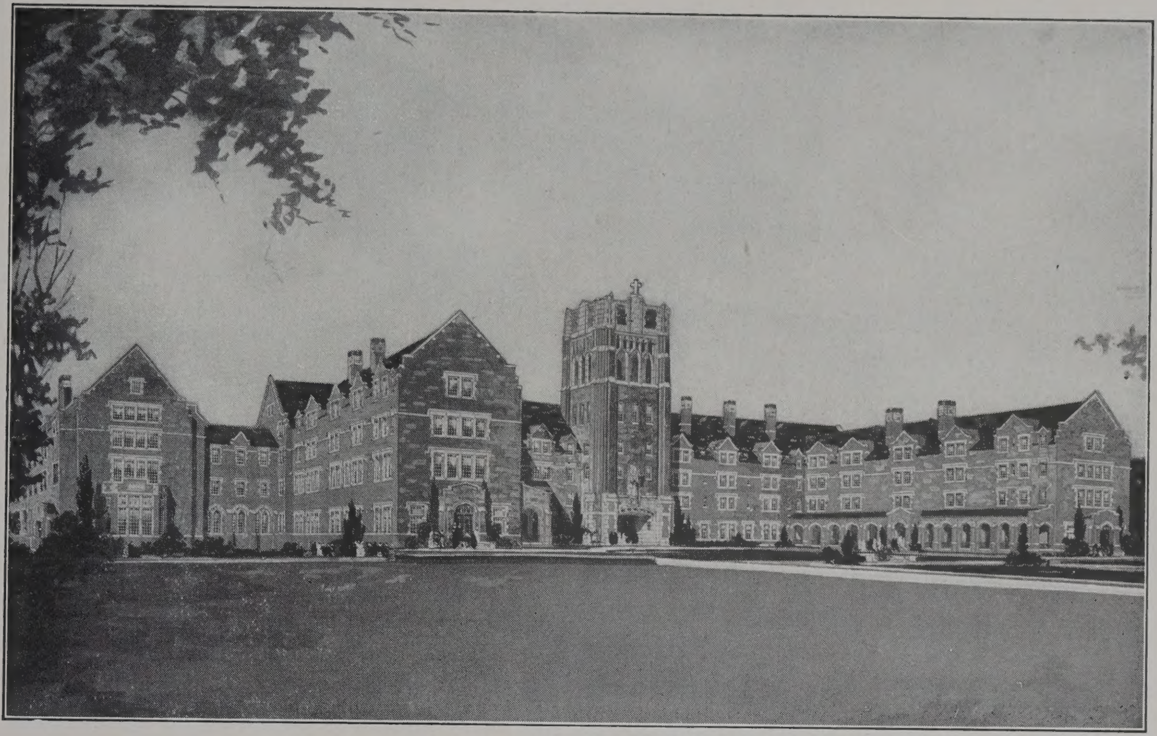
President Thompson was succeeded in 1886 by Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, who served until 1889, when he became Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The third president, Dr. Henry Turner Eddy, served from 1891 to 1894 and was followed by Dr. Carl Leo Mees, who administered the affairs of the Institute until 1919. Dr. Philip B. Woodworth, the fourth president, was succeeded by Dr. Frank C. Wagner in 1923.

In 1922, the college was moved from North 13th Street to a campus of 125 acres two miles east of Terre Haute, the gift of Anton and Herman Hulman. Here the main building, 400 by 160 feet, provides all the facilities of a modern engineering school, and Deming Hall, a dormitory overlooking a small lake, accommodates part of the student group.

President Wagner's administration was closed by his tragic, accidental death in 1928. The present officers of the college are Donald B. Prentice, president; Carl Wischmeyer, vice-president, and Mary Gilbert, registrar.

St. Mary's College



Saint Mary's College

Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, is the pioneer college of the Sisters of Holy Cross. They came to America in 1843, shortly after the Congregation had been founded in LeMans, France, at the request of the Bishop of Vincennes, to help in the St. Joseph mission to the Potawatomies.

The Sisters soon found as great a need for education among the white settlers, and opened their first school in Bertrand, Mich. Here they remained for twelve years, until a large tract of land was secured near South Bend, Ind., one mile west of the University of Notre Dame. This became the site of Saint Mary's College, and of the motherhouse of the Congregation of Sisters of Holy Cross.

At the motherhouse are the convent, novitiate, Sisters' infirmary, community chapel and chaplain's residence. Nearby are the college, academy, preparatory school, music hall, gymnasium, students' infirmary, and observatory. The motherhouse has also under its charge seventy-three separate schools or hospitals, and supplies teaching corps for sixteen additional schools. Included in the list are three colleges, nine hospitals, a sanatorium, and a foreign mission unit. One-fifth of these are in Indiana, at Anderson, Crawfordsville, East Chicago, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, LaPorte, Logansport, Michigan City, Plymouth, South Bend, Union City, and Valparaiso.

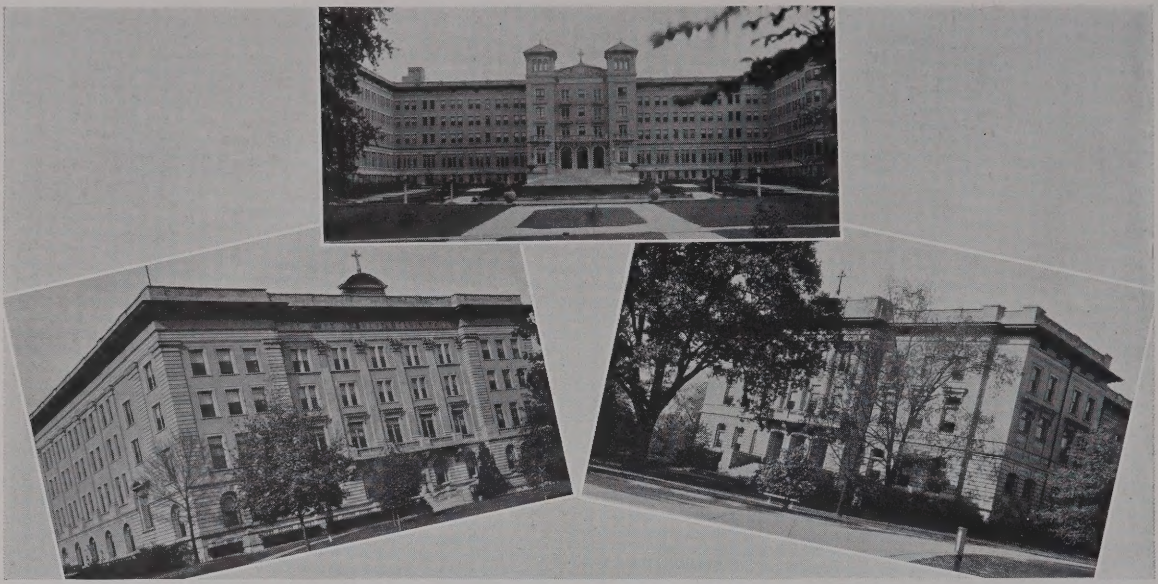
Saint Mary's College was incorporated "by the name and style of Saint Mary's Academy" on the 24th day of June, 1853. On March 23, 1903, the name was changed to "Saint Mary's College."

Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, is one of the oldest Catholic colleges for women in America. The first degree was conferred upon Miss Agnes Ewing Brown, in 1898.

A standard college in the State of Indiana, Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, holds membership in many educational societies. The State Board of Education has formally accredited its four-year courses in the college departments offering majors; this is the highest recognition accorded by the State Board. Saint Mary's Academy is a state commissioned high school.

The impressive buildings of the present, which stand upon a picturesque bluff overlooking the historic St. Joseph River, are a monument to the enterprising spirit and high courage of the little band of women who came ninety-five years ago.

St. Mary-of-the-Woods



Views of the Campus

Almost a hundred years have passed since Mother Theodore Guerin and her five companions, Sisters of Providence, arrived at a dense forest, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Indiana, October 22, 1840, following their four-thousand-mile journey from Ruille-surloir, France.

A small frame barn was the home for the six Sisters. Their church was nothing more than a rude log hut. The beautiful Conventual Church of the Immaculate Conception has replaced the tiny log hut, and under the leadership of Reverend Mother Mary Raphael, present superior general, sixteen hundred Sisters of Providence now educate thirty thousand children in eighty schools throughout the United States and in the Orient.

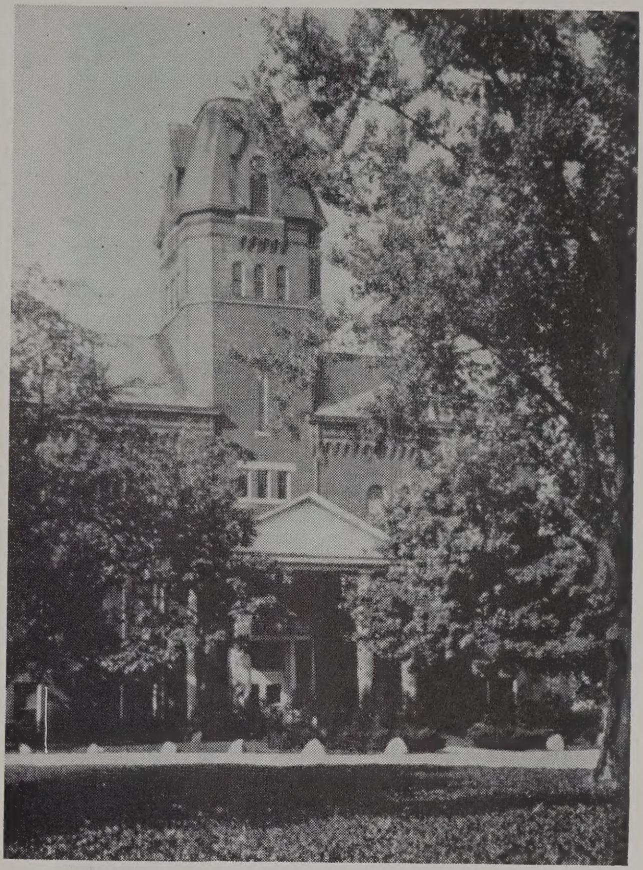
Through years of struggle and hardship the college emerged. Foley Hall, housing the library, the residence halls, known as Guerin and Le Fer, the conservatory of music, the gymnasium, and the Woodland Inn are among the buildings on the spacious campus. The dairy and poultry farms, the power house, the coal mine, the laundry, bakery, cold storage, and printing press make Saint Mary-of-the-Woods a complete village in itself.

The two-fold objective of the educational system at Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College is expressed in the motto, "Virtus cum scientia." The courses are in accord with the best standards of American educational institutions. In 1846, the Sisters, anticipating the need for the higher education of women, secured from the Indiana state legislature a charter empowering them to conduct a college and to confer degrees. Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College is accredited as a standard college by the Indiana State Department of Education and by Indiana University; it is affiliated with the Catholic University of America; is registered by the University of the State of New York; membership in the North Central Association of Colleges, the Catholic Educational Association, the American Council on Education, the American Association of University Women, and in the Liberal Arts Movement.

The college offers a four-year curriculum leading to the A.B. and the B.S. degree. Sequences of studies are offered in art, language, literature, social science, history, dramatics, science, mathematics, home economics, journalism, and music.

Upon completing certain requirements, the students of the college are eligible for membership in Kappa Gamma Pi, national Catholic honor society, and in Sigma Tau Delta, national honorary English fraternity. Religious societies, department clubs, and organizations orientate the work of the classroom, broaden contacts and stimulate extra-curricular activities. Four publications, *Les Bois*, *The Aurora*, *The Bugle Call*, and *Fagots*, offer every opportunity to those who write.

Taylor University



Administration Building

Taylor University was first known as the Fort Wayne Female College, organized in 1846 by the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1852, it was united with the Collegiate Institute and became a co-educational school, Fort Wayne College. In 1890, it passed under the control of the National Association of Local Preachers of the M. E. Church, and its name was changed to Taylor University, in honor of the great missionary bishop, William Taylor.

Under the new name, Christian B. Stemen, M.D., a prominent surgeon of Fort Wayne, served as first president.

On July 31, 1893, the school was rechartered and moved to its present location, Upland. On a ten-acre campus, the first building erected was named the H. Maria Wright Building. For the first six or seven years President Reade personally assumed full financial responsibility. He was able to erect two small frame dormitories and Sickler Hall, a brick structure.

Doctor Reade died on July 25, 1902, and Charles Wesley Winchester, D.D., came to the presidency.

In April, 1908, Monroe Vayhinger, D.D., accepted the presidency. His administration was characterized by general progress. The seventy-acre farm, of which the campus was originally a part, was acquired, and two substantial brick buildings—Helena Gehman Music Hall, and Swallow-Robin Building—a central heating plant and system.

Retiring at his own request in 1921, he was succeeded by James M. Taylor, D.D., who terminated his relation in January, 1922. At this time the control of the university passed from the National Association of Local Preachers to the Alumni Association. An adjoining eighty-acre farm was purchased at this time.

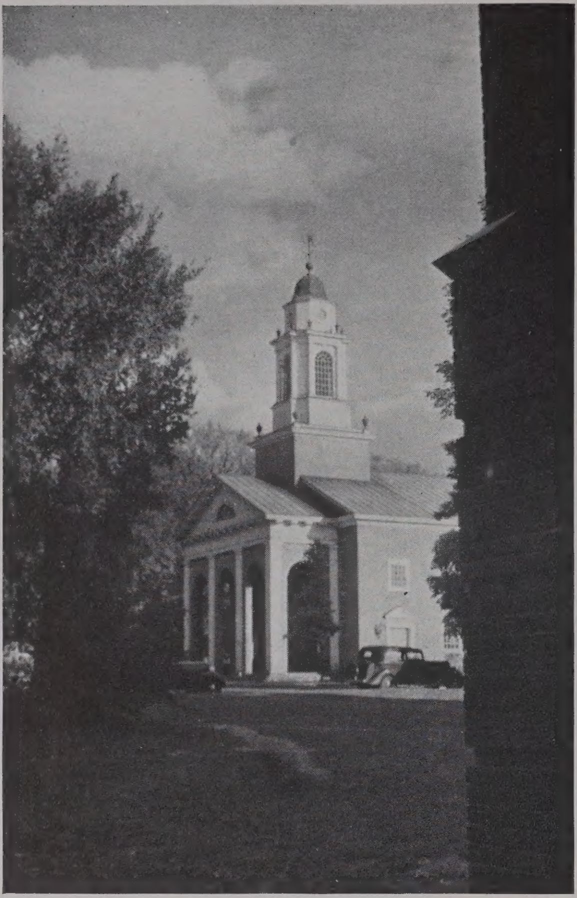
In September, 1922, John Paul, D.D., came to the presidency. Control passed to a holding corporation, the Legal Hundred of Taylor University. Until 1923, the institution was covering instruction in the high school level as well as in college, school of music, a degree course in theology, and shorter undergraduate courses in Bible and theology.

The beautiful combination dormitory known as the Magee-Campbell-Wisconsin Building and the Maytag Gymnasium are the most conspicuous items of physical expansion of this administration.

With the resignation of President Paul, in April, 1931, the present incumbent, Robert Lee Stuart, D.D., was invited to take the presidency. It became necessary in 1933 to reorganize the forces friendly to the institution and the control passed from the Legal Hundred to a new holding corporation, The William Taylor Foundation.

While the control and patronage are dominantly Methodist, Taylor University attracts to its halls the young people of many denominations.

Wabash College



The Chapel

Wabash College was founded during the period when the churches of the East were sending pioneer missionaries to establish schools and churches in the Ohio valley region. Four Presbyterian preachers, working in the Wabash valley—James Thomson, John Steele Thomson, Edmund O. Hovey, and James Carnahan—began the work of organization aided by the religious educator, Reverend John M. Ellis. Three elders of the Crawfordsville church, John Gilliland, Hezekia Robinson, and John McConnel, and one lay member, Bradford King, were included in the group that met on November 21, 1832, to found the college.

These men made up the Board of Trustees when the college, in 1834, received its charter as "The Wabash Manual Labor and Teachers' College."

The college opened its doors on December 3, 1833, with Reverend Caleb Mills as principal and sole teacher. In 1834, Edmund O. Hovey and John S. Thomson were added to the faculty, and during the same year Elihu W. Baldwin resigned his pastorate at Newburyport, New York, to accept the presidency of the college.

When Baldwin died, in 1841, he was succeeded by Reverend Charles White, who came from a pastorate in Oswego, New York. During his presidency the college enrollment steadily increased and the Preparatory Building and a unit of Center Hall were built.

After White's death Reverend Joseph Farrand Tuttle was elected to the presidency, in which he served for thirty years. After the war the enrollment doubled that of the pre-war period and substantial amounts were added to the permanent endowment. Center Hall was expanded by the addition of north and south wings, Peck Scientific Hall was built, and Yandes Memorial Library was completed. The first gymnasium was also built.

When President Tuttle resigned, after thirty years of service, George S. Burroughs succeeded him. Burroughs' services as president took form in curriculum changes and the establishment of high scholastic standards.

Reverend William P. Kane, a member of the Board of Trustees, was elected to succeed Burroughs. During his administration, the President's Home was built.

On President Kane's unexpected death George L. Mackintosh, a member of the faculty, was selected as his successor and served for the next twenty years. During this administration the Gymnasium and Armory were built, and a substantial sum was raised for general endowment.

In 1926, President Mackintosh resigned after a service of twenty years. Louis B. Hopkins was chosen as his successor in 1926. Mr. Hopkins was the first layman to serve as president. Under President Hopkins the curriculum was revised. The general endowment fund has been enlarged, special endowments secured and two buildings added; the Chapel and a new Science building.

Throughout its history Wabash, while closely associated with the Presbyterian Church, has remained a non-sectarian college. Although several serious efforts were made to establish co-education, the alumni and trustees have consistently opposed any departure from its traditional position as a liberal arts college for men.

Tri-State College

Tri-State College, a co-educational institution, is located at Angola, a city of 3,000 population and the county seat of Steuben county. It is ten miles from Michigan and about ten miles from Ohio, in the hill and lake region of northern Indiana. The high altitude and pure air make the location particularly healthful, while the numerous beautiful lakes, for which Steuben county is famous, afford splendid opportunity for healthful outdoor recreation.

Pokagon state park, with two miles of shore line, borders on Lake James, one of the prettiest lakes in the United States. This park covers more than 900 acres of forest, hills and landscape.

Angola, which is located within 100 miles of the great industrial center of Detroit, is on the Fort Wayne branch of the New York Central Railroad. The college is readily accessible also by motor, since Angola lies at the junction of Federal Roads 20 and 27.

The history of Tri-State College is an interesting story of foresight and progress.

A half century ago, on July 25, 1883, a group of prominent citizens of Angola met in the home of the late Dr. H. D. Wood for the purpose of organizing a normal school in the town. At that time Angola had no pavements nor cement walks. The only street lights were such occasional oil lamps as were erected and maintained by private citizens. The only means of transportation was the horse-drawn vehicle. Wooden hitching racks lined the square. The town was much smaller than present-day Angola, and the present campus was but a wooded knoll.

With pledges on hand, the newly-elected trustees of the school purchased a tract of land in the southwestern part of the town. Two buildings were immediately erected, the old college building now occupied by the School of Commerce, and a three-story dormitory and boarding hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1886.

On June 17, 1884, the college buildings were formally dedicated and the school opened with about 40 students under the presidency of C. E. Kercher.

At the close of the first year, President Kercher retired and the trustees elected as president L. M. Sniff, a man well fitted by nature and education for this important task. In his undertaking he was ably assisted by his wife; also his friend and co-worker, the late Honorable Louis W. Fairfield, for many years vice-president of the school.

After the death of President Sniff in 1922, E. D. Long was named to the presidency. Upon his resignation in 1937, C. C. Sherrard, who for many years was head of the Department of Chemistry, was elected to succeed him. In March, 1932, Mr. Sherrard retired and was elected President Emeritus, and G. G. Niehous, Dean of the School of Engineering, was chosen president. In March, 1935, Burton Handy, who had been associated with the college for more than thirty years, was chosen president and is now serving in that capacity.

From time to time throughout the school's history various departments were added, until courses were offered in commerce, music, liberal arts, philosophy, science, fine arts, law, pharmacy, and engineering.

More and more the school specialized in technical work. In 1927 a reorganization was effected; the Commercial Department was reorganized and developed into a strong and modern School of Commerce, and the School of Engineering was strengthened and the number of courses increased. By the end of 1928 all departments but these two had been discontinued.

Tri-State graduates number considerably over 5,000 and they are filling positions of trust and responsibility in the fields of education, science, engineering, industry, and commerce throughout the world.

Central Normal College

Central Normal College is located at Danville, county seat of Hendricks county, just twenty miles west of the "Circle" in Indianapolis. United States Highway No. 36 and Indiana State Highway No. 39 cross at Danville, which means the college is readily accessible from all directions by bus or automobile.

For more than 100 years an institution of higher learning has occupied the ground which is now the campus of the Central Normal College. Almost as soon as the county was organized, the Hendricks County Seminary was established at Danville. Probably as early as 1829 a two-story brick building was erected to house the Seminary. That building still stands, now the property of the Central Normal College.

In 1858, the Methodist Episcopal Church established Danville Academy, which supplanted the old Seminary, and which was housed in the Seminary buildings, since the title to the property had been acquired by the church.

At a public meeting on May 9, 1878, the citizens of Danville, always interested in spiritual culture and higher education, subscribed $10,000 to purchase the old Seminary grounds and buildings from the Methodist Episcopal Church. This property was offered as an outright gift to William F. Harper to induce him to establish and operate in Danville a standard college and normal school. Harper had been trained in the Danville schools and in Holbrook's National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio.

The generous offer of the Danville citizens was accepted by Harper, and he and his associates on May 11, 1878, formally opened Central Normal College and Commercial Institute (now the Central Normal College) with more than 200 students in attendance.

The college grew rapidly and by the spring of 1889 there were 638 students enrolled. Eight years later the enrollment reached 771. To date Central Normal College has graduated more than 50,000 young men and women.

Central Normal College is chartered by the Indiana legislature as a regular degree-granting institution of higher learning. The college is authorized by the state Board of Education to train elementary teachers of primary, intermediate, grammar grades, and rural schools, also to train high school teachers of art, commerce, English, French, Latin, mathematics, music, physical education, and health, science, and social studies.

Central Normal has a fine, modern gymnasium and adequate playing fields, courts, and tracks for out-of-door sports are provided for in the municipal park. The major sports—football, basketball, tennis, track, and field—are all encouraged at the institution.

Conveniently placed on a small but attractive campus are five commodious and comfortable buildings in which the work of the college is carried on. Especially outstanding is the college's library wherein, shelved on modern steel stacks, are approximately 10,000 carefully selected volumes. Hundreds of new books are added annually.

The college publishes regularly the *Quarterly*, one number of which is the *Annual Catalog*. The *Campus Crier*, the college newspaper, is issued weekly. The senior class publishes annually the *Centralian*, which is the college year book.

Each year the Central Normal College awards many valuable scholarships to able and deserving students. Some of these scholarships are granted for four years; others are for one, two, or three years. Half-scholarships also are available.

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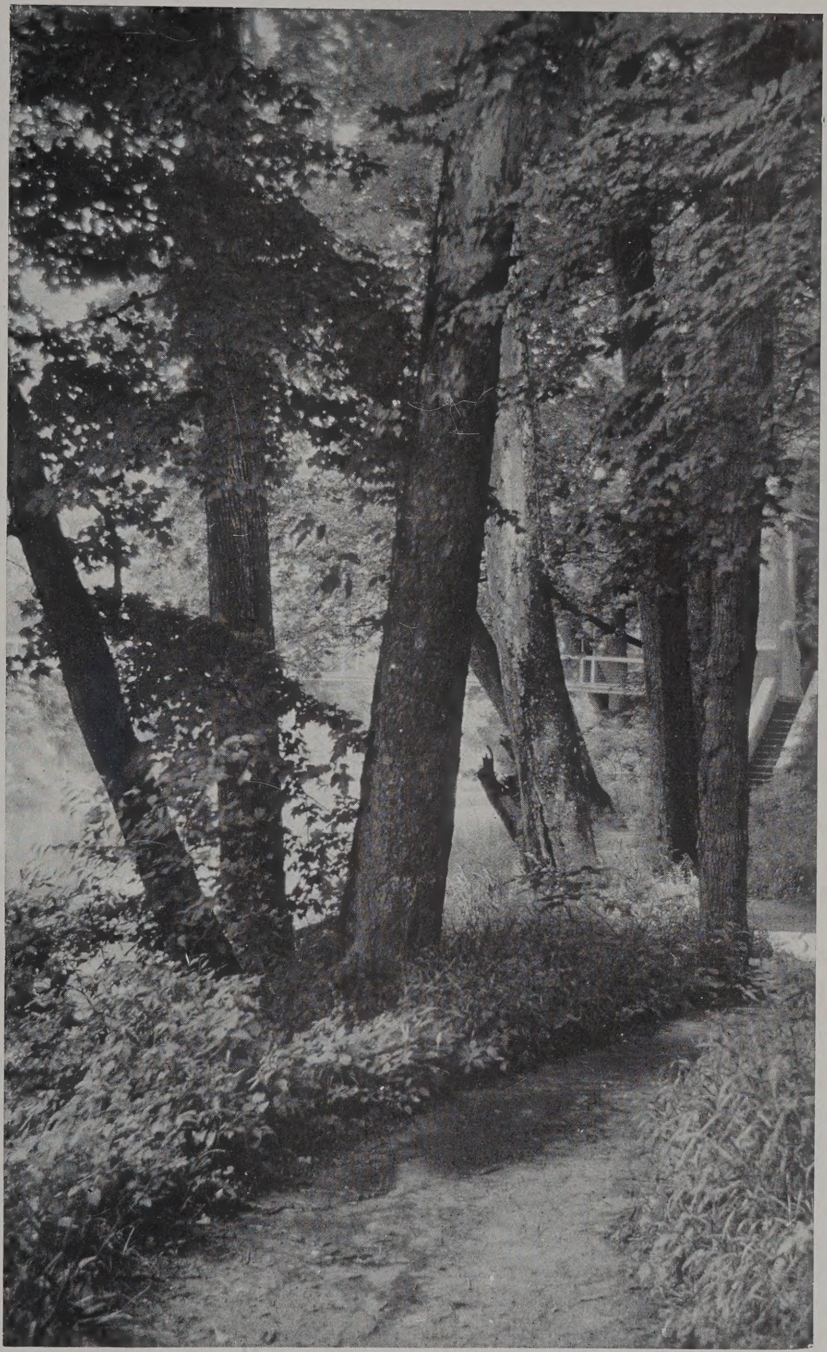

Lovers' Lane

INDIANA---*History of Labor*

During the early part of Indiana's history the people of the state naturally were chiefly engaged in agriculture and so continued until after the war between the states. Labor was confined mostly to the farm; the farmer was a handyman and the simple tools he needed were of his own handiwork. It is estimated that as late as 1840 there were but three wage earners to every 200 of the population. At that time there were no towns of more than 5,000 population in the state. Statistics show that in 1840 there were employed in coal and iron industries of the state 150 men; in the lumber business, 767; in the packing industry, 237; in making machinery, 120; there were twelve cotton mills employing 210 persons; in leather and tannery work there were 978 persons employed; in breweries and distilleries, 500; in paper mills, 100; carriages and wagons, 481.

Aside from the building trades, which then were not so diversified as now, the printing trade, and those engaged in rail and water transportation, about made up the sum total of those engaged in gainful occupations as wage earners. And these were of the male persuasion, woman not yet having made her entry into industry in this state.

However, it would appear that these statistics are not entirely accurate. In the 1830's came the era of internal improvements, when the citizenry went berserk over turnpikes, canals, and railroads. Vast sums of money, for the time, were appropriated for the building of canals. The ditching of these waterways was all by hand. Great numbers of men were employed with pick and shovel in this work. A large part of this labor was made up of immigrants from Ireland and Germany.

It was honest-to-goodness toil, the hours were long and the sanitary surroundings were in keeping with the times. Mortality among the workmen was high. But there was ever a new supply to take the place of those who for any cause fell out of line. Following the collapse of the canal came the railroads, and while the numbers employed in this work were not as great as had been in the digging of the sluiceways, the conditions of employment in some respects were not measurably better.

With the close of the war, industry began to thrive in Indiana. Urban centers increased in population. The state was entering on a new phase of its development. And with this change were to come new problems. Up to 1860 the industrial life of the state was not such as to draw any particular lines of cleavage between the employer and the employed. There were no lines of activity in which workmen in great numbers were engaged by any individual. There were no large establishments in which the employer was unknown to the employees.

In many of the work places the employer worked alongside the hired hands. There was a mutuality of interest and an acquaintanceship between the wage worker and the employer that made for tranquillity in association. True, wages were low, as they are now rated, and hours of service were long, "from sun to sun" not being the unusual rule, but life was simple in the extreme and there was not much to engross the minds of the men of toil.

The beginning of concentration in the business world and the introduction of labor-saving machinery in the back shop may loosely be assigned to the period following the war between the states. Our nation at this period embarked on its industrial journey.

Abraham Lincoln said that labor is prior to capital and hence is entitled to the greater consideration. He did not imply that capital was not essential in the affairs of mankind, but that in any matters at variance between these two factors, labor should be given voice. Labor comprised the human element, it was the creator; capital was that which had been created and had been stored, it was a social by-product, in the ultimate to be used for the benefit of all those who had entered into its production. Likewise, he was thankful that we lived in a country where workmen could strike. These thoughts of Lincoln, finding response in the wage-earning element, were to become manifest in the social changes to be wrought by the transformation going on in the industrial world.

Organized labor was not much of a factor in Indiana before the middle of the 1860's. There were some local unions formed, but they were of no particular consequence. In 1849, the printers in Indianapolis organized. This was before there was a national organization of that craft. At Cincinnati, in 1852, the National Typographical

Union was formed and the Indianapolis union was represented at this gathering. There was a drawing for numerical designation and the local union became Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1. It is the oldest trade union in the state. This national organization, now known as the International Typographical Union, has had a continuous existence, and is the oldest national labor organization in the country.

Following the war, the country experienced a period of prosperity. Industry began to expand and this was reflected by activity in the organization of labor unions. In 1865, a workingmen's convention was held in Indianapolis, at which was launched a Grand Eight Hour League. Many were present from outstate and resolutions were adopted urging labor men in other states to do as had been done here and proposing a national gathering. Nothing came of this movement.

In 1866, the National Labor Union was organized at Baltimore and at the annual convention of that organization in Cincinnati, in 1870, Indiana was represented by a state delegate. Organizations similar to present-day central labor unions were formed in Indianapolis and Evansville. The National Labor Union, in 1872, turned its attention to politics, met at Columbus, Ohio, and nominated David Davis for President. This was the end of the National Labor Union, although the central labor unions continued.

In 1873, the Industrial Congress was formed at Cleveland, Ohio. The Indianapolis Trades Assembly (central labor union) was represented at this gathering. It was a strictly trade union grouping; resolutions were adopted eschewing politics. About this time there was formed the Sovereigns of Industry. This organization had its inception in the East and gained some converts in this state, but its span of life was short.

Likewise, the Industrial Brotherhood budded, flowered, and passed away. The Brotherhood, which was avowedly political, attached itself to the Industrial Congress, when the latter organization met in annual convention in Indianapolis in 1875. It was again proved that oil and water will not mix, for both organizations passed from the picture.

In 1874, at Indianapolis, the Independent political party was formed. The purpose of this party was to take the farmer and the industrial laborer into the partisan political field. Two years later this movement blossomed forth as the Greenback party and at its convention at Indianapolis in 1876 Peter Cooper of New York was nominated for President.

During the early part of the 1870's the country, industrially speaking, went into a tailspin. Business stopped. The prices of farm products were so low they hardly justified garnering the crops. Unemployment was general and the wages of those who found any work to do were meager. Poverty stalked the land. Suffering was acute. Organized labor all but vanished from the picture. By 1877 it was estimated there were less than 50,000 members of trade unions in the entire country. In Indiana, organized labor had dropped to the irreducible minimum. Labor was in eclipse.

In 1869, the Holy and Noble Order of the Knights of Labor was organized at Baltimore by a tailor named Uriah Stevens and a few of his fellow workmen. This was a secret organization with a grip and a password. Purportedly a labor organization, it proposed to attain its ends by organization and through the ballot box.

The Knights had slow growth during the early years, but in 1878 Stevens passed from the scene and was succeeded by Terence V. Powderly. The industrial skies were clearing at this time and under the guidance of Powderly the Knights took on new life. All classes of artisans were invited into the fold and an especial invitation was made to the farmer. Only bankers, gamblers, stock brokers, and those who made or handled intoxicants were excluded from membership. The Knights grew rapidly in Indiana.

This group sought to usurp the field of the trade unions. However, the trades unionists, with returning employment, began consolidating the decimated ranks. On August 2, 1881, a meeting was held at Terre Haute, which for two days discussed the formation of a national federated organization. Eventually the subject-matter was referred to a committee to devise a plan of action. This committee issued a call for a meeting to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in November. And thus at Pittsburgh, November 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1881, was formed the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which in 1886, at Columbus, Ohio, discarded this name and became the American Federation of Labor.

The Knights of Labor was the dominating influence in the labor field in Indiana during most of the 1880's. The contest between the Knights and the Federation became acute at the Columbus session of the American Federation. By 1890, the

Knights had dwindled to a negligible number in the nation and had about disappeared in this state. This was really a contest between craft unionism and indiscriminate organization.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Indianapolis Central Labor Union, September 8, 1885, eleven delegates met at Indianapolis and formed the Indiana Federation of Trades and Labor Unions. This was the beginning of the federated grouping which was later to change its name and become the Indiana State Federation of Labor. The first three years of the State Federation the influence of the Knights of Labor predominated. However, it was not until 1903 that the State Federation affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The state organization since its attachment has always responded to the discipline of the American Federation and in the jurisdictional disputes that at times have erupted in the larger field the state organization has accepted the decisions of the A. F. of L., although in some instances this loyalty was contrary to the sympathy of many of those in the state unit. As a consequence of this attitude organized labor in Indiana has been free of vexations that have troubled other jurisdictions.

In the early 90's there was formed the Indiana Legislative Council, the purpose of which was purely political. However, the council, after holding one state meeting, passed from the picture. This is the only instance of dualism in the state movement.

The panic of the 90's worked havoc on the membership of the unions in this state, but with returning good times there was a much speedier realignment than there had been following the depression of the 70's. By the turn of the century the unions had recovered that which they had lost and from then on there has been a steady increase in the membership. There have been losses in certain trades and callings where peculiar developments affected the industry, but both in influence and in the number enrolled, trade unionism has prospered with the years, and the Indiana State Federation of Labor has gained recognition as a factor in the social structure.

In addition to the State Federation of Labor, there is a State Building Trades Council, and the bricklayers, the carpenters, the electrical workers, the plumbers, the machinists, the painters, and the printers have state organizations. Central labor unions are found in all the industrial centers.

Under its plan of organization, the United Mine Workers of America has two districts in the state. District 8 comprises what was the block coal field, confined largely to Clay county, and District 11, by far the larger, covers the bituminous field. The membership finds employment in both the strip and the pit mines. Improved methods in coal mining are reflected in the rolls of the local unions; not more than half as many find a means of livelihood in this calling as did some twenty years ago. However, through the union, conditions of employment have constantly improved and wages have been maintained.

In the mid 80's natural gas was found in quantities in a section of the state later to be known as the Gas Belt. The cheap fuel appealed to the glass industry and there was an influx of plants large and small. All grades of ware were produced—bottles, lamp chimneys, fruit jars, and window glass. Large numbers of workmen found employment. In addition to the skilled glass blower, semi-skilled and unskilled labor was necessary. Much of the latter came from south of the river, the younger boys of these immigrants finding employment in the glass plants. Child labor was found in the glass trade in all parts of the country and Indiana did not prove an exception to the rule.

The skilled labor in the trade was compactly organized, the flint glass workers and the green bottle blowers affiliating with the trade union movement and the window glass makers with the Knights of Labor. No attempt was made to organize the unskilled labor. Wages of the skilled workmen were high while the plants were in operation, but as they were down some three or four months in the year the annual earnings were not excessive.

During the period when gas was a cheap fuel some steel works located in this district. The organized workmen in this industry likewise were among the higher paid. And also only the skilled were organized. The unskilled, as in the glass trade, were rather poorly paid. And while there was a glut of prosperity for the skilled workmen, there was in process of development another story that might furnish a morsel for the technocrats.

Not that it has anything directly to do with the story of labor in Indiana, but at the fifth annual convention of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions held at Washington, D. C., in 1885, the can makers of Baltimore, facing introduction of labor-saving machinery in their trade, appealed to the Federation for assistance, and the following resolution was adopted: "That we request all organizations under the jurisdiction of this Federation to indorse the hand-made cans which bear the trade-mark of the Canmakers' Mutual Protective Association." Nearly two thousand years before another group had taken another King Canute to the seashore that he might order the waves back—and with identical result.

Fruit jars was a specialty of one of the Gas Belt glass plants. In the early 90's a machine was perfected that displaced hand labor in this branch of the trade. This was the beginning of one of the most complete revolutions in production methods of any of the many that have taken place in this country. Within two decades hand labor in the glass industry was all but a thing of the past. From the simplest forms to the more intricate product the machine supplanted the manual skill that had been developed over the centuries. Also concentration was going on in the business world and the few steel plants in the Gas Belt were absorbed in the aggrandized corporation. When the can makers of Baltimore gave the hailing sign of distress, those making fruit jars were of the opulent class. But the machine displaced the high-priced, skilled mechanic in the glass trade just as the machine had displaced the hand can maker. However, were it not for the cheapened container made possible by machine production, it is not likely that the packing industry, now such a factor in our economic life here in Indiana, could flourish.

No division of labor more keenly felt the depression of the 70's than did those employed by the railroads. Employment was uncertain, wages were low, and the work hazardous. That was before the day of safety appliances of any kind. There was an almost unbelievable callousness on the part of management and the courts were all but closed for redress for workmen injured in the line of duty. The engineers, firemen, and conductors had organizations, but they were of little value in effecting working conditions or wages. The railroad men in this state took some part in the strikes of 1877, but as this effort toward correction of conditions came to naught, the workmen were in no manner benefited thereby. Their organizations were all but disrupted. Some of the corporations frowned on their employees retaining membership in their brotherhoods even for insurance purposes. It was several years before the brotherhoods regained any semblance of vitality.

In 1892, Eugene V. Debs, who had long been secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, severed his connection with that organization and launched the American Railway Union. This organization proposed to absorb the brotherhoods and enlist all railroad labor under one banner. The A. R. U. had a rapid growth, numbering more than 150,000 members in a few months. In 1894 came the Pullman strike. Following this the A. R. U. dissolved about as rapidly as it had formed. However, it left bitterness that was years in healing, and it was not until the turn of the century that railroad labor in this state assumed its rightful position. Even at that time on at least one of the large systems brotherhood men were all but taboo. Today the brotherhoods are recognized as representative of the workmen on all the railroad systems.

Following formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1936 that movement actively entered on its mission in this state. The back log of this organization in this state is found in the United Mine Workers, the Automobile Workers and the Steel Workers. The C. I. O. has aggressively sought to bring the unorganized into its movement, making a special appeal to the semi-skilled and unskilled and its leaders assert that it now has a membership in excess of 100,000 in Indiana.

With the changes taking place in the industrial world, woman began to enter the trades and occupations in ever-increasing number. When the American Federation of Labor was organized, women's employment was confined mostly to the needle trades. Gradually, however, woman displaced man in most of the activities incident to office work and in some of the lighter industries she became a factor. Although woman might do identical work with man in those other days, she had to be content with a wage rate considerably less. However, as organization beckoned the woman worker this disparity was to a degree changed, although not yet entirely eliminated. The trade unions demanded "equal pay for equal work," and where both sexes were employed in the same occupation no distinction was made as to sex. In 1902 the Woman's Union Label League was organized at Muncie and this organization has established units in various parts of the country.

In 1889, the International Typographical Union established headquarters in Indianapolis. Typographical Terrace, in North Meridian street, Indianapolis, the headquarters building, is one of the show places of that city. In 1893, the American Federation of Labor moved its offices from

New York to Indianapolis and had its home here till 1899, when it moved to Washington. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners removed its headquarters to Indianapolis in the early part of the century and owns its building. The Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and the Barbers' International Union have their offices in this building. For a quarter of a century the United Mine Workers maintained its headquarters in Indianapolis before moving to Washington, and the Bricklayers' International Union and the Structural Iron Workers' Union also for several years had their headquarters in Indianapolis. In LaFayette is located the headquarters of the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, and its building is one of the most pretentious in that city, as is also the headquarters of the Retail Clerk's National Union.

When the Indiana State Federation of Labor was formed in 1885 the statute books were not incumbered with legislation safeguarding the life and limb and health of labor in its work places. Social legislation was noticeable by its absence. The few regulations that did grace the books were more honored in the breach than in the observance. There were no restrictions on woman's work, except the working in coal mines. It was not until 1893 that the statute was made to read, "it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or company engaged in manufacturing iron, steel, nails, metals, machinery, or tobacco to employ or keep at work any child under fourteen years of age," and it was made unlawful for anyone permitted to employ children to work them more than eight hours a day. No specialized means were provided for enforcing this law. There were no laws providing for safeguarding dangerous machinery nor for sanitary work places, no compulsory school laws, the regulations seeking to give some meed of protection to the coal miner were farcical. It was laissez faire run to seed.

In 1893, the legislature enacted what was known as the Co-employee's Liability Law. This legislation was fostered by the railroad men. In 1897 the factory act was passed. This law was the first effort toward providing safety devices for dangerous machinery. Also it included the first effective child labor law for the state, as it made the factory inspector administrator of these restrictions. Reading this statute today it listens quite innocuous, but as indicating the difference in public opinion of then and now, it is interesting to note that, according to the account published in the newspapers of that date, the Governor's room was filled with a crowd demanding that he veto the bill. It became a law without the Governor's signature. At the same session a voluntary arbitration law was passed.

In 1911, two liability laws were enacted. In 1915, the Workmen's Compensation Law was enacted. In 1937, the state Labor Department was established. This is one of the most important statutes of the many that have been enacted in this state. The department is clothed with extended powers to inspect work places and compel correction of untoward conditions. In addition to this is the conciliation feature of the law, through which industry is invited to submit its differences for adjustment.

To the Indiana Federation of Labor must be ascribed most of the credit for what has been accomplished. Through the units making up the Federation, public opinion was created throughout the state favorable to remedial legislation.

Reflecting the innate conservatism of the people of this state, labor has never strayed off after false prophets. During the three score years that organized labor has been more or less a factor in the state other means and other methods have been suggested than that which has become accepted as the trade union theory, but the preachments fell on unresponsive ears. Isms of any kind have never proved popular here. The I. W. W. and kindred hallucinations never found foothold among the working people of Indiana.

Independent political action likewise has been frowned on. The Greenback party, which made its appeal to the farmer and the industrial worker, did elect a Congressman in this state in 1878, but this was in an agricultural district—as almost all of Indiana was at that time. In 1888, the Union Labor Party polled less than 2,500 votes in the state. In the early nineties the Populist Party, an agrarian political movement that sought to enlist the industrialist, made no progress in Indiana. In 1919, the State Federation of Labor decided to embark on the political sea and groundwork was laid for the formation of a Farmer-Labor party. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor ruled this was without the province of the State Federation, and this project died abornin'. In 1924, the State Federation followed the lead of the American Federation and indorsed the candidacy of Robert LaFollette for President. The position assumed by the State

Federation had no appreciable effect on the result of the election in this state.

However, in 1892, labor, following the lead of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, actively opposed the candidacy of the Republican nominee for Governor, who was defeated by a slender majority. In 1908, the State Federation urged the defeat of the Republican nominee for governor. Samuel Gompers toured the state in that campaign under the auspices of the State Federation. The Republicans carried the state for their national ticket and most of their state ticket, but their nominees for governor and lieutenant-governor were defeated. Here and there local candidates indorsed by labor have been successful, but this has usually, if not always, been where the one sponsored has been the regular nominee on one of the major party tickets. Independent political action never has been popular with labor in this state. Whether this is traceable to the accepted belief that there is more politics in Indiana than in any other spot in the country, that the citizen of Indiana imbibes his political proclivities with his lacteal fluid, or from some other equally cogent reason, the fact remains that labor in Indiana, politically speaking, has never been deliverable as a class.

At the time the State Federation was formed, the racial strains of labor did not differ from that of any other social element. It was English, Irish, Scotch, and German, either direct from the homeland or in the extract. There were few of any other nationality. The negro had not migrated hither in appreciable numbers. It was not until after the turn of the century that other nationalities became a factor in the industrial life of the state. As industry expanded in the northern part of the state large numbers of workmen from continental Europe found their way into the mills and the factories; these later were supplemented, especially during the war period, by negroes and Mexicans.

It is now one hundred and fifty years since was laid the foundation on which our institutions rest. At that time industry, as we know it today, with its complexities, its divisions and its subdivisions, was unthought of. Life was simple and the wants of those in the humbler walks were few and easily satisfied. Conduct of affairs was in the hands of those who have, and candor must concede that the destiny of the have-nots did not cause much perturbation of the public conscience. The foundation refuted the essence of the declaration that all men are created free and equal, and to establish that this was really the crux of the great experiment, more than 600,000 of the young men of the country were later to make the supreme sacrifice. Of this number Indiana furnished her full quota and the major part of this host that gave its all that "this government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth," came from the ranks of the toilers—from the farm, the mine, the mill, and the factory.

And out of it all, as each succeeding generation has made its contribution, has come this governmental setup which we have today, the greatest boon ever vouchsafed man, no longer an experiment but a proved achievement. No element has garnered more under our system of government than has that element denominated "labor."

The full gamut has been run here in Indiana. From the early days when labor applied itself to the soil and grubbed a frugal existence from a not-too-responsive environment, to the period of expansion and of division and subdivision, when the servant worked with the master, thence to the larger development when the workman became a unit in a huge corporation, when labor was reckoned a commodity, to be bought and sold as were other constituents of production, until the present time, when labor is no longer considered a commodity, but as an integral part of the mechanism of industrial life; when the term "master and servant" is disappearing and "employer and employee" is being substituted, when those who do the drudgery of the world are of as much consequence, as free, and as independent, as the individual shall choose to decide.

The expressed creed of articulate labor in Indiana from the beginning has been equality of all before the law without regard to creed or color or sex—the trinity of the American Federation of Labor.

In the far northwest corner of the state, where the waters of the Great Lakes lave a desolate shore, where but a few short years ago for far stretches inland the shifting sand was piled in hummocks and every aspect of the moorland indicated Nature's niggardliness, lies now a city built to specification. Where now are busy thoroughfares and stately buildings with all that goes to make up a modern, up-to-date municipality, just a little while ago was given over to a bleak and barren terrain. That which is today followed a vision—brazenly and openly a vision of materialism. Within this city's limits are found all that makes for our complex civilization—all the extremes—riches and poverty, virtue and vice, happiness and sorrow, the energetic and the slothful, the wise and the foolish, the sharp and the dull. It is a realistic community, frankly industrial in every attribute. It reflects the aggressiveness, the virility, the vigor of those who brought it into being. Thousands find employment in the big mill around which the community is built, and other thousands find work to do as ancillary to those parties of the first part. All the problems of our competitive civilization are found here. Although the life of the community runs back to the corporation which conceived and brought forth the city, it is far removed from the feudalism of another age. Here the workmen are as free and independent as they elect to be. It is all typical of modern industrialism.

Far to the southwest portion of the state, snuggling in the midst of a smiling countryside, lies a small village. This, too, was a community built to specification. There is no hurry here, no confusion, no large industry. Its founders likewise had a vision. They dreamed of a haven of refuge from the turmoil of the world, where they might be permitted to so order their lives that they would be presented in good time to the Deity. But they wearied and perhaps grew faint in anticipation and were succeeded by another group which followed an inspiration based on idealism sans the religious flavor. Under the new group was to be instituted a community where all were to dwell together in equality and harmony, where labor was to be free to apply itself and garner the fruits of its endeavor, where individual interest was to subordinate itself to the public weal. Privation and poverty, the injustices of the industrialism of that day, which were monstrous, were to be no part of this community life where the inspiration was pointing the way. From here was to radiate to all the four corners of the earth this inspiration and through and by its influence mankind was to have a rebirth. More than a hundred years after those who dreamed their dreams and saw their visions realized the futility of their theories, for the plan early came to grief, the little town dozes in its tranquillity. Many come to view the few remaining structures that once housed those visionary souls who sought an idealistic way to the promised land. And many gain now, as many have gained in the past, a something from the atmosphere of this little town that is akin to the inspiration of those that anticipated the happier day. An idealism is awakened that makes for a better and a brighter individual viewpoint. But in a hard, practical world idealism butters no parsnips.

So the idealistic conception, which figuratively was built on the rock, failed—as have similar undertakings before and since. From the time when Ananias and Sapphira paid the price to the present day the story has been the same. And the city builded on the sand flourishes as the green bay tree. Here in this country it has been demonstrated that we may have all those desired-for things that the dreamers envision if we will but hold fast to the tenets laid down. In Indiana we have these two concrete examples of the diverse thoughts that divide men in their search for solution of the age-old problem, and how that diversity of thought may involve man's relationship to life and to his contact with his fellowmen. Labor, articulate labor—organized labor—senses all this, and contends that in the story of these two communities all may read the answer to proposals of the better and easier way.

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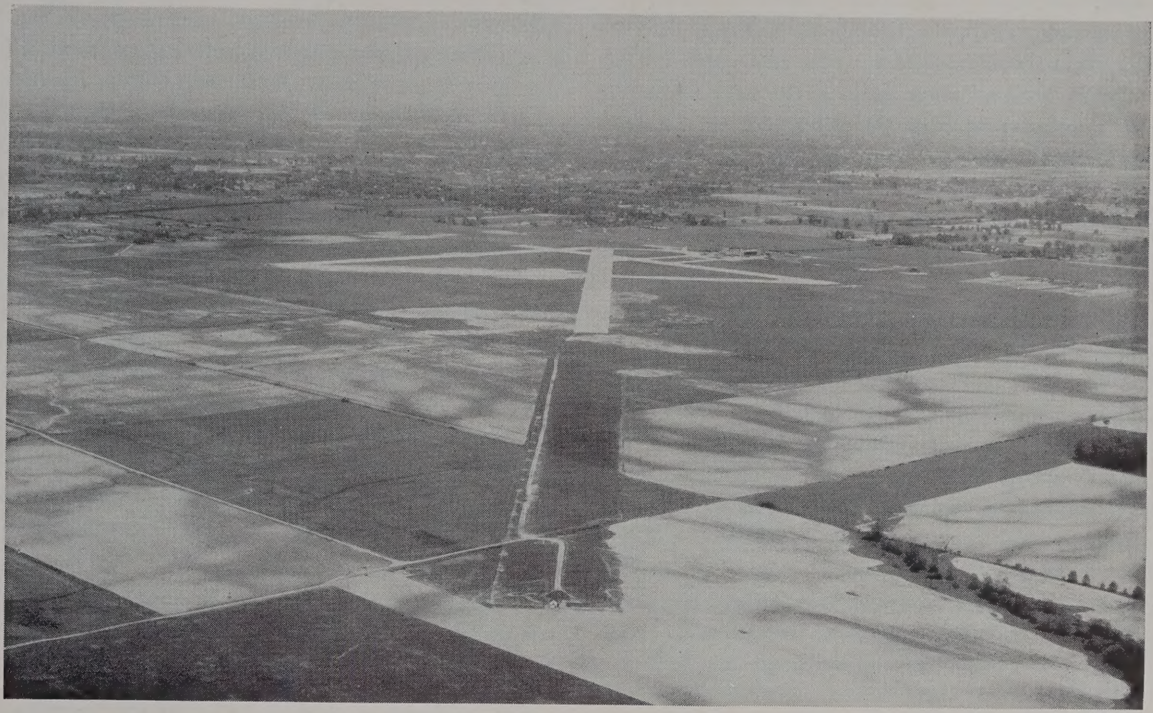
INDIANA---*Hoosier Aviation*



NUMEROUS incidents of spectacular success and others of dramatic tragedy mark Indiana's early history of aviation. But the story of John Anthony, Indiana's first "aviator," adds a touch of "Darius Green and His Flying Machine" comedy to those opening chapters of Hoosier aeronautics.

Anthony, a farmer living near Shoals, was an educated man possessing a flair for invention. Late in the "70's" and approximately a quarter of a century before the Wright brothers made their first successful flight, Anthony conceived the idea that he could sail through the air like the birds if he had the proper equipment.

Undeterred by the ridicule of neighboring farmers, Anthony proceeded to spend much time and money on his "flying machine" and in 1881 he believed he had attained his objective. His airship was a birdlike glider similar to that used successfully by the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903.

Anthony hoisted the craft to a platform high atop the roof of his barn and was ready to prove that he could fly. He climbed aboard the glider, waved his arm, and a friend pushed the contraption over the edge of the platform. Spectators gasped as the "flying machine" lurched, wobbled, then plunged to the ground in a tangle of splinters. Anthony was badly injured in the crash, neighbors said, "I told you so," and the intrepid aviator never attempted to fly again.

In the years that followed Anthony's ill-destined flight, interest in aviation increased steadily in Indiana. Wilbur Wright, who teamed up with his brother, Orville, to build the first practical airship, was a native of this state, and many other famous aviators have been developed in Hoosierdom.

To Lafayette, Indiana, goes the honor of being one of the first cities in this country to send mail by air. On August 17, 1859, John Wise, a well-known balloonist, took a sack of mail aboard his craft at Lafayette and headed toward New York. Bad weather sent the balloon southward, however, and it landed near Crawfordsville, where the mail was relayed east by train and canal boat.

Some of the earliest air mail flights in Indiana were made at Evansville in 1912, when Lincoln Beachey, famous Hoosier pioneer pilot, flew mail from a substation two miles to the Evansville postoffice. Beachey's flights were made during an aviation meet. Other mail trips were made during the same year at Bedford, Rockport, and Boonville.

In June, 1910, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway was the base of one of the most spectacular "flying circuses" ever held in America. Among the notables participating in the aviation contests were the Wright brothers and Lincoln Beachey. Eighteen years before at a similar flying circus in Indianapolis, Beachey won fame by demonstrating that his monoplane could fly over the treetops at the north end of the field.

During the World War the Speedway was a military center and for several weeks was the base of the British Royal Flyers, who were visiting America. Twice the national balloon races have been started from the infield of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

Hundreds of aviation enthusiasts returned to Indiana after the close of the World War. These young men had been trained to fly at American aviation training camps or had been in the service overseas. They longed to "take the air" and soon were promoting flying fields in their localities.

At the present time Indiana has forty-six airports and landing fields. The Municipal Airport at Indianapolis is intersected by three air lines, and aeronautical experts consider it one of the outstanding airports in the United States.

Proposed plans to construct an $800,000 aircraft testing station on a 266-acre tract adjacent to the Municipal Airport indicate that Indianapolis is destined to become a national aviation center. The airport will be built with WPA and city funds and will be used by the Bureau of Air Commerce in service testing aids to air navigation and safety equipment.

Projects of vital importance to aviation will be tested at the new station. They include flight testing of radio equipment for airway and aircraft use, study of instrument landing systems, airport lighting, and testing of numerous aviation safety devices.

Similar aviation research work has been carried on for several years at the Purdue University Airport at LaFayette. The university's 208-acre air field was the home port of Amelia Earhart's 210-mile-an-hour "flying laboratory" in which the noted aviatrix had planned to study the human aspects of flight, including the effect of flight on fatigue, the effect of altitude on users of alcohol, and related subjects. The university purchased the plane, arranged for sole ownership by the famous woman flyer, and established the Amelia Earhart Fund for Aeronautical Research.

Other Hoosier ports, in addition to those of Purdue University and the Indianapolis Municipal Airport, include airports and landing fields located at Angola, Auburn, Bloomington, Columbus, Elkhart, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Fowler, Frankfort, French Lick, Gary, Goshen, Helmer, Knightstown, Kokomo, Lafayette, LaPorte, Lebanon, Madison, Marion, McCool, Michigan City, Milroy, Mishawaka, Mulberry, Muncie, Peru, Plymouth, Portland, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rushville, Seymour, South Bend, Sullivan, Syracuse, Terre Haute, Vincennes, and Wabash.

Three other fields near Indianapolis, in addition to the Municipal Airport, are Stout Field, maintained by the National Guard, Schoen Field, an army airport, and the Hoosier Airport.

Aircraft radio range beacons are operated at the Indianapolis Municipal Airport; Baer Field, Fort Wayne; Purdue University Airport; Bendix Municipal Airport at South Bend; Paul Cox Municipal Airport, Terre Haute, and Department of Commerce fields at Goshen, Helmer, LaPorte, McCool, Milroy, Rensselaer, and Seymour.

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INDIANA---*Hoosier Culture*

A primeval forest area at the beginning a little more than a century ago, Indiana's cultural development has been equally as remarkable as its progress to a position of prominence in the agricultural and industrial life of the nation.

From the hardy race of French and English pioneers who first penetrated the inland wilderness and carved out the nation's nineteenth state have come generations of men and women who have been productive of exceptional art in literature, in painting, in architecture, in music, and in the professions.

Since the earliest years of the settlement, Indiana led the other states of the Ohio valley in literary and cultural development. She was fortunate in her early settlers, many of them men of culture with dominating personalities.

In 1870, however, Edward Eggleston put Indiana on the literary map with the first of his remarkable series of pictures of pioneer life that became classics. In the years that followed, Indiana produced many men and women whose work has won them lasting fame.

The period before 1890 produced a remarkable group of writers. Eggleston, born in 1837, is best remembered for his book "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Others of that era were General Lew Wallace, author of that best seller of the eighties, "Ben Hur"; John Hay, poet, novelist, and biographer of international fame; Maurice Thompson, author of nature books and of "Alice of Old Vincennes," one of the most successful of the historical romances; and, best loved of all, James Whitcomb Riley, whose poetry interpreted the heart of common humanity.

The incomparable Riley will ever retain his high position in the hearts and minds of the people of Indiana. He worked in homely native stuff at the level of all his people. He had humor, he had sentiment in abundance and he had moral basis.

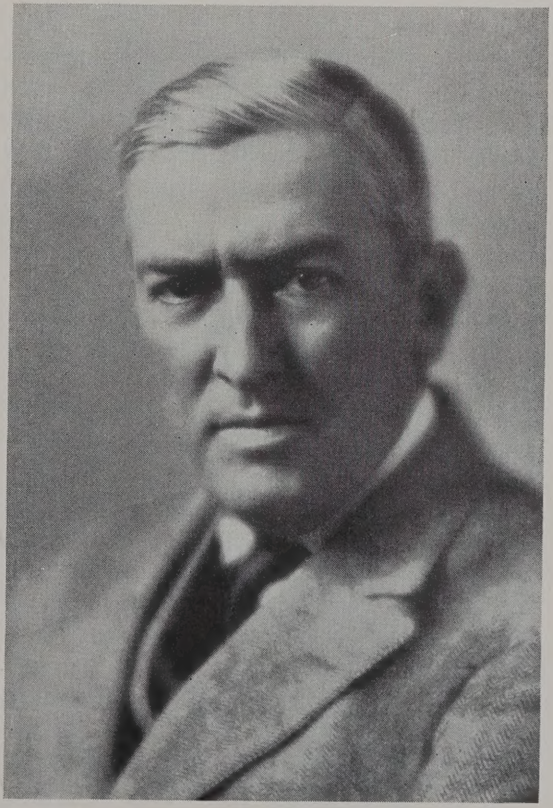
Riley lived well into a new period—to 1916, in fact. His works include "The Old Swimmin'-Hole," "Rhymes of Childhood," "Old Schoolday Romances," "Afterwhiles," "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," "Green Fields and Running Brooks," "Morning," "The Little Orphant Annie Book," "Old-Fashioned Roses," and "Pipes o' Pan."

Typical Indiana writer of the later period, perhaps the leading American novelist of his generation, is Booth Tarkington, who was born in Indianapolis in 1869.

Tarkington was the James Whitcomb Riley with a college education, writing prose fiction instead of verse. His literary work began at Princeton, where he helped revive *The Tiger*. After graduation, he wrote fiction for some time with no acceptances; but the publication of his novel, "The Gentleman from Indiana," was the opening wedge, and its successor, "Monsieur Beaucaire," established his reputation.

Other Tarkington works include "Penrod," "Penrod and Sam," "Seventeen," "The Plutocrat," "The Conquest of Canaan," "Alice Adams," "The Magnificent Ambersons," and "The Midlander."

Innumerable others also contributed to establishing Indiana's position in the literary world. A study of the life and works of all of them would be a comprehensive review of some of the best in all literature, and would require volumes to adequately present.



George Ade

Booth Tarkington

Here it is only possible to give a general appreciation of their work, together with mention of their more celebrated writings. Among them are Charles Major of Shelbyville, who scored a great success with the historical romance, "When Knighthood Was in Flower"; Caroline Brown Krout of Crawfordsville, who wrote "Knights in Fustian."

Sarah T. Bolton, Mrs. D. M. Jordan, Evaleen Stein, and William Vaughn Moody are outstanding among Indiana's poets.

Indiana likewise is well represented among recent writers of fiction, history, poetry, and essays. George Ade has made the field of genial slang, in criticism of manners, customs, and morals, peculiarly his own. He has published many volumes, among them "Fables in Slang," and several successful plays including "The Sultan of Sulu," "The College Widow," and "The County Chairman."

Meredith Nicholson, literary historian of the state, has won laurels by his essays, his poetry, and his novels. Among his best novels are "House of a Thousand Candles" and "Port of Missing Men." His historical studies include "The Valley of Democracy," and his really distinctive volume, "The Hoosiers."

Gene Stratton-Porter is beloved by Hoosiers for her work, "A Girl of the Limberlost." Among her other writings are "The Song of the Cardinal," "Freckles," "At the Foot of the Rainbow," "Birds of the Bible," "Music of the Wild," and "The Harvester."

Among public men who have won distinction in literature in recent years is Indiana's late Vice-President whose "Recollections of Thomas R. Marshall—a Hoosier Salad," is a book of wit and wisdom. U. S. Senator Albert J. Beveridge's "Life of John Marshall" and "Life of Abraham Lincoln," broken off by his death, rank among the world's great biographies.

Among other Indiana authors who must be mentioned are Claude Bowers, Willis S. Blatchley, William Lowe Bryan, Theodore Dreiser, Elmer Davis, Paul Haworth, Don Herold, William Herschell, Mabel Leigh Hunt, McCready Huston, Margaret Weymouth Jackson, David Graham Phillips, Robert Underwood Johnson, Robert S. and Helen M. Lynd, Albert E. Wiggam, Herbert

Meredith Nicholson

C. Yardley, Elmore Barce, Paul Wilstach, and Mrs. Caroline Dale Spencer.

In addition to literary achievements, Indiana also can be proud of the extraordinary development of the fine arts during the past thirty years. Some fifty art associations have been organized, many of them of long standing, holding exhibitions and owning permanent collections.

The Indianapolis Art Association was organized in 1883, and in 1902 it became the John Herron Art Institute. There is a well developed school of art in connection with the institute, an art library, and extensive and increasing collections of paintings, sculpture, prints, etc.

As early as 1895, the work of five Indianians called "The Hoosier Group"—William Forsyth, J. Ottis Adams, T. C. Steele, Otto Stark, and R. B. Gruelle—was well known throughout the country. Other native painters to achieve special distinction include J. E. Bundy, William Chase, Wayman Adams, Daniel Garber, Victor Higgins, Eugene Savage, and in sculpture, Janet Scudder and Caroline Peddle Ball.

The development of music, also, has its place in any historical discussion of Indiana. While the writers and painters of Indiana have received general recognition, the musicians who have been born in the state, or lived here, are not as well known as they deserve. Praiseworthy effort to encourage worthwhile creative effort in music in Indiana and to offer opportunities for presentation of original works of Hoosier musicians is being made by the Composers' Guild of the Indiana Federation of Music Clubs. The Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Fabien Sevitzky, has done much to create an interest and appreciation of music in communities throughout the state.

Outstanding Indiana composers include Vivien Bard, Edward Bailey Birge, Hoagland Carmichael, Joseph Waddell Clokey, Bainbridge Crist, Paul Dresser, W. T. Giffe, Charles F. Hansen, Werner Jannsen, Frederic Krull, Ellis Levy, Clarence Loomis, G. Marschal-Loepke, William Otto Miessner, Nicola A. Montani, Grace Porterfield Polk, Cole Porter, Adolph H. Schellschmidt, Hub Smith, and Elmer Andrew Steffen.

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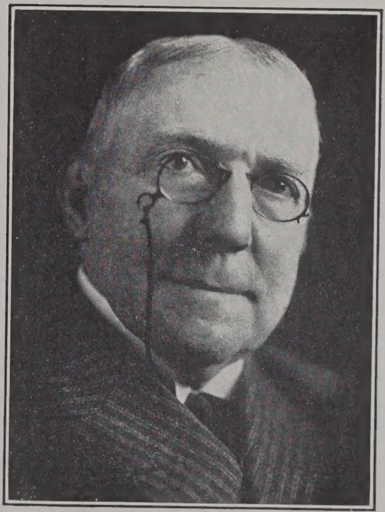
INDIANA

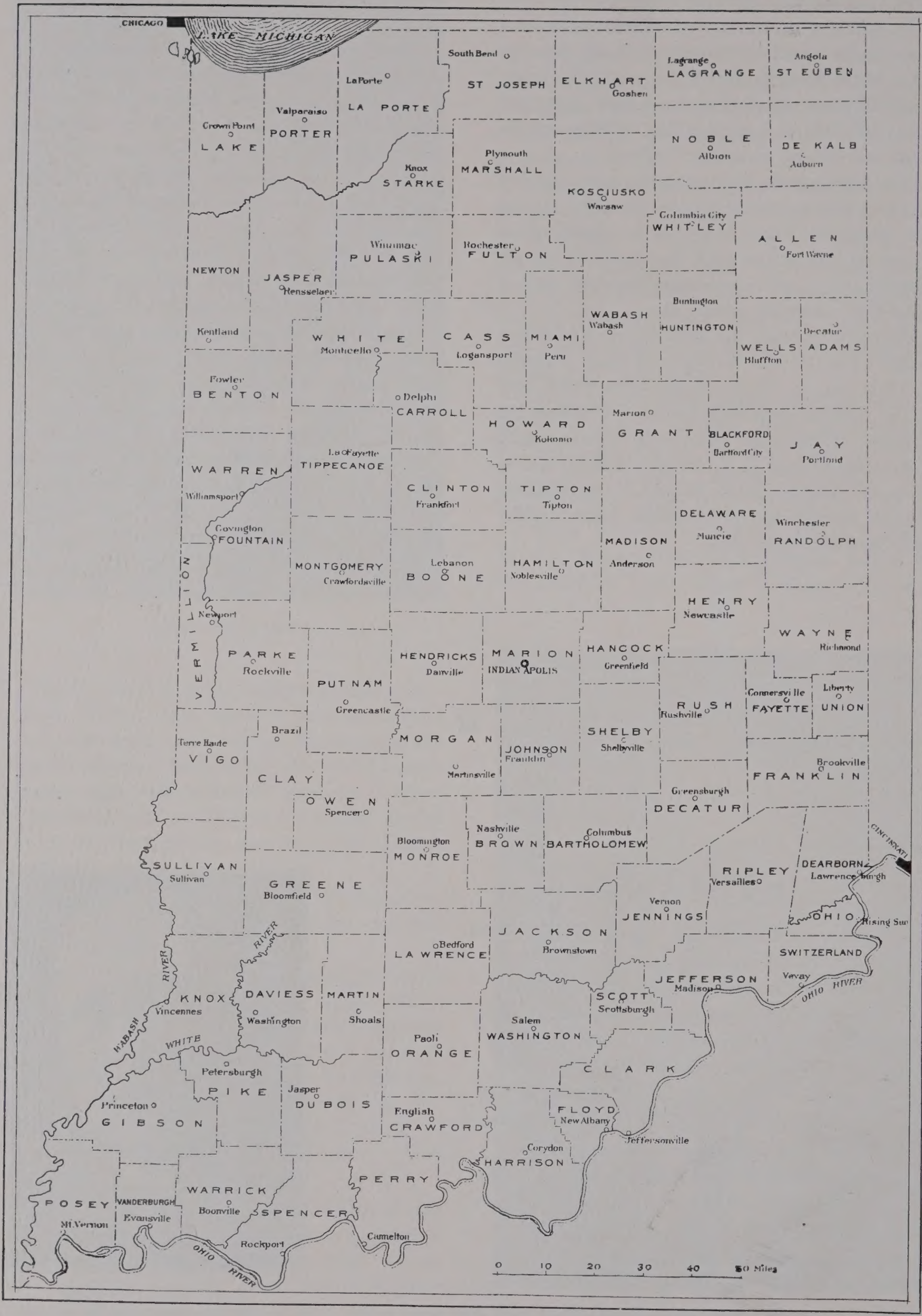
Our Land—our Home!—the common home indeed
  Of soil-born children and adopted ones—
  The stately daughters and the stalwart sons
Of Industry:—All greeting and godspeed!
O home to proudly live for, and, if need
  Be, proudly die for, with the roar of guns
  Blent with our latest prayer—So died men once . . .
Lo, Peace! . . . As we look on the land THEY freed—
  Its harvest all in ocean—overflow
  Poured round autumnal coasts in billowy gold—
Its corn and wine and balmed fruits and flow'rs,—
We know the exaltation that they know
  Who now, steadfast inheritors, behold
The Land Elysian, marvelling "This is ours!"

—*James Whitcomb Riley*



James Whitcomb Riley
October 7, 1847—July 22, 1916

Map of Indiana Showing Counties and County Seats


CHICAGO
LAKE MICHIGAN
South Bend
ST JOSEPH
ELKHART
Goshen
Lagrange
LAGRANGE
Angola
ST EUBEN
LaPorte
LA PORTE
Valparaiso
PORTER
Crown Point
LAKE
Plymouth
MARSHALL
Knox
STARKE
NOBLE
Albion
DE KALB
Auburn
KOSCIUSKO
Warsaw
Columbia City
WHITLEY
ALLEN
Fort Wayne
Winamac
PULASKI
Rochester
FULTON
NEWTON
JASPER
Rensselaer
Kentland
WHITE
Monticello
CASS
Logansport
MIAMI
Peru
WABASH
Wabash
Huntington
HUNTINGTON
Decatur
ADAMS
WELLS
Bluffton
Fowler
BENTON
Delphi
CARROLL
HOWARD
Kokomo
Marion
GRANT
BLACKFORD
Hartford City
JAY
Portland
WARREN
Williamsport
La Fayette
TIPPECANOE
CLINTON
Frankfort
TIPTON
Tipton
DELAWARE
Muncie
Winchester
RANDOLPH
Covington
FOUNTAIN
MADISON
Anderson
MONTGOMERY
Crawfordsville
Lebanon
BOONE
HAMILTON
Noblesville
HENRY
Newcastle
VERMILLION
Newport
PARKE
Rockville
HENDRICKS
Danville
MARION
INDIANAPOLIS
HANCOCK
Greenfield
WAYNE
Richmond
PUTNAM
Greencastle
RUSH
Rushville
Connersville
FAYETTE
Liberty
UNION
Terre Haute
VIGO
Brazil
CLAY
MORGAN
Martinsville
JOHNSON
Franklin
SHELBY
Shelbyville
Brookville
FRANKLIN
OWEN
Spencer
Greensburgh
DECATUR
Bloomington
MONROE
Nashville
BROWN
Columbus
BARTHOLOMEW
SULLIVAN
Sullivan
GREENE
Bloomfield
RIPLEY
Versailles
DEARBORN
Lawrenceburgh
CINCINNATI
Vernon
JENNINGS
OHIO
Rising Sun
Bedford
LAWRENCE
JACKSON
Brownstown
SWITZERLAND
Vevay
JEFFERSON
Madison
SCOTT
Scottsburgh
OHIO RIVER
WABASH RIVER
WHITE RIVER
KNOX
Vincennes
DAVIESS
Washington
MARTIN
Shoals
Paoli
ORANGE
Salem
WASHINGTON
CLARK
Petersburgh
PIKE
Jasper
DU BOIS
English
CRAWFORD
FLOYD
New Albany
Jeffersonville
Princeton
GIBSON
Corydon
HARRISON
PERRY
WARRICK
Boonville
SPENCER
POSEY
VANDERBURGH
Evansville
Mt.Vernon
Rockport
Cannelton
OHIO RIVER
0
10
20
30
40
50 Miles

INDIANA'S
Ninety-Two Counties

First County, Knox . . . organized 1790
Last County, Newton . . organized 1859

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INDIANA---*Counties*

ADAMS COUNTY

Decatur, County Seat

Adams county, located in the northeastern part of the state, is bounded on the east by the state of Ohio and on the north by Allen county. Its twelve townships cover an area of 337 square miles. The county was organized in 1836 with Decatur as the seat of justice. It is supposed the county took its name in honor of John Quincy Adams, who was President within the decade prior to formal organization.

In the southern part of this county is the "Limberlost" region, immortalized by Gene Stratton Porter. Road 27, known as the Limberlost Trail, passes within sight of Limberlost Cabin, where Mrs. Porter wrote her first ten novels. The home, now owned by Doctor Price, is marked with the picture of a cardinal.

The total population in 1890 was 20,181; 1900, 22,232; 1910, 21,840; 1920, 20,503, and in 1930, 19,957. The incorporated city is Decatur, 5,156; towns: Berne, 1,883; Geneva, 895, and Monroe, 322.

Samuel Johnson was the man to whom Decatur is indebted for its designation as county seat. Johnson was so eager to have the county seat located on his land he offered the locating commissioners $3,100, four church lots, half an acre for a public square, one acre for a seminary, and two acres for a cemetery. He also agreed to pay the expenses of the commissioners and to furnish a house to be used as a court chamber until a new building could be built. His offer was promptly accepted.

Decatur is located twenty-two miles southeast of Fort Wayne and is served by three railroads. In 1937, there were some twenty-six industries, according to an unofficial report. Those industries include meat packing, foundry operation, sugar refining, and the manufacture of hoops, staves, brick, cement blocks, electric motors, ladders and egg case fillers.

On the courthouse lawn in Decatur is a Soldiers' Memorial Monument built of Bedford stone and a bronze tablet to Gene Stratton Porter, dedicated by the county's school children. Outstanding among Decatur's buildings are the Elks' Home, of Georgian style architecture; the Public Library, of Greek classic style; several churches, and the Adams County Hospital. A monument to the memory of Samuel L. Rugg, pioneer settler, statesman, benefactor, and educator, is located in the Decatur Cemetery. Memorial park in the city is named in his honor. Among Decatur's notable residences is the C. A. Dugan house of Greek classic style. Other old homes are distinguished for their coverlets, pioneer needlework, and portraits by early artists. In one is a painting by Francisco Denoti, done in 1792.

Scattered throughout Adams county are many historical trails formerly used by the Indians. Chief among them are Harmar Trail, Godfrey Trail, and the Old Wayne Trace. Sixteen hundred acres are covered by the Old Rivare Indian Reservation, which is more than one hundred years old and contains an Indian burial ground.

At Berne, in the southern part of the county, is a Mennonite Church regarded as an unusual example of architecture for a small community, and one of the largest Protestant churches in the state.

The flat land of Adams county is well adapted to agriculture. According to 1935 federal census figures the county had 2,150 farms averaging 95.4 acres each, with a total value of $11,745,466. A total of 68,395 head of live stock was reported.

There were thirty-three industrial establishments employing 1,280 wage earners on pay rolls of $966,956. The value of the products was $8,934,490.

The Adams county total tax valuation for 1936 was $22,955,127.

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ALLEN COUNTY

Fort Wayne, County Seat

Since the first visit by LaSalle, Allen county has been one of the most important sections of the state, and its active history can be traced back to the days of the French explorers. What is now Fort Wayne was an Indian trading center and early gateway to Indiana and the West. Today it is outstanding as a center of industrial, cultural, and artistic activity.

The county was named in honor of Colonel John Allen, a distinguished Kentucky lawyer who commanded early military forces against the Indians. At the time of its organization, April 1, 1824, the territory covered much of what is now the counties of Wells, Adams, Huntington, and Whitley. Geographical location has been a pronounced factor in determining its prosperity, particularly in its earlier history. Located in the northeastern part of Indiana and bordering the State of Ohio, it was a controlling point in an important line of travel between the Great Lakes and Mississippi valley. Fort Wayne's location at the mouth of the Maumee River also was an important factor as travel became greater.

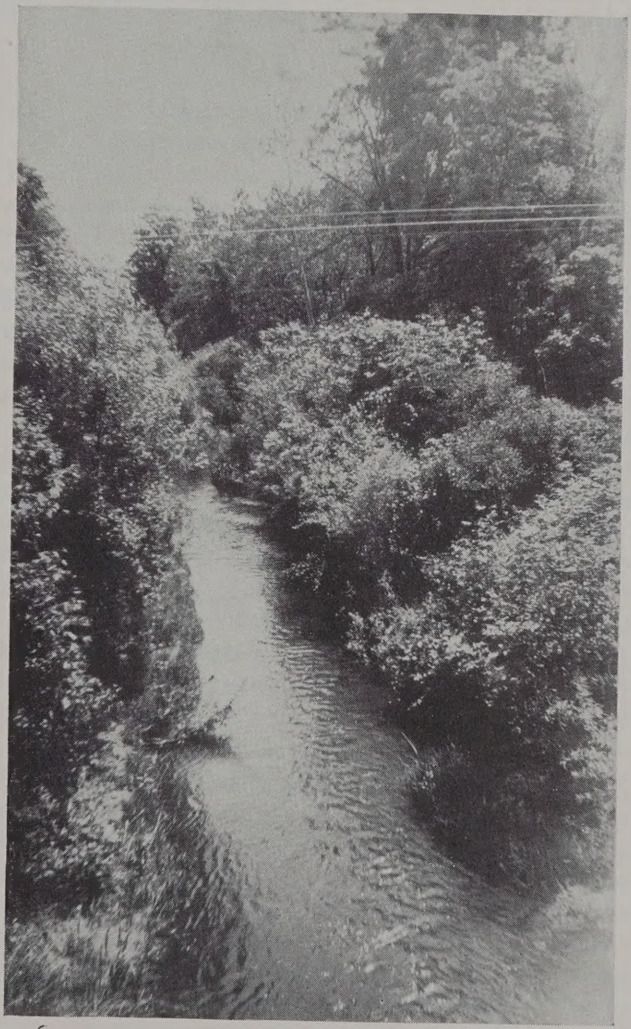
The county, largest in the state, is made up of twenty townships, having a combined area of 661 square miles. Fort Wayne, with a population of 114,546, is the county seat. The city can scarcely be equalled from the standpoint of colorful history. Because of its location "where three rivers meet," Fort Wayne was one of the most important centers of early American Indian life.

Toward the close of the seventeenth century the French succeeded in establishing a post at Fort Wayne and held it until 1760, when it was surrendered to the English. At the close of the French and Indian War the English considered it as one of their prizes. However, they had little success in holding it, losing it back to Chief Pontiac in 1763. For a thirty-year period this was a scene of continuous strife, turmoil, and bloodshed. President Washington dispatched three armies to the West to establish here what he said would be an important post for the nation. Two of these were defeated, but the third, under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, overwhelmed the Indians and English and established a stockade which became known as Fort Wayne. The community growing up around the fort was incorporated as a town in 1829 and a city in 1840.

Fort Wayne is located on the Maumee, St. Joseph and St. Mary Rivers, eighteen miles west of the Ohio line. Six main railroads provide transportation facilities for its diversified industries. Included among the products are: amplifying systems, artificial limbs, automatic phonographs, batteries, belts, boats, boilers, burial vaults, car wheels, caskets, chairs, tables, cigars, coats, dairy equipment, electrical appliances, farm tools, fertilizer, foundry products, gas manufacturing equipment, gasoline station equipment, gears, gloves, harness, mattresses, wearing apparel, meters, mining machinery, motors, motor trucks, oil burners, paper products, pipe organs, pistons, radio equipment, refrigerators, boxes, traffic signals, trailers, washing machines, ironers, water softeners, welding compound, wire coil, and yeast. The city had 149 manufacturing establishments, employing 11,380 wage earners, according to 1935 federal census figures.

Fort Wayne's position in the heart of a rich agricultural area has resulted in a complete and modern system of commodity distribution through dozens of wholesale and jobbing houses, and hundreds of retail stores. There are 1,620 retail establishments and about 200 wholesale concerns.

Fort Wayne has one of the most efficient public school systems in the United States. Among its educational, religious, and cultural facilities are a Lutheran college; three public and four parochial high schools and academies; twenty-three public



Willow Creek (Allen County)

and twenty-two parochial grade schools; one technical college; a Bible Training school; a university extension center; an art school; two historical museums; four orphanages and children's homes and numerous music schools. The library, with five branches, contains 229,840 volumes. There are seventy-nine churches located in the city, many of these among the largest and most beautiful in Indiana. The city's welfare work is carried on through the Community Chest, which supports nineteen welfare agencies.

A number of organizations have been formed for sponsoring various cultural activities. These include a Civic Symphony Orchestra which presents a series of concerts each year; the Fort Wayne Community Concert Association, which sponsors a number of recitals by noted musicians and singers; the Fort Wayne Art School Association, which presents exhibits of paintings and sculpture; and the "Old Fort Players," a dramatic club of amateur performers who produce shows at the civic theater.

Sixteen beautiful parks and playgrounds located conveniently in the districts throughout the city provide ideal places for recreation and relaxation. They total 820 acres. Their facilities include pavilions, ball fields, tennis courts, recreational apparatus, swimming pools, and picnic grounds.

Seven golf courses are located in or about Fort Wayne. One of these, Foster park, is municipally owned and operated. Within a radius of fifty miles of the city are located some three hundred lakes ranging in area from a few acres to one containing 3,800 acres. These waters, as well as the many tributary streams, offer splendid opportunities for all types of outdoor amusements.

There are numerous markers and monuments of historical and artistic significance. The courthouse, the fifth built in the county, contains a bust of Colonel John Allen, as well as paintings and murals of artistic note. In Hayden park there is an equestrian statue of General Anthony Wayne. Memorial park contains a bronze and marble memorial to the soldiers of the World War. A bronze tablet in Swinney park stands in memory of the soldiers of the Revolution. A monument in Lawton park commemorates the services of the soldiers in the Civil War. Lakeside park, noted for its rose garden, is the site of a statue of General Henry W. Lawton. In addition, there are numerous art studios, galleries, and old residences of cultural and historical note. The Irene Byron Memorial Hospital is located eight miles north of the city. The historic Homestead Penn House is on Coldwater Road.

Probably the most outstanding of these places of interest is the Lincoln Museum, which was opened nine years ago by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. Its curator, Doctor Lewis O. Warren, has been collecting Abraham Lincoln's books, pictures, letters, etc., for a number of years, and at the present time the museum contains the largest collection of literature ever assembled about one man. On the plaza in front of the building is a large statue of "Lincoln, the Hoosier Youth." Every year hundreds of visitors from throughout the nation stop in Fort Wayne to inspect this museum.

In keeping with the modern development of Fort Wayne, there are two airports; the Paul Baer Municipal Airport and the Guy Means Airport. The former is recognized as one of the finest fields in the country. There are two radio broadcasting stations in the city, one with a power of 10,000 watts and the other a 100-watt station. Both are members of a coast-to-coast network. Fort Wayne has two large daily newspapers.

The city has two national and two state banks as well as a number of other financial institutions, including one joint stock bank, an industrial loan and investment company, a home loan and savings association, and a federal savings and loan association. Deposits in the two national and two state banks on December 31, 1936, totaled more than $45,000,000. During the preceding year the total resources were increased some $15,000,000.

The census for 1935 listed 4,148 farms with an average acreage of 92.1, and a total value of $25,671,064. In all, the county had 164 manufacturing establishments employing 15,015, on pay rolls totaling $17,104,134. The value of the industrial output was $86,418,717.

The county tax valuation for 1936 was $202,454,370.

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BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY

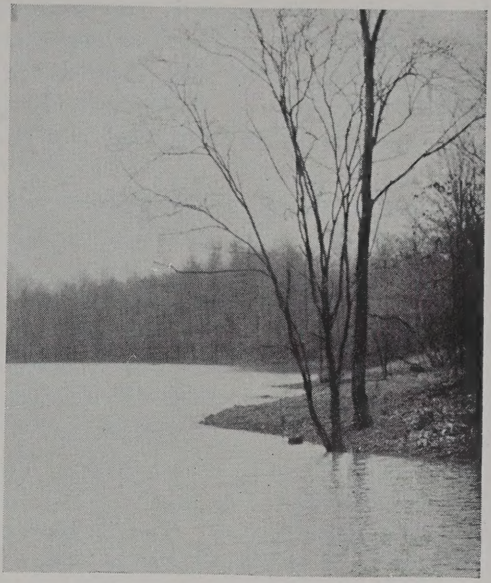
Columbus, County Seat

Before Bartholomew county was formed as a separate unit it was part of Delaware county and included most of what is now Brown county. It has an area of 407 square miles, divided into fourteen townships, and is located south of the center of Indiana, bordered on the west by Brown county.

A legislative act January 8, 1821, organized the county, which was named in honor of General Joseph Bartholomew. The county seat is Columbus. It is interesting to note that the city was formerly known as Tiptona, in gratitude to General John Tipton, who had donated thirty acres as the site of the county seat. A little more than a month later, March 20, 1821, the locating commissioners saw fit to change the name to the one the county bears at present.

The incorporated towns are: Clifford, 179; Elizabethtown, 294; Hartsville, 342; Hope, 1,085, and Jonesville, 162. Bartholomew county's population in 1890 was 23,867; 1900, 24,594; 1910, 24,813; 1920, 23,887; 1930, 24,864.

Columbus, the only incorporated city and containing a population of 9,935, is forty-one miles southeast of Indianapolis and is served by two main railroads. Located in Columbus are industries including tanneries, lumber mills, and factories for furniture, pulleys, agricultural implements, diesel engines, radios, automobile accessories, and canning. One of the notable concerns is in the suburbs of Columbus. This company makes furniture of an artistic mold, adorned by old-fashioned hand carving, and embellished by intricate inlays. The very finest and rarest cabinet woods of the world are used, and among the designs interpreted are Chippendale, Adam, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton.



Along the shoreline of Noblitt Lake (Bartholomew County)

Columbus has a number of points of interest which are significant. There is the Bartholomew County Museum housing a collection of glass and china of note. Near the city's center is an Indian mound, relic of a bygone day. At the entrance of the city is a bronze tablet marking the "Guthrie Trail."

Columbus High School is distinguished by its collection of paintings, and "The Bird Boy" fountain erected by the Nature Study Club.

One estate in the city is known extensively for its objects of art. It was formerly the Irwin residence, and among the treasures are a sundial dated 1599 and vases bearing the De Medici coat of arms.

At the town of Hartsville, a boulder with bronze tablets perpetuates the story of Hartsville College, which is now out of existence.

Hope is the home of a Moravian Church organized in 1833. Situated in the Moravian Cemetery is a granite shaft erected to the World War heroes.

In Clifford, a church built in 1822 is marked by a stone monument.

Federal census figures of 1935 showed Bartholomew county to have 2,084 farms averaging 110.2 acres each, their total value being $12,993,310. The total number of livestock reported was 45,943 head. The county had fifty-two manufacturing establishments, employing 2,684 wage earners on pay rolls of $2,265,611. The value of the industrial products was $12,858,646.

Tax valuation of the county in 1936 was $28,315,800.

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BENTON COUNTY

Fowler, County Seat

Benton county is one of Indiana's foremost agricultural counties, some of its land being among the most productive in the state. It excels also in the production of live stock, notably Hereford cattle, and is the home of the Hickory Grove Herd, substantial basis of the Hereford cattle industry in America. The county also is noted for having produced two outstanding race horses—the undefeated Dan Patch and Honest George.

Benton county is one of the northwestern group, its western boundary being the Illinois-Indiana state line. There are eleven townships covering an area of 408 square miles.

One of the last counties organized, it originally was formed in February of 1840, and named in honor of Thomas H. Benton. However, no commissioners had been named, and it was not until

May of 1843 that a county seat was selected. The site chosen was called Milroy in honor of one of the first commissioners, but Indiana already had a town of that name, so the county seat was renamed Oxford.

In 1871, the town of Fowler was laid out and on March 20, 1873, the courthouse at Oxford was condemned, precipitating a battle between the two towns. On July 10, 1874, the county seat was moved to Fowler, which has held that distinction ever since.

The county has no cities. The incorporated towns are: Fowler, 1,564 population; Oxford, 853; Boswell, 817; Otterbein, 616, Earl Park, 501, and Ambia, 443. Benton county's population in 1890 was 11,903; 1900, 13,123; 1910, 12,688; 1920, 12,206; 1930, 11,886.

Fowler is located twenty-eight miles northwest of LaFayette and is served by one railroad. It chiefly is important as a center for the rich farming district. The town is greatly indebted for its existence to Moses Fowler, who donated most of the necessary funds for the courthouse. His memory is honored by a white marble bust sculpted by Anton Volpe.

There were 1,175 farms in Benton county averaging 213.8 acres each and valued at $21,411,294, according to 1935 federal census figures. Reports covering live stock listed 51,861 head. The county had seven manufacturing establishments employing 106 wage earners on pay rolls of $79,151. The products were valued at $421,529.

Benton county's tax valuation for 1936 was $28,095,915.

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BLACKFORD COUNTY

Hartford City, County Seat

Blackford county is one of Indiana's eastern central counties located northeast of Indianapolis. Originally it was part of Jay county, but was formally organized as one of the smaller counties on February 18, 1839. John Blount was the first settler, in 1835, and in 1836 Abel Baldwin, of Vermont, after making an exploration of the forests, made an entry of land for the emigrants from his state. That year the New Englanders moved into the territory and established the town of Montpelier on the Salamonie, naming it after the capital of their native state.

Blackford county covers 168 square miles and is divided into four townships. There are two incorporated cities: Hartford City, population 6,613, and Montpelier, 1,859. In 1890, the county population was 10,461; 1900, 17,231; 1910, 15,820; 1920, 14,084; 1930, 13,617. The county was named in honor of Judge Blackford.

It took two separate acts of the legislature before Blackford county's organization became effective. Hartford and Montpelier were rivals for the county seat. Finally the former was chosen in 1840, but later, at the suggestion of F. L. Shelton, the town's name was changed to Hartford City.

In the eastern part of the county is the "Godfroy Reserve," which for a long time was the residence of the Indian Chief Godfroy, esteemed highly by the whites as well as the Indians.

Hartford City is located eighteen miles northwest of Muncie and is served by two railroads. The city's industries include the Hartford Ice Company and plants manufacturing window glass, chipped glass, overhead doors, and paper pulp.

The city has a number of historical and artistic points of interest. The Public Library has a fine art collection, including a painting by Homer Gordon Davisson. There is a monument on the lawn of the courthouse which was presented by the Service Star Legion in 1921 as a World War Memorial. One of the notable buildings is the William Reed Memorial School. Within the building is a portrait of William Reed by Marie Goth.

Many of the old residences of Hartford City contain antiques, fine examples of furniture and native craftsmanship. Among the noteworthy estates are the Dale residence with its fine gateway and gardens, and the Robert Henley residence, with its floral gardens. Other features of the city are Hoover Park, presented to the city in memory of J. L. Hoover, and the Blackford County Hospital, erected to the memory of Mrs. Ella Smith.

The federal census figures for 1935 reported twenty-three manufacturing establishments in Blackford county There were 1,418 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $1,320,144. The total value of the industrial output was $7,052,884.

The value of the county's farms was $5,500,991. These 1,089 farms, averaged 92.4 acres each. A total of 35,215 head of live stock was reported.

The 1936 tax valuation for the county was $16,335,462.

BOONE COUNTY

Lebanon, County Seat

Boone county, one of Indiana's central counties, has twelve townships covering 427 square miles. It was the habitation of the Eel River tribe of Miami Indians and was named in honor of Daniel Boone, courageous Kentucky pioneer.

The county was organized in 1830 and Lebanon named as county seat. The incorporated towns are: Advance, 358; Jamestown, 552; Thorntown, 1,325; Zionsville, 1,131, and Ulen, 74. Boone county's total population in 1890 was 26,572; 1900, 26,321; 1910, 24,673; 1920, 23,575; 1930, 22,290.

Lebanon, the county's only incorporated city, is located twenty-eight miles northwest of Indianapolis and is served by two railroads. The 1930 census gave Lebanon's population as 6,645. Among the city's chief industries are saw and planing mills, furniture, canning, and glove factories, a milk condensary and creamery separator, steel wheel works, and the Hicks School Bus and Body Company.

One of Lebanon's interesting features is the courthouse, believed to be the only public building in the world with a meridian line running through its center. This courthouse has eight of the largest one-piece monolithic limestone columns ever quarried and cut by hand. They are more than 38 feet in length and weigh approximately thirty-four tons each. The city has two parks, the Memorial and South Side.

Boone county's most important products are those of its dairies. In these and the growing of seed corn the county holds widespread fame.

The late former Governor, Samuel Ralston, one of the most beloved figures of Indiana, came from Boone county. For several years Ralston was a school teacher in Lebanon and later served as school superintendent. Among others listed as notables in the county's history were A. M. French, the man who named the city; B. Longley, first resident of the city; Doctor Levi; S. S. Brown; J. S. Forsythe; Jonathan H. Rose, and William H. Smith. The almost complete destruction of records of Boone county in 1856 makes it almost impossible to obtain more than fragmentary information of the county's early history.

The Lebanon Pioneer, founded in 1852, has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of the outstanding country newspapers.

According to 1935 federal census figures, Boone county had twenty manufacturing establishments employing 358 wage earners, on pay rolls of $293,365. The value of the products was $2,054,047. Among the chief industries is the Hicks Body Company, Lebanon, builders of school bus bodies.

The county had 2,723 farms averaging 94.5 acres each. The value of these was $17,702,606. A total of 116,664 head of live stock was reported.

The Boone county tax valuation for the year 1936 was $28,477,210.

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BROWN COUNTY

Nashville, County Seat

This is one of the most famous beauty sections of the state, and has won the acclaim of artists from all over the world. Discovered by artists about 1906, it has become a haven for various groups of nature lovers. Each season brings several renowned painters, particularly in the autumn, when this county's beauty is unsurpassed.

Brown county has retained the natural rugged features that characterized Indiana as a whole before the glaciers. Its hills and valleys remain in their natural state, unchanged by the mighty force of the great ice sheets. In Brown county the fine top soil can be removed from the slopes by water, and the result is a coarse, loose type of surface, excellent for the abundant growth of timber, and ideal for fruit growing.

Brown county was organized February 4, 1836, and named in honor of General Jacob Brown, a hero of the War of 1812. Nashville has always been the county seat, but for a year after the county's organization the town was known as Jacksonburg. Brown county had a population of 10,308 in 1890; 9,727 in 1900; 7,975 in 1910; 7,019 in 1920; 5,168 in 1930. It has five townships with a combined area of 324 square miles.

Nashville, the county seat, had a population of 369 in 1930. The character of the land makes railroad facilities impractical, although there are about twelve miles of line running through the county. Farming and fruit growing are the principal occupations.

Nashville is one of the state's recognized art centers. Beginning with Gustav Baumann, the first artist to live there for any length of time, there has been an impressive parade of artistic, cultural, and literary notables. While Baumann lived in Nashville he made one of his famous

Scene on Road 135, near Nashville

series of wood blocks. Much credit for the county's reputation as a mecca for artists should be given to Adolph R. Shulz and Frank Phoenix, who, while on a walking trip in 1906, were favorably impressed, and carried the news to others. The next season found several renowned painters there.

Ten miles west of Nashville is the "House of the Singing Winds," established by Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Steele at the time of Gustav Baumann's stay. The Brown County Artists' Gallery in Nashville is maintained by the County Artists' Association. This gallery, outstanding in the state, is open from April until November. Its exhibits are changed frequently, and hung only upon approval of a committee of experts. Adjoining the gallery is the Artists' Shop, a modern craft shop with paintings, monotypes, etchings, and water colors by members of the association. The Brown County Art Colony is the most important group of painters in the Middle West. From a small beginning it has grown to the point where an estimated 25,000 visit the gallery each year, with as many as 1,500 on a single day.

The region is dotted with studios and residences featuring paintings and art objects. At Bear Wallow Hill is the residence of Marcus Dickey, who wrote a number of books and articles on James Whitcomb Riley. Other features of the county are the Old Log Jail, at Nashville, erected in 1837; Pike's Peak, monument to the Civil War soldiers of Company C, Sixth Regiment; Old Settlers' Home, and a monument at the site of the first residence in the locality, in memory of Job Hamblen, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife.

Although in autumn the county is a riot of flaming color, another of the features is the Blossom Festival in the spring, when the orchards are in bloom.

Brown county has a number of picturesque streams, and its forests augment the hill-country splendor. Sixteen thousand acres of the territory are occupied by the state park and game preserve. The county had 1,204 farms, averaging 106.5 acres each, valued in 1935 at $2,122,980.

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CARROLL COUNTY

Delphi, County Seat

Carroll county, located northwest of Indianapolis, is traversed by the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers and Deer and Wild Creeks. The land generally is level and is made up about equally of clay and black soil. On its western side the county borders on what is known as the Grand Prairie.

Carroll county was organized January 7, 1828. The venerable Charles Carroll, who was then the sole survivor of those who had signed the Declaration of Independence, was the man in whose honor the county was named. In the early days the Wabash and Erie canal offered great trade and export facilities. The city of Delphi, formerly known as Carrollton, is the county seat. The incorporated towns are Camden, 538; Flora, 1,449, and Yeoman, 160. The county's population was 20,021 in 1890; 19,531 in 1900; 17,970 in 1910; 16,315 in 1920, and 15,049 in 1930.

Delphi, with a population of 1,929, is located seventeen miles northeast of LaFayette. Three railways offer transportation facilities. The city's industries include canning and factories for the manufacture of automobile tops, furniture, strawboard, and baskets.

Delphi's major points of interest are the courthouse with a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil war, erected in 1862, and a statue, the "Color Bearer." The mounted cannon at the south entrance of the courthouse serves as a memorial to the Spanish War veterans. In the building is a museum of historical crafts. Located in the Delphi School Gardens park is the Boothroyd Memorial. Some of the old residences with their antique coverlets and old clocks are points of artistic note.

In Burlington is the Doctor Anderson residence, a historic building, and in Camden is a memorial monument at the site of the first cabin in Carroll county. Also in the town is the historic Doctor Armstrong residence. Lockport is the site of the French Post Park.

The county is noted for the beauty of its waterways and other natural beauty spots such as the Springburo and Carrollton hills. Of historical significance are the remains of the old Wabash and Erie Canal.

According to 1935 census figures, Carroll county had fourteen manufacturing establishments employing seventy-nine wage earners on pay rolls of $58,409. The value of the products was $253,744.

The county had 1,831 farms averaging 122.3 acres each. The value of these farms was $15,031,251. A total of 83,717 head of live stock was reported.

Carroll county's tax valuation for 1936 was $24,749,070.

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CASS COUNTY

Logansport, County Seat

The Eel and Wabash Rivers unite near the center of Cass county, furnishing an abundance of power for water works, electricity, and the factories in the city of Logansport. Also furnished by these streams is an inexhaustible supply of limestone, gravel, and sand. The gravel and sand are of superior quality for building purposes and road making. In different parts of the county is found a clay of high quality for the making of brick.

Cass county, named in honor of Lewis Cass, was organized April 13, 1829. The county seat has always been Logansport. The incorporated towns are: Galveston, 666; Royal Center, 777, and Walton, 685. The county's population for 1890 was 31,153; 1900, 34,545; 1910, 36,368; 1920, 38,333; 1930, 34,518.

Logansport, the only incorporated city, is located seventy-five miles northwest of Indianapolis on the Wabash River. It has a population of 18,508 and is served by two main railroads. Among Logansport's industries are the manufacture of automobiles, automobile bodies, water wheels, electric car trucks, electric refrigerators, castings, machinery, paper, woolen goods, furniture, barrels, motors, electric irons, radiators, overalls, harness, and fire extinguishers. It is an important shipping point for grain, lumber, and live stock. According to figures of the 1935 federal census, this city had twenty-eight manufacturing establishments employing 1,120 wage earners on pay rolls of $982,887. The value of the products was $5,434,005.

Logansport is one of the recognized art centers of the state and is known as "The City of Bridges." One of the city's outstanding buildings is the Carnegie public library, of Greek classic architectural style.

An outstanding point of interest in Cass county is the residence of Judge Biddle on Biddle's island. The island was purchased in 1832 in a government land sale by General John Tipton, who built a house for Doctor Lytle. When Judge Biddle purchased it in 1867, he added wings and furnishings expressive of his literary and artistic taste. The beautiful setting appealed so greatly to Judge Biddle that he engaged a pioneer artist, George B. Winters, to make a folio of water color sketches showing views of the island.

At the Wabash Railroad station there is a bronze tablet indicating the site of the first cabin erected in the county. There are numerous markers and memorials to persons and events of historical significance. In Logansport there are a number of churches and old residences of historical and artistic note. Contained in many of these residences are antiques of great value. Logansport State Hospital is located here.

At Olde Towne, six miles from Logansport on the Adamsboro road, is a stone marker at the site of the Olde Towne battle. This town is on the site of the old town of Kenopaconequa, destroyed in 1871 by General Williamson.

Noble township, which was named for Noah Noble, who was at that time Governor of Indiana, is known for its river scenery, ravines, and woods. In the township is located the Doctor G. N. Fitch farm. The house is built on a bluff and is surrounded by a stone wall 600 feet long and 24 feet high. On the farm is Fitch's Glen, with limestone canyons, falls, and a cave. The William T. Watts home in the township was erected in 1802.

Cass county has a number of notables. Foremost among them was General John Tipton, who did more for the upbuilding of the city and county in its early days than any other man. He came to Logansport as an Indian agent and participated in many of the treaties between the Federal Government and the Indians. When the Pottawattomie Indians were removed from this section in 1838 they objected to leaving, but Captain Tipton raised a company of Cass county men and started them on their way. This prompt action checked what might have been an insurrection. Tipton later became a member of the United States Senate.

Doctor G. N. Fitch also became a member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. In 1856, he was a presidential elector. David Curtis, who also represented the state in the United States Senate, was a resident of Logansport for several years. Judge William Z. Stuart became judge of the State Supreme Court, as did Judge Horace P. Biddle. Judge Moses B. Lairy was a member of the Appellate Court and later of the Supreme Court. Judge George E. Ross became a member of the State Appellate Court. Rufus Magee, who was once the editor of the *Logansport Pharos* and an attorney of the county, was from 1885 to 1889 the Minister to Norway and Sweden.

According to 1935 federal census figures, Cass county had thirty-eight manufacturing establishments employing 1,457 wage earners on pay rolls of $1,193,620. The value of the products was $6,292,531.

The county had 2,345 farms averaging 105.9 acres each. The value of these was $14,844,434; 82,713 head of livestock was reported.

Cass county's tax valuation for 1936 was $42,551,210.

CLARK COUNTY

Jeffersonville, County Seat

Clark county was organized February 1, 1801, by William Henry Harrison and named in honor of General George Rogers Clark, who was at one time a citizen here. Most of its land lies within what was formerly called the Illinois Grant, or Clark Grant, made by the legislature of Virginia in 1786. Clark county now comprises 375 square miles and is divided into twelve townships.

Situated in the southern part of the state, its entire southeastern border is bounded by the Ohio River. Clark county was the early gateway to the great Northwest Territory. In the latter part of the eighteenth century there were a number of settlements along the river.

The first county seat was Springville, a village situated near the present site of Charlestown. The town at one time was a great trading center for the French and Indians, but today nothing remains to show that it ever existed. A short distance from this little town lived Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of the State of Indiana.

Governor Harrison designated Jeffersonville as the county seat in 1802, but in December of 1810 the territorial legislature removed it to Charlestown. Again in 1873, however, Jeffersonville was chosen. The old courthouse of Charlestown still stands. Originally the county of Clark was a vast territory, including what is now Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Jackson, Scott, Jefferson, Ripley, Decatur, Franklin, Bartholomew, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, Union, Henry, Randolph, Wayne, Jay, and Switzerland counties, which made up about one-fifth of the whole state.

The incorporated city is Jeffersonville, 11,945 population. Towns are Clarksville, 2,243; Claysburg, 615; New Providence, 358; Charlestown, 859, and Sellersburg, 1,050. County population in 1890 was 30,259; 1900, 31,835; 1910, 30,250; 1930, 30,764.

Jeffersonville is on the Ohio River opposite Louisville and is served by three railroads and river steamboats. Its industries include foundries, machine shops, sauerkraut canning, railroad car works, shipyards, and factories for trunks, soap, shirts, and cement. According to 1935 federal census figures, the city had fourteen manufacturing establishments employing 370 wage earners on pay rolls of $239,149. The value of the manufactured products was $1,055,453.

Jeffersonville was hard hit during the 1937 floods, but it recovered with astonishing rapidity.

This city was the site of the first state penal institution in Indiana, the State Prison, established in 1841. In 1859, when the Michigan City Prison was opened, the Jeffersonville institution was known as the Southern Indiana State Prison.

There are a number of sites of historical significance in this city, including Warder park with its limestone marker and bronze tablet commemorating General LaFayette's visit in 1825. There is also the Clark County Memorial Hospital erected in memory of the World War dead. The D. A. R. has erected a marker at the river road near the site of the home of George Rogers Clark.

Among other points of interest in Clark county are a state forest and forest nursery; the Captain English home at Lexington; a monument at the grave of the Revolutionary soldier, John Armstrong, at Bethlehem, and a monument to Jonathan Jennings in Charlestown cemetery. Opposite the cemetery is the First Methodist Church in Indiana, erected in 1807.

An outstanding attraction in Clark county is the "Knobs," a range of hills beginning five miles below the falls of the Ohio River. Most of the hills are about equal in elevation, rising to about five hundred feet, and although each hill separately is small, they unite at about one hundred to two hundred feet below their summits and extend for about fifty miles into the interior. Inasmuch as a similar ridge extends south of the Ohio River into Kentucky, it is entirely possible that these two ranges were once united.

There is much evidence here of the Mound Builders' civilization, such as an elevated, pear-shaped ridge a few miles above Jeffersonville overlooking the Ohio River. The ridge probably was the site of a fort. Several miles north of this is a circular enclosure of about 2,000 feet in circumference, the embankment of which was originally about twelve feet in height. An abundance of pottery, fresh water shells and fragments of bones have been found here. Another stone enclosure is found on the banks of Big Creek, this one covering about ten acres. It is supposed that these remains had been memorials to some events in the history of that ancient civilization.

According to figures of the 1935 federal census, Clark county had twenty-six manufacturing establishments employing 1,309 wage earners.

The county had 1,880 farms averaging 103 acres each, their total value being $6,374,239; 36,109 head of live stock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for 1936 was $23,843,150.

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CLAY COUNTY

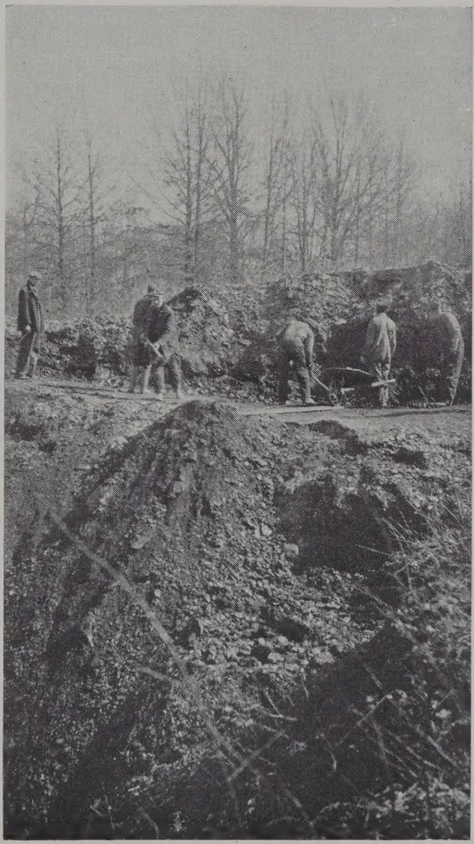
Brazil, County Seat

Clay county was named in honor of the famous orator and statesman, Henry Clay.

With the county's formation from parts of Vigo and Owen counties, April 1, 1825, Bowling Green was selected as the county seat and held this designation for fifty years. On November 30, 1871, the courthouse was destroyed by fire and after much discussion Bowling Green was again selected as county seat. It was not until January 26, 1877, that the county seat was removed to the present site, Brazil.

Clay county has eleven townships with a total area of 361 square miles, located in the western part of the state, west and south of Indianapolis. The incorporated city is Brazil, 8,744; towns: Clay City, 859; Knightsville, 704; Staunton, 482; Carbon, 476, and Center Point, 372. Total county population, 1890, 30,536; 1900, 34,385; 1910, 32,535; 1920, 29,293; 1930, 26,479.

Brazil is located sixteen



Fox Den Mine in Clay County

miles east of Terre Haute and is served by three railroads. The chief manufactures are: engines, mining fans, mining machinery, bricks, turrets, furniture, pipes, and pianos. Tile and clay products also form an important part of industrial activities.

Among the memorials is a museum in the courthouse, and on the grounds two Spanish-American War cannons, presented by the United States Department of War and dedicated to the soldiers of that war. Of historical interest is Forest Park, in which is a log cabin built in 1856, moved to its present location by the Clay County Historical Society and dedicated to all pioneer citizens of the county.

In the town of Harmony is the McKinley Inn, built in 1834 and restored and marked by a grandson of McKinley in 1928. It is said that President VanBuren stopped here. Four miles north of Clay City on the Mrs. Jacob Luther farm is "Discovery Tree," which marks the site where Daniel Harris, known as the father of Clay county, tied his boat on landing from Eel River in 1820. Harris' grave is five miles north of Clay City in the cemetery bearing his name.

According to figures of the 1935 federal census, Clay county had twenty-three manufacturing establishments employing 408 wage earners on pay rolls of $326,191. Value of the products was $1,402,390.

There were 2,510 farms averaging 80.5 acres each, and valued at $8,263,193; 41,817 head of livestock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for 1936 was $17,811,815.

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CLINTON COUNTY

Frankfort, County Seat

The town of Jefferson, four miles west of what is now Frankfort, was chosen as the county seat when Clinton county was organized, May 3, 1830. It was only a temporary site, however, for the state commissioners selected Frankfort and ordered the land surveyed and laid off into lots May 19, 1830. The first court at Frankfort was held in the new log courthouse in April, 1831.

The county takes its name in honor of DeWitt Clinton, early Governor of the state of New York. In general, the surface of the county is slightly rolling and thereby offers good drainage for the well-cultivated farms. Parts of Wild Cat, Kilmore, and Sugar Creeks traverse the county. In the southeastern part of Clinton county natural gas has been found. Large deposits of clay for the manufacture of brick, tile, and pottery have been discovered in many localities.

This is one of the central counties located northwest of Indianapolis. It covers an area of 408 square miles and is divided into six townships. The incorporated towns include Colfax, 690; Michigantown, 419; Kirklin, 644, and Rossville, 626. Frankfort, 12,196 population, is the only incorporated city. Clinton county had a population of 27,370 in 1890; 28,202 in 1900; 26,674 in 1910; 27,737 in 1920, and 27,329 in 1930.

Frankfort is located forty-six miles from Indianapolis and is served by three railroads. Centrally located, Frankfort is a shipping point for the rich agricultural territory surrounding the city. Some of Frankfort's products include overalls, cigars, furniture, brass, and iron castings. Railroad shops are a part of the city's industrial activity. According to census figures of 1935 the city had nineteen manufacturing establishments, employing 719 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $758,698. The value of the manufactured products was $3,925,134.

Frankfort has a municipally owned electric utility and the city also owns the sewage disposal plant.

Frankfort has a number of historically significant points. On the grounds of the county courthouse is a marker to the soldiers of the Revolutionary War. From an artistic standpoint, its residences are notable. Besides the Mrs. George Dinwiddie residence, built in the early days of the city, many of the others contain antiques, coverlets, and furniture made by pioneer cabinetmakers. The Arts Club, organized in 1921, is one of the city's outstanding cultural organizations. Mulberry park, on a 96-acre tract, is the chief natural beauty spot. This park has a modern, $100,000 swimming pool.

Personages of importance in Clinton county history included David Killgore, the first settler, who came in 1826 and located near what later became the village of Jefferson; the late Major David Allen, and Colonel John Clark.

In 1935, the federal census figures listed twenty-three manufacturing establishments in the county. 1,160 wage earners were paid $1,135,625. The value of the manufactured products was $5,499,238.

Reports of 1935 valued the 2,310 farms in the county at $18,896,308. The farms averaged 108.3 acres each. A total of 103,865 head of live stock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $38,754,235.

☆

CRAWFORD COUNTY

English, County Seat

Crawford county is widely known as the location of Wyandotte and Marengo caves. The enormous underground halls of Wyandotte cave, second largest in the United States, its great domes, immense columns, and great piles of fallen rock are without equal in any other American cavern. The highest underground mountain in the world, 135 feet, is one of the cave's outstanding beauties. Besides the caves, Crawford county offers another point of unusual interest, the Lily White sulphur well.

Crawford county, one of the southernmost counties, borders on the Ohio River. Being in the unglaciated area, its land is rough and hilly. An inexhaustible supply of stone is found here and the stone industry is an important part of the county's activity.

This county was named in honor of Colonel William Crawford, a land agent who was burned at the stake by Indians in 1782. The county was organized January 29, 1818, with Mt. Sterling as the county seat.

Though records are not complete, best available information shows that the act of legislature in December, 1821, moved the county seat from Mt. Sterling to Fredonia. Another act of legislature in 1843 changed it to Leavenworth. In 1894, the county seat was removed to its present site at English. The town of English was named in honor of the Honorable William H. English, a Congressman who, in 1880, was the unanimous choice of his party for Vice-President of the United States.

Crawford county embraces 303 square miles and has nine townships. The incorporated towns are Alton, 109; English, 704; Marengo, 806; Leavenworth, 418, and Milltown, 795. In 1890, the county had a population of 13,941; 1900, 13,476; 1910, 12,057. In 1930 the population was 10,160.

English has a few small manufacturing establishments, but is chiefly important as the center of a fruit growing, poultry raising, and dairying district.

The courthouse is the only one in the state erected outside the limits of the county seat town. A main point of interest in English is the William H. English Park, provided for in the will of Mr. English. In the park is a monument to its founder. Of cultural interest is the collection of art books in the Public Library. Many of the residences of the town have notable antiques such as glassware, china, and examples of pioneer needlework.

The town of Marengo is the site of the world famous cavern, Marengo cave.

According to 1935 figures the county had eight manufacturing establishments employing sixty-six wage earners, who earned $21,139. The value of the manufactured products was $112,359.

There were 1,770 farms with an average of 98 acres each. The total value of these farms was $2,499,903. The county had 19,813 head of live stock.

The county tax valuation, 1936, was $3,519,300.

☆

DAVIESS COUNTY

Washington, County Seat

Daviess county was a part of Knox county until February 15, 1817, at which time it was organized as a separate unit. Formerly it constituted much of what is now Martin, Greene, and Owen counties. The formation of Martin county in 1820, and Greene in 1821, cut Daviess county to its present size. Its name is in honor of John Hamilton Daviess, a distinguished Kentucky lawyer who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The earliest inhabitants were from the southern states, although later there was an influx of settlers from the East. As now constituted, the county has 433 square miles and is divided into ten townships. Its county seat is Washington, with a population of 9,070, the only incorporated city. Incorporated towns are: Cannelburg, 132; Elnora, 856; Montgomery, 445; Odon, 981; Plainville, 603, and Alfordsville, 90. Daviess county's population in 1890 was 26,227; 1900, 29,914; 1910, 27,747; 1920, 26,856; 1930, 25,832.

Washington is located nineteen miles east of Vincennes and is served by two main railroads. Its industrial activities include the railroad shops and several factories manufacturing clothes hangers, shirts, screen doors, flour, toys, cheese, and window weights.

The city as well as the county has been enjoying rapid development in all lines. Washington's utilities, which have been operated very successfully, are municipally owned. The city has seventy acres of parks and a municipal swimming pool.

The character of the land of Daviess county is of extensive range. The unusual rugged White River bottom land is rich black loam, while in other parts, clay is the distinguishing type of surface. Coal is found extensively in the region, and mining plays an important part in commercial activities. There is also a natural gas field.

Outstanding among the county's personages of historical significance was James G. Reed, who was twice candidate for Governor of Indiana. Later he was appointed director of the Land Office at Jeffersonville and in 1850 became a member of the Constitutional Convention.

According to figures of the 1935 federal census Daviess county had twenty-four manufacturing establishments employing 842 wage earners on a total pay roll of $511,290. The value of the manufactured products was $3,141,659.

Reports of the same year listed 2,661 farms averaging 93.6 acres each, valued at $10,605,170. According to reports entered, the county had 61,353 head of live stock.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $18,214,520.

☆

DEARBORN COUNTY

Lawrenceburg, County Seat

Dearborn was the second county organized. When it was formed March 1, 1803, it comprised, in addition to its present area, all of what is now Ohio county. There are fourteen townships, covering 333 square miles of rolling surface. It is one of the southeastern group, its eastern boundary part of the Ohio line. In this region are found archaeological remains, some of which are believed to be more than 2,000 years old.

Originally Lawrenceburg was the county seat, but later Wilmington was designated, remaining county seat until April 1, 1844, when it was changed back again. The incorporated cities are: Lawrenceburg, 4,072, and Aurora, 4,386; towns: Dillsboro, 502; Greendale, 1,050; Moore's Hill, 384; Saint Leon, 276; West Harrison, 400. Dearborn county's population in 1890 was 23,364; 1900, 22,194; 1910, 21,396; 1920, 20,033; 1930, 21,056.

Lawrenceburg is an industrial city, served by two railroads, and is located twenty-two miles west of Cincinnati. It is separated by only one street from Greendale. The two cities are considered as a single community with about fourteen industries, including flour and feed mills, creamery, veneer and box plants, saw, casket, and buggy factories, distilleries, chemical and deep pump works. Four outstanding types of concerns make Lawrenceburg and Greendale an industrial community of note: the state's largest flour mill; the company founded by the pioneer developers of underground water supply; one of the nation's foremost distilleries; and one of the three remaining buggy factories in the world.

Dearborn county was the birthplace of two governors, Albert G. Porter and Winfield Durbin, both of whom were natives of Lawrenceburg. The town of Moore's Hill was the site of the college bearing that name. This college was one of the oldest educational institutions in Indiana.

The trail of Morgan's Raid during the Civil War is clearly marked through Dearborn county. A marker has been placed upon the site of the massacre by the Indians of Colonel Lochry's expedition which was a detachment of General George Rogers Clark's army. There is also a marker to James B. Eads. Eads, a native of Lawrenceburg, was the builder of the suspension bridge at St. Louis and the Mississippi jetties. One of the other notables of the county was Henry W. Blasdal, Governor of the Nevada Territory.

In addition to the governors mentioned from Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county's citizens have attained such state offices as Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer of State, Auditor of State, Secretary of State, President of the State Bank, and Judge of the Supreme Court. A great many more have held United States offices.

Points of interest in Lawrenceburg include: the Levee, the Tonsey House and the King Hotel, which is said to be the oldest three-story brick building in Indiana.

Federal census figures of 1935 listed 2,199 wage earners in the thirty-eight manufacturing establishments. Their total earnings were $1,996,750. The value of the manufactures was $37,625,086.

The figures for the same year listed 2,015 farms averaging 89.8 acres each. These farms were valued at $6,959,397. A total of 35,822 head of live stock was reported.

Dearborn county's total tax valuation for 1936 was $23,461,955.

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DECATUR COUNTY

Greensburg, County Seat

Located southeast of Indianapolis, Decatur county has within its boundaries some of the finest limestone quarries in the state. Much of the county's 378-square-mile area is rich farmland. The county is divided into nine townships.

Decatur county was organized December 31, 1821, and named after the gallant Commodore Stephen Decatur. Greensburg, the county seat, was so named by Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks in honor of the little Pennsylvania town of her birth. The incorporated towns are Milford, 152; Millhousen, 162; New Point, 342; St. Paul, 678, and Westport, 637. The county had a population of 19,277 in 1890; in 1900, 19,518; 1910, 18,793; 1920, 17,813; 1930, 17,308.

The city of Greensburg, with a population of 5,702, is forty-seven miles southeast of Indianapolis. A railroad and bus lines provide the chief transportation facilities. Among the city's products are flour, carriages, lumber, iron castings, auto accessories, caskets, hardware, brooms, wire, and shirts. The city has recently purchased the Greensburg Water Company.

Greensburg is known as the "Tower Tree City" through the famous tree that thrives on the courthouse tower, one hundred and fifty feet above the ground. The tree is a variety of the large-toothed aspen and is twelve feet high. On the grounds of the courthouse are a number of markers and monuments, including a monument to the soldiers of the Civil War and a memorial elm to the local corps of the G. A. R. Both of these were placed by the local chapter of the W. R. C. The local chapter of the D. A. R. erected a boulder with tablet honoring Colonel Thomas Hendricks, the city's founder. Another boulder with a bronze tablet contains a replica of the Maltese Cross, dedicated to the memory of the Spanish War veterans. In the corridor of the building is a bronze tablet dedicated to the man for whom the county was named.

Decatur county has some fine churches, and every township has a centralized school with a commissioned high school.

Greensburg has a new federal building and postoffice, a community gymnasium which will seat 4,000; a National Guard Armory costing $50,000; a Y. M. C. A. which is one of the finest in Indiana, built through the munificence of the late Nelson Mowrey, who gave the institution $175,000; and the Decatur Memorial Hospital erected by the county at a cost of over $100,000. The Indiana State I. O. O. F. Home is located to the east of the city. The city is the home of a Historical Society Museum which exhibits once a week. The Carnegie Library contains much art material among its 14,817 volumes.

Some of the men notable in the county history have been James Gavin, a member of Congress; Oscar B. Hord, once Attorney-General of the state; Colonel B. C. Shaw, Treasurer of State after the Civil War; Judge Andrew Davison, twice a member of the State Supreme Court; Robert W. Miers, three times a Congressman, and later a circuit judge; Cortez Ewing, in the General Land Office in Washington under Thomas A. Hendricks, and George P. Shoemaker, a Congressman and presidential elector for Woodrow Wilson.

The 1935 census figures listed seventeen manufacturing establishments employing 284 wage earners receiving wages of $225,387. The value of the products was $1,660,103.

Census figures showed that the county had 2,038 farms totalling in value $11,291,427. These farms averaged 112.8 acres each. A total of 82,014 head of live stock was reported.

The tax valuation for Decatur county in 1936 was $20,811,315.

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DEKALB COUNTY

Auburn, County Seat

Baron DeKalb, who rose to the rank of general in the American Revolutionary Army, was the man after whom this county was named. DeKalb is an interesting figure, for he was a German nobleman who died for the American cause.

The county was organized February 2, 1837. Auburn was chosen and has remained the county seat.

DeKalb county is located in the northeastern part of the state, its eastern line being part of the Ohio boundary. Through the southeastern corner for a distance of about twelve miles runs the St. Joseph River. Cedar Creek, with its numerous branches, flows through the other parts of the county.

There are fifteen townships within DeKalb county's 370 square miles. The incorporated cities are: Auburn, 5,088, and Garrett, 4,428; towns: Butler, 1,643; Altona, 342; Corunna, 268; Saint Joe, 407, and Waterloo, 1,244. County populations: 1890, 24,307; 1900, 25,711; 1910, 25,054; 1920, 25,600; 1930, 24,911.

Auburn is situated twenty-three miles northeast of Fort Wayne and is served by two railroads. Two national and four state highways criss-cross the county. The city's manufactured products include automobile tires, rubber soles, furniture, tool handles, cement blocks, rugs, harness, cigar lighters, cheese cutters, gasoline engines, furnaces, cigars, flour, and drugs. There is also a foundry, machine shop, and works for marble, vulcanizing, sheet metal, and bottling.

On the courthouse grounds in Auburn is a Soldiers' Monument, dedicated to the Spanish-American War veterans. The county has a number of other historical markers. In Spencerville a granite boulder with bronze tablet erected by the DeKalb County Historical Society marks the site of the first settlement in the county. There is a monument to the Civil War veterans in the cemetery at St. Joe. This memorial was erected in 1911 by the G. A. R. local post and the citizens of the vicinity. The post of the G. A. R. of Newville in 1893 placed a similar marker in their cemetery in memory of their Civil War veterans.

According to federal census figures of 1935, this county had twenty-four industries employing 842 wage earners, pay rolls for which totaled $841,717. The industrial produce value was $4,180,160.

The 2,360 farms in the county were valued at $10,624,228, the average size being 92 acres. A total of 65,090 head of live stock was reported.

The county's tax valuation for 1936 was $27,047,130.

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DELAWARE COUNTY

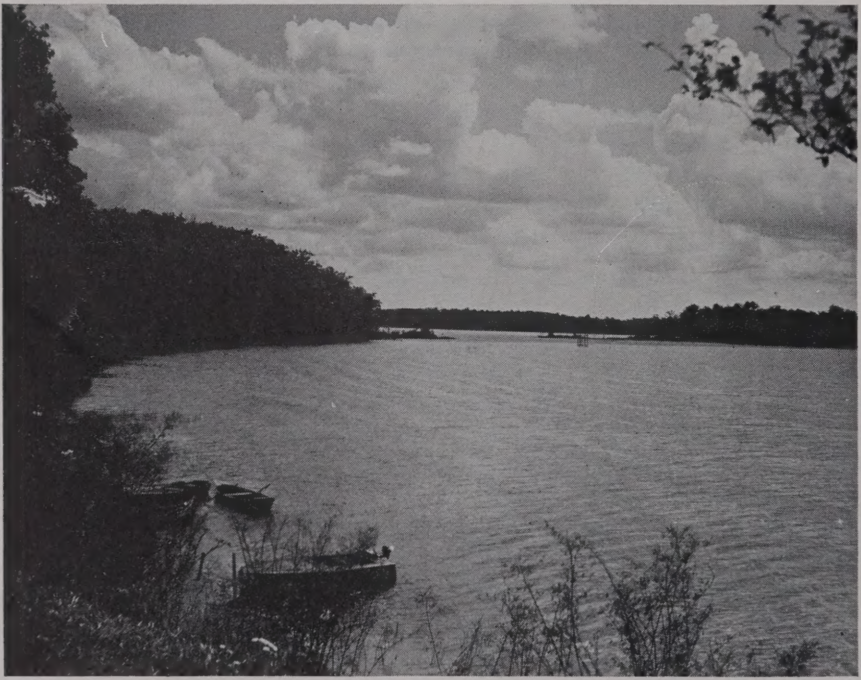
Muncie, County Seat

Delaware county is the home of the largest division of the Delaware Indians, a tribe from which the county takes its name. The chief, Munsey, made his home in what is now the county seat. Originally, Muncie was called Munseytown. Although its soil is well adapted to agriculture, Delaware county is chiefly known because of its commercial and industrial activities.

The incorporated towns are: Albany, 1,413; Eaton, 1,273; Gaston, 654; Selma, 344, and Yorktown, 909. The population of Delaware county in 1890 was 30,131; 1900, 49,624; 1910, 51,414; 1920, 66,377; 1930, 67,270.

The county was formally organized January 18, 1827, and as now constituted has twelve townships with an area of 392 square miles. It is one of the central eastern group of Indiana counties.

The city of Muncie, with a population of 46,548, is one of Indiana's outstanding centers of trade and manufacture. It is on White River, fifty-four miles northeast of Indianapolis. Five railroads provide transportation for its numerous products. The eighty-nine manufacturing establishments employed 8,553



Sunset on a typical northern Indiana lake, where thousands spend their vacations, fishing, bathing and enjoying the out-of-doors workers on pay rolls totaling $9,387,179, according to 1935 federal census figures. The value of the products was $47,832,128.

Delaware county's manufactured products include malleable iron, steel, silverware, novelties, window glass, carriages, buggies, iron fencing, fence machinery, engines, lawn mowers, and machinery. It is the center of the glass jar industry of the world. There are numerous other industries, notably a large bending works.

Muncie is the home of Ball State Teachers' College. Old Town Hill and other sites about the city add to its cultural and historic background. The city's present-day attractions include eight leading parks, Tuhey swimming pool, fairgrounds, White River development, and the golf courses. Some of the parks are McCullough, Heekin, Rose, Tuhey, and Thomas.

Outstanding, perhaps, among the notables is the Ball family, famed as industrial leaders and as philanthropists and leaders in the cause of education. Others whose names are important include Perry Heath, former Assistant Secretary in the U. S. Department of Labor, and Charles Murray, the film comedian, who was a native. Notable names from out of the past include Thomas Marshall, once a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and Judge O. J. Lotz, who became a member of the Appellate Court.

There were 2,874 farms in this county, according to the 1935 federal census. These farms, with a total value of $15,116,311, average 80.6 acres each. There was a total of 86,427 head of live stock reported.

One of the more important industrial counties, it listed 106 manufacturing establishments in 1935. The concerns employed 9,040 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $9,872,043. The industrial produce value was $52,672,429.

The county's tax valuation for 1936 was $67,596,720.

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DUBOIS COUNTY

Jasper, County Seat

Dubois county was a part of three different counties before it emerged as a unit, December 18, 1817. Originally it was a part of Knox, later Gibson, and finally a section of Pike county. Dubois county covers an area of 427 square miles and is divided into twelve townships. The legislative act which created the county became effective February 1, 1818, and at that time Portersville was the county seat. For some time there was agitation to have the county seat removed to a more central location. Finally, a supplementary act of the legislature on January 30, 1830, provided that the county seat be changed from the White River town at the county's northern boundary to a more central location. Jasper was chosen and has remained the county seat to the present day.

Dubois county is located in the southwestern part of the state and is traversed by the Patoka River. White River forms part of its northern border. The county takes its name from Toussaint Dubois, a French soldier who served as head of the guards and spies in the Tippecanoe campaign under General William Henry Harrison.

The incorporated cities are Jasper, 3,905, and Huntingburg, 3,440; towns: Birdseye, 366, and Holland, 323. The census of 1890 showed 20,253; 1900, 20,357; 1910, 19,843; 1920, 19,915; 1930, 20,553.

Dubois county is noted for its large deposits of coal, sandstone, limestone, and fire clay. There is a large amount of timber remaining, notably in the Ferdinand state forest.

Jasper is located fifty-four miles northeast of Evansville. The city is the home of numerous woodworking industries, wagon and carriage shops, machine shops, glove and canning factories, a creamery, and a grain elevator.

Located in the city is Jasper College, a department of St. Meinrad's College.

The Convent and Academy of the Immaculate Conception is located in Ferdinand. This institution was completed, and its little chapel within the walls dedicated, in 1867. The Sisters are chiefly engaged in teaching at the parochial and public schools. A prominent part of the educational program of the various branches is the study of music and painting.

The courthouse at Jasper was one of the first in the state to provide for housing of historical material. On the lawn is a soldiers' and sailors' monument, dedicated in 1894. In the courthouse is a space set aside for the housing of war relics, and in the corridor is a cabinet containing pioneer and historical material.

The St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Jasper, an excellent example of German ecclesiastical architecture, is considered one of the state's points of artistic interest. Just northwest of the city is a limestone marker to perpetuate the location of the historic Buffalo Trail.

Huntingburg is the home of a pottery company founded in 1849 and which still carries on the tradition of the craft. At the Fairmount Cemetery is a cenotaph to Jesse Stork, the first American soldier killed in the Spanish-American War. The inscription was prepared by his commanding officer, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Dubois county is outstanding in that 97 per cent of its farms are owned by the farmers. In 1936, the county had 2,209 farms averaging 116.9 acres each. The total value of these farms was $7,244,160. Live stock figures gave a total of 53,063 head in the county.

A total of sixty-three manufacturing establishments were listed in the 1935 federal census. These employed 1,651 wage earners who were paid $1,165,522. Value of the manufactured products was $5,508,238.

Dubois county's tax valuation as of 1936 was $11,481,720.

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ELKHART COUNTY

Goshen, County Seat

When Elkhart county was organized, April 1, 1830, a little town called Dunlap was selected as the county seat. Later a number of the western townships were ceded to St. Joseph county and it became necessary to find a more centrally located county seat, and the site now known as Goshen was designated February 10, 1831. The new county seat was surveyed and platted and the first sale of lots was held June 10, 1831.

Elkhart county comprises 462 square miles and includes sixteen townships. The incorporated cities are Elkhart, 32,949; Goshen, 10,397, and Nappanee, 2,957; towns: Bristol, 699, Millersburg, 344; Middlebury, 656, and Wakarusa, 973. Elkhart county's population in 1890 was 39,201; 1900, 45,052; 1910, 49,008; 1920, 56,384; 1930, 68,875.

Contrary to the general rule, the county seat is not the largest city. Elkhart, famed as the world's band instrument capital, is the county's largest city. Two rivers, the Elkhart and St. Joseph, traverse the county and numerous lakes dot the region, making Elkhart county a center of the summer resort section. In location, the county is just east of the center in the northernmost tier of counties, its northern line forming part of the Michigan state boundary.

Goshen, the county seat, is located twenty-four miles southeast of South Bend and is served by two railroads. In addition to being the center of the rich agricultural district, the city has a number of industries, including brush and sash factories, stove and iron works, flour, saw, and rubber mills. It had a total of thirty-eight manufacturing establishments employing 1,610 workers on pay rolls totaling $1,274,099 and producing goods valued at $5,092,267, according to 1935 federal census figures.

Among Goshen's cultural points, Goshen College is outstanding. On the grounds of the city hall building is a historical tablet to the World War heroes. One of the outstanding buildings is the Masonic Temple. Goshen has one park.

Eleven factories manufacture band instruments in Elkhart. It is also the home of one of the nation's foremost laboratories making proprietary medicines, and the White Manufacturing Co., builders of trucks and equipment. Among other manufactures are paper, corsets, aluminumware, radios, telephone parts, automobile parts, scales, machinery, bridge construction material, and fishing tackle. Important also in the industrial activity are the railroad shops maintained there by the one line serving the city. Altogether, there were seventy-four industrial establishments, employing 4,158, earning $4,253,418, and turning out products valued at $20,792,342, according to 1935 figures.

Elkhart is located fifteen miles east of South Bend, on the St. Joseph River. The river furnishes 3,000 horsepower at the Elkhart dam. The city's waterworks is municipally owned.

In the Municipal Building is a memorial, in the form of a bronze tablet, to the men who served in the World War. Another tribute is found at the Memorial Bridge crossing St. Joseph River, on which is a tablet in memory of the heroes of the late war. The soldiers and sailors of the Civil War are honored with a monument at the entrance of Rice Cemetery.

Of the city's seven park properties, Island park is perhaps the most interesting. According to Indian legend, this island resembled an elk's heart. It is supposed the city and county took their name from this. In the town of Benton is a boulder with a bronze tablet at the old ford of the river, dedicated to the pioneers of the county by the Elkhart County Historical Society.

Among other points of interest are the large fruit orchards near the town of Bristol; the Kundred gladioli farm between Elkhart and Goshen;

the Krider nursery at Middlebury, and the numerous lakes. Some of the better known lakes are Hunter, Siminton, Indiana, Mud, Cooley, Heaton, and Fish lakes. Near the county seat is the historical Fort Beane of the Black Hawk War.

Some of the historically leading personages of Elkhart county have been Judge John Baker and his son Francis E. Baker, also J. A. S. Mitchell, formerly of the state Supreme Court.

One of the state's important manufacturing counties, the 1935 federal census figures showed it had 140 establishments employing 6,423 wage earners. The pay rolls for these totaled $6,078,006. The value of the output was $30,762,416.

The value of Elkhart county farms was $17,145,255. There were 3,253 of these, averaging 78.4 acres each. A total of 61,143 head of live stock was reported.

Total tax valuation for 1936 was $81,605,217.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Connersville, County Seat

Fayette county was formed from parts of Franklin and Wayne counties and originally included much of what is now Union county. Its present area is 216 square miles and the county is divided into nine townships. It is one of the eastern counties, located east and south of Indianapolis. Most of Fayette county's terrain is rolling land, though parts in the northwest are nearly level. The soil is adaptable to agriculture, much of it being rich river bottom land. The west fork of Whitewater River runs from north to south through the central part of the county.

The efforts of Jonathan McCarty and John Conner resulted in this county's formal organization December 28, 1818. It was named in honor of the great French general, LaFayette. Connersville, named in honor of its founder, John Conner, has always been the county seat.

The incorporated city is Connersville, 12,795, and the incorporated town is Glenwood, 374. Total county population in 1890 was 12,630; 1900, 13,495; 1910, 14,418; 1920, 17,142; 1930, 19,243.

Connersville is located on the west fork of Whitewater River twenty-two miles southwest of Richmond. Three railroads offer ample transportation facilities for its many manufactured products, including furniture, flour, automobiles, iron, carriages, automobile parts, knives, rotary blowers, axles, springs, vacuum cleaners, wagons, and pianos. Twenty-two manufacturing establishments employed 3,001 wage earners on pay rolls of $3,005,092, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. Value of the products was $13,283,055.

Some of the points of interest of Connersville are an old hotel on Fifth street which formerly was an inn built in 1820; Elmhurst, a girls' school on Laurel road, formerly the residence of J. N. Huston, who once was Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, and the Mrs. Will Hanson residence on Fourth street, formerly a bank. The bank vault is still a portion of the Hanson residence.

Several markers have been erected, including two in honor of John Conner, the man who founded the city in 1808. Connersville's public schools as well as the library have supplemented the educational facilities with worthwhile collections of paintings and art prints.

Among the chief points of interest in the county are the first mill at Nulltown; the Whitewater Valley canal; the first inn and postoffice, and the new bridge over the Whitewater River on State Road 1.

Notables in Fayette county history include John Conner; Caleb Smith, Secretary of Agriculture under Abraham Lincoln; John McCormick and Jacob Goodlander, Civil War veterans; Newton and Solomon Claypool; Captain Shipley, a famous naval officer; John Moore; J. N. Huston, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Olen H. Smith, railroad builder and later United States Senator.

Included among the contemporary persons of importance are Louis Ludlow, Congressional Representative of the Twelfth District, and Finly Gray, Congressman from the Tenth District.

The county had twenty-four manufacturing establishments, employing 3,126 workers in 1935.

The county had 1,076 farms averaging 122.9 acres and valued at 7,567,745. There were 51,364 head of live stock reported.

The county's tax valuation for the year 1936 was $22,138,600.

FLOYD COUNTY

New Albany, County Seat

Floyd county is one of the southern counties bordering the Ohio River. Formerly it was part of Clark and Harrison counties, but through the efforts of the Scribner family, founders of the city of New Albany, Floyd county was organized January 2, 1819. It was named for Colonel John Floyd, the distinguished Virginian killed by Indians on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. Although an effort was made in 1823 to relocate the county seat, New Albany has always held that designation.

Southern Indiana's famous "Knobs" run through the county. These knobs are a range of hills from one to three miles in width and are one of the state's outstanding natural features. The county has the broken surface typical of the region, though north of the hills is level ground suitable for agriculture. On the slopes of the hills are large fruit orchards and the southern part is the most fertile region in the county. Limestone of finest quality is found in the Silver Hills, and quarrying has been done extensively for a number of years.

Floyd county is next to the smallest in the state in area, covering but 148 square miles in the five townships. The incorporated city is New Albany, 25,819; towns: Georgetown, 374, and Greenville, 257. The county population in 1890 was 29,458; 1900, 30,118; 1910, 30,293; 1920, 30,661; 1930, 34,655.

New Albany is directly opposite Louisville, Kentucky, and connected with it by a bridge. Five main railroads and numerous river boats serve this thriving industrial city. New Albany had forty-six manufacturing establishments, according to 1935 federal census figures, and employed 2,386 wage earners. These employees were paid $1,925,195. The value of the products was $7,423,164. Among the city's industries are rolling mills; furniture and edge tool factories; tanneries; flour, woolen, cotton, and planing mills; engine, stove, stave, and boiler works; machine shops; fertilizer plants; and a hardwood lumber mill. New Albany is the plywood center of the world. Formerly the city built many steamboats, outstanding among these, the "Robert E. Lee." The fact that it was a shipbuilding town is reflected in the architectural style of the old residences, many of which were owned by operators and employees of the shipyards. Many of the homes are still in use.

New Albany is replete with points of artistic interest. The courthouse, of Greek classic style, was built in 1865. The building is in the public square now known as Scribner park. The old Scribner House, home of Joel Scribner, the city's founder, was built in 1814, and still stands today. This home is now owned by a chapter of the D. A. R. A memorial to the men of Floyd county who died in the World War is found in the form of a bronze tablet in the Carnegie library.

At least seven of the city's fine churches were built before 1860 and are used by congregations today. The dozens of fine residences give the city a distinctive beauty. As is the case in most places flavored with the mellowness of the remains of bygone days, many of these homes contain antiques and coverlets of artistic note, as well as some valuable collections of books. New Albany has three art schools, and an art colony has been established. In Fairview Cemetery is a monument to the Floyd county men who fought in the Mexican War. Two other monuments in the cemetery are highlights upon the important personages in the county's history. One of these is to Ashbel P. Willard, one of Indiana's early governors.

Funds for the erection of a monument to Michael C. Kerr were provided by the General Assembly of 1927. Kerr at one time was Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

New Albany is so located that it serves as one of the principal gateways between North and South, and the bridge connecting it with Louisville is one of the largest river bridges in the United States.

At Georgetown is the largest railway tunnel in the state.

Floyd county had fifty-one manufacturing establishments according to the report of 1935. A total of $1,994,421 was paid to the 2,477 wage earners. The value of the industrial output was $8,012,596.

The county had 1,266 farms averaging 59.7 acres each. These were valued at $4,481,820. A total of 12,039 head of live stock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for 1936 was $21,157,710.

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FOUNTAIN COUNTY

Covington, County Seat

The first land entry in Fountain county was recorded by Eber Jenne, August 4, 1821, on the Wabash River just north of the Parke county line. The first white settler was Peter Weaver, who lived in the county during the winter of 1821-22.

Perhaps the most interesting bit of early history concerns George Rapp, who, in 1824, came from Ohio with a band of followers and established a religious colony near Stone Bluff. It was a communistic experiment and lasted for about ten years.

Parts of Montgomery and Wabash counties were taken to form Fountain county when it was formally created by the legislature on December 21, 1825. As now constituted, it covers an area of 395 square miles and is divided into eleven townships. A Kentucky soldier, Major Fountain, who was killed while in command of the militia in the battle of Maumee at Fort Wayne in 1790, inspired the county's name.

Attica was the first town, and to the present day the most important. As Attica was not considered geographically suitable for the county seat, Covington was formed and designated as county seat July 25, 1826. There were other changes—first Chambersburg and afterward Veedersburg held the county seat designation, but Covington regained it and is the present county seat. The incorporated cities are: Attica, 3,700, and Covington, 2,008; towns: Veedersburg, 1,606; Hillsboro, 448; Kingman, 502; Mellott, 312, and Wallace, 128. Fountain county population in 1890 was 19,558; 1900, 21,446; 1910, 20,439; 1920, 18,823; 1930, 17,971.

Fountain county is one of the central western group. Its north and west borders are traversed by the Wabash River. It is essentially farm country but the county also has some mineral wealth in its coal mines. The chief towns in addition to Attica are Veedersburg and Covington, each having some industrial activity.

The Covington courthouse, erected in the sixties, has been the scene of many famous legal battles. A fine new courthouse now replaces the old structure which was destroyed by fire. Such historically great personages as Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglass, Daniel W. Voorhees, Edward A. Hannegan, Joseph E. McDonald, and Lew Wallace have appeared in the courts.

Attica, known as the "Gem City of the Wabash," is the chief industrial center. Among its manufactured products are steel castings, bricks, and clothing. Attica's water system pumps directly from underground springs, providing the purest drinking water.

It is noted as the site which inspired Paul Dresser, a frequent visitor, to write his "On the Banks of the Wabash." This song has done more than any other contemporary piece of music to endear Indiana to the hearts of the nation. A beautiful memorial bridge over the Wabash honors this songwriter, brother of the literary giant, Theodore Dreiser.

Veedersburg is located in the center of the county.

Reviewing some of the men of the county who have made it notable: Edward A. Hannegan, U. S. Senator and Minister to Prussia; Daniel W. Voorhees, U. S. Senator; Joseph E. McDonald, U. S. Senator; Enos H. Nebeker, U. S. Treasurer, and many others. An outstanding son of Fountain county of the present day is Eugene F. Savage, nationally known artist and mural painter, residing at present in the state of New York.

Fountain county, with seventeen manufacturing establishments, produces $1,508,715 worth of manufactured goods. A total of $446,097 was paid to the 522 wage earners.

The value of the 1,826 farms was $10,888,982. The average acreage of these farms was 126.1. A total of 61,101 head of live stock was reported.

The total tax valuation for Fountain county for 1936 was $16,050,250.

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FRANKLIN COUNTY

Brookville, County Seat

The Whitewater River flows from the northwest to southeast through Franklin county, forming one of the principal sections of Indiana's famous Whitewater valley. Franklin county was one of the few counties to be organized before the state was admitted to the Union. On February 1, 1811, this county, named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, became the sixth in the state.

For the most part, Franklin county's terrain is rolling, except at the extreme eastern part. In the river bottom lands, and level areas east and north of the valley, the soil is best adapted to agriculture. The valley, known to early-day settlers as "The Whitewater," extends from the Ohio River northward almost half the length of the state, ranging from twelve to twenty-five miles in width.

Franklin is one of the southeastern border counties, its eastern boundary forming part of the Ohio line. It has an area of 394 square miles, and is divided into thirteen townships. Franklin county was greatly reduced in size in 1819 and 1821 when Fayette and Union counties were formed from it.

The incorporated towns are Brookville, 2,148, the county seat; Cedar Grove, 221; Laurel, 516; Mt. Carmel, 150, and Oldenburg, 575. Oldenburg is known as the home of some world famous religious institutions. In the first census of the county in 1815, it had the second largest population in the state, 7,370. In 1890, 18,366; 1900, 16,388; 1910, 15,335; 1920, 14,806; 1930, 14,498.

Brookville was one of the state's earliest centers. Beginning in 1820, Brookville had its greatest period of prosperity, for it was named as Land Office. This boom lasted for only about five years, however, after which the Land Office was moved to Indianapolis. There followed a period during which the town languished, unfed by the fortunes of the steady stream of land purchasers. It was not until the late thirties that prosperity again visited the town and county. Then, with the building of the canal in the Whitewater valley, a lively shipping business sprang up. This era of the canals was an important one in Indiana history. Unfortunately, in the case of the canal of the Whitewater, more trouble than benefits resulted eventually, causing many of the county's populace to leave. Frequent flooding of the river often blocked traffic, and swept away entire mills and other property. The canal was almost ruined in the flood of 1847, and subsequent misfortunes finally ruined it.

Today, Brookville is one of the art centers of the state. One of the points which make it so is the monument in the courthouse yard to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. Outstanding, perhaps, is the Hermitage, which was the studio home of the late J. Ottis Adams. This studio was used for many years by four of the artists of the Hoosier group—Adams, Stark, Steele, and Forsyth. It is still used by Winifred B. Adams. Across from the Hermitage is the site of the paper mill, the second dry roll paper mill west of the Alleghenies, built in 1835. It came into prominence as a model for "The Old Mill," by a number of renowned artists.

Though other cities are proud of claiming General Lew Wallace, Brookville was his birthplace. The site is shown by a stone marker. Several of the old churches of the town are distinguished for their beauty and history.

It is interesting to note that the town of Laurel was founded by a descendant of Betsy Ross, James Conwell. Near the town is Derbyshire Falls, at about the center of the famous Whitewater valley.

At the source of Eli's Creek near the county line of Franklin, Union and Fayette, is the site of the Cockefair Woolen Mills, built by Elisha Cockefair in 1827. It is of historical note because it was run day and night to supply clothing for the Union Army soldiers. It has been purchased and removed to a nationally famous museum.

Among the beautiful features of Franklin county are the clustering spires and belfries of the Monastery of the Franciscan Order, Convent of the Sisters of St. Francis, and the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, at Oldenburg.

In Metamora is the site of a former studio of J. Ottis Adams and T. C. Steele, outstanding Hoosier artists.

There have been a remarkable number of outstanding personages connected with the history of Brookville, the county, and the Whitewater district in general. There were Governors Noble, Ray, Wallace, and Hammond; John P. St. John, Governor of Kansas; Stephen S. Harding, Governor of Utah; J. Wallace, Governor of Wyoming; U. S. Senators Jesse B. Thomas from Illinois, John Henderson from Mississippi, James Noble and Robert Hanna; James B. Tyner, Postmaster General; Edwin Terrill, Minister to Belgium; George Hitt, Vice-Consul to London; L. T. Mitchener, Attorney-General of Indiana; Judges Blackford, McKinney, and Stephens. It is remarkable that these judges, all from Brookville, at one time made up the entire Supreme Court of Indiana.

A number of writers other than the previously mentioned Lew Wallace, were born in the county. Among these were Maurice Thompson and Joaquin Miller. Hiram Powers, a sculptor, and William M. Chase, a painter, come from Franklin county. Also a number of military and naval officers, as well as one or two scientists of note are claimed as distinguished sons.

The 1935 federal census listed two industries in Franklin county. The county had 1,928 farms averaging 124.1 acres each. The value of these farms was $8,982,250. A total of 60,366 head of live stock was reported.

In 1936, the total tax valuation of the county was $12,890,936.

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FULTON COUNTY

Rochester, County Seat

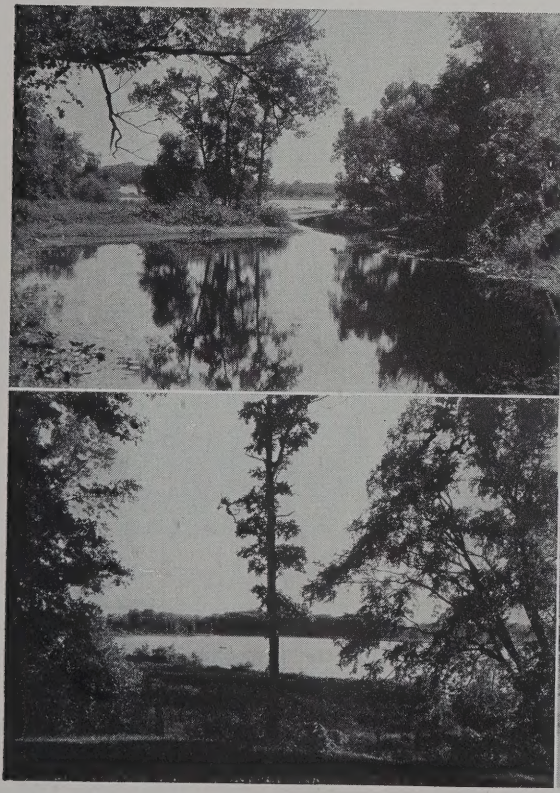
Before its formal organization, Fulton county was part of Cass, Miami, and Kosciusko counties. Because of the difficulty and inconvenience citizens living within the district had in reaching the county seat at Logansport, a petition was presented to the legislature of 1834 asking the organization of Fulton county. Formal organization took place February 4, 1836. It was named in honor of Robert Fulton.

The incorporated city is Rochester, 3,518; towns: Fulton, 397; Akron, 932, and Kewanna, 682.

Generally speaking, the county's terrain is level or slightly undulating, but there is a ridge of small, rugged hills extending through the county along the north bank of the Tippecanoe River, one of the county's points of scenic beauty. Fulton county is dotted with numerous lakes, the most famous of which is Manitou. Also located in this county is a federal fish hatchery.

It is a northern county, with an area of 367 square miles, divided into eight townships. Its population in 1890 was 16,746; 1900, 17,453; 1910, 16,879; 1920, 16,478; 1930, 15,038.

Rochester was selected as the county seat after the consideration of several other sites. The city is situated twenty-four miles northeast of Logansport and is served by two railroads. In addition to being the shipping point for a great volume of grain and live stock, Rochester is the center of the summer resort district and is the winter quarters for two large circuses.



Northern Indiana lake scenes

The city's major industries include the manufacture of lumber, iron, steel, gloves, and canned goods.

Among the points of interest in the county is a tablet at Tippecanoe River bridge marking the site of an Indian village and the place where the treaty was signed that transferred the Indians from this territory and gave the land to the white men. There is a bronze tablet at the entrance of the courthouse in memory of the men of the county who served in the World War.

Besides the famous Manitou Lake, on which is located the Fairview Hotel, Bruce, Rock, Mud and Fletcher Lakes are also noted for their scenic beauty. According to an old Indian legend, Lake Manitou was the home of the "Great Spirit Manitou," who overturned boats and drowned the occupants unless appeased with sacrifice.

The public library in the town of Akron contains numerous art treasures, antiques, and Civil War relics. Also in the town is a bronze tablet, at the site of the crossing of trails of the Pottawatomi, Black Hawk, and Miami Indians from White Pigeon, Michigan, to the reservation near Peru. This marker was placed by the Manitou chapter of the D. A. R.

Among the historically prominent was the Honorable George W. Holman of Rochester, National Bank Examiner for Indiana and subsequently United States Commissioner.

Federal census figures of 1935 listed sixteen manufacturing establishments in this county. A total of $163,070 was paid to the 199 wage earners. The value of the manufactured products was $1,701,626.

The 2,009 farms of the county, valued at $10,527,578, averaged 107.6 acres each. There were 65,429 head of live stock reported.

Fulton county's tax valuation for 1936 was $19,984,090.

GIBSON COUNTY

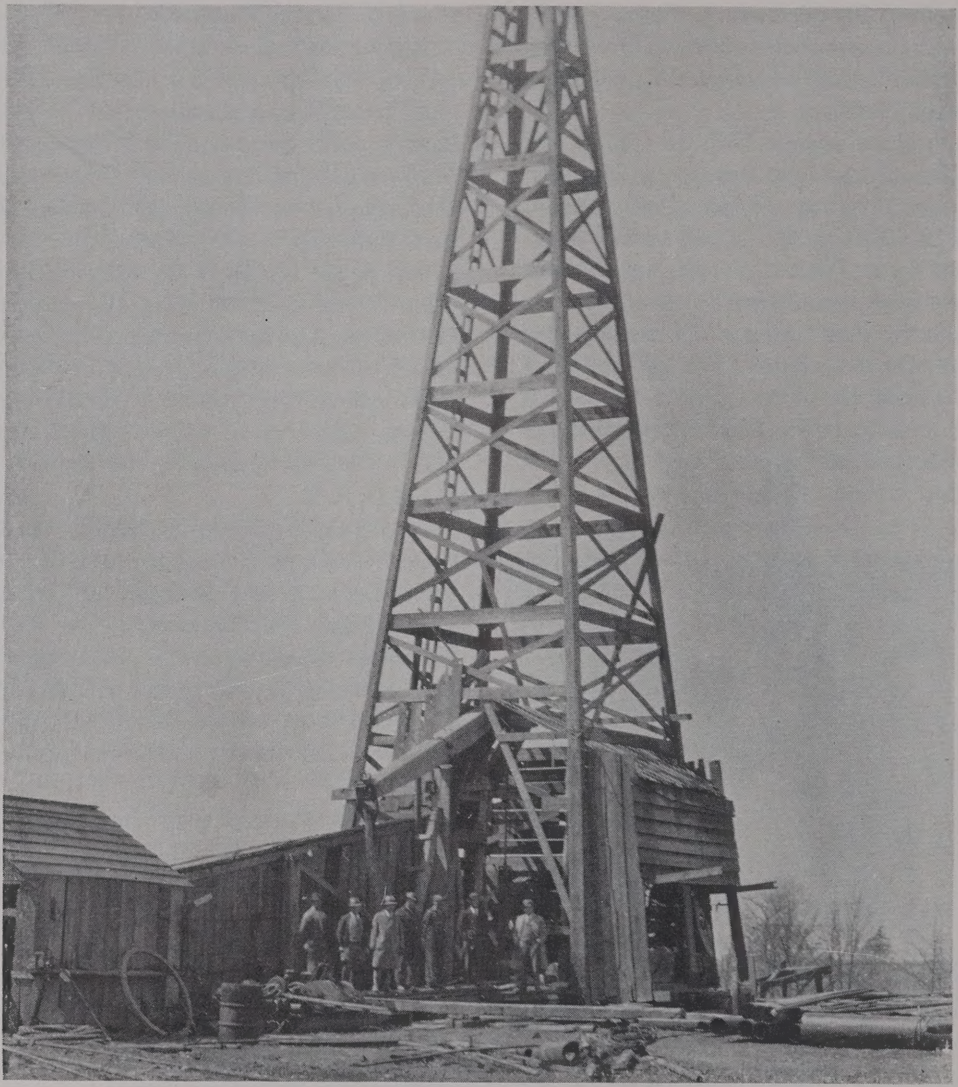
Princeton, County Seat

Gibson county has some of the richest farm land in the state, and several veins of coal. It is comparatively level, of rich sandy loam which produces fine melons and cantaloupes as well as other agricultural and orchard products. In some parts of the county oil and gas have been found.

Gibson is one of the southwestern border counties, separated from the state of Illinois by the Wabash River. The county's northern border is White River, which separates it from Knox county. The Potoka River also traverses the northern part.

The county was organized April 1, 1813, the same year the capital of the territory was moved from Vincennes to Corydon. It was named in honor of General John Gibson, Secretary of the Territory, and later Governor. Princeton has always been the county seat and it takes its name from Judge William Prince, who, from 1823 to 1825, represented the First Congressional District.

Gibson county covers an area of 486 square miles, divided into ten townships. The incorporated city is Princeton, 7,505; towns: Oakland City, 2,842; Fort Branch, 1,341; Owensville, 1,056; Francisco, 728; Haubstadt, 674; Patoka, 634; Hazelton, 507, and Somerville, 273. Population of the county in 1890 was 24,920; 1900,



One of southern Indiana's largest gas wells, drilled in 1932 near Francisco in Gibson county.

30,009; 1910, 30,137; 1920, 29,201; 1930, 29,202.

Princeton is located twenty-seven miles north of Evansville and is served by two railroads. As center of a large wheat and fruit-growing district it is an important shipping point. Industrial activities of the city include railroad shops, a brick and tile works, wooden case mill, tool, ice, and pickle factories, catsup plant, flour and lumber mills. There are a number of working coal mines in the vicinity as well as a natural gas and oil field. The possibilities of the district are vast, for it is the largest undeveloped bituminous coal section in the Middle West.

Of artistic interest in the city is the monument to the Fifty-eight Indiana Regiment, dedicated in 1865 to the soldiers of the Civil War. Another monument is dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of that war. The marker is in the form of a tablet and bears an inscription to the memory of Archer Post, G. A. R. All these are on the lawn of the county courthouse. In the public square is a monument of William Prince, erected in 1914. Water colors by Frank Snapp are among the distinguishing features of the public library.

East of Princeton, in Oakland City, is Oakland City College, established in 1891. One of the features of this college and a point of pride in the town, is the Cronback Memorial Building. Some of the other objects of artistic interest in the college are the various memorials in the form of sundial, bronze bird bath, and bridge. Annually, the Oakland City College has a loan exhibition of paintings. Oakland City has a monument in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, erected in 1893.

Southwest of Princeton is Fort Branch, which embraces the historic pioneer fort built in 1811 for protection against Indians. Six miles west of this, near the town of Owensville, is the Miller Montgomery farm, where there is a bronze tablet in memory of one of the first settlers of Gibson county, Lieutenant Thomas Montgomery.

Industrial figures for the county show that 782 wage earners were employed in the twenty-three manufacturing establishments, according to the 1935 federal census. A total of $855,487 was paid in wages, and value of the products was $3,418,211.

There were 2,422 farms averaging 107.2 acres each. Their value was $9,523,522. A total of 71,120 head of live stock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $23,685,880.

GRANT COUNTY

Marion, County Seat

Grant county was organized April 1, 1831, and named in honor of Captain Samuel Grant and Moses Grant, who were killed in 1821 in a battle with the Indians. During the following summer Marion was selected as the county seat and has remained as such up to the present day.

The county, located in the central eastern part of the state, is noted for its fine agriculture and was the center of the Gas Belt in the days of gas and oil discovery in Indiana. It covers an area of 423 square miles, divided into thirteen townships. A great part of this county lies within the bounds of the old Miami Indian reserve.

The incorporated cities are: Marion, 44,496, and Gas City, 3,087; towns: Fairmount, 2,056; Fowlerton, 204; Jonesboro, 1,496; Matthews, 513; Swayzee, 604; Upland, 906, and Van Buren, 766. The population in 1890 was 31,493; 1900, 64,693; 1910, 61,426; 1920, 51,353, and 1930, 51,066.

Marion is located seventy miles northeast of Indianapolis and is served by four railroads. The city is the home of the present Governor, M. Clifford Townsend. The Revolutionary soldier Francis Marion inspired the naming of the city.

Marion has a number of important industries, chief among which are its glass and malleable iron works. Other Marion products are furniture, gasoline motors, paper, flour, brick, stoves, radios, and cabinets. Federal census figures for 1935 listed fifty-eight manufacturing establishments employing 4,326 wage earners on pay rolls of $3,752,188. The value of the products was $18,723,238.

On the grounds of the county courthouse at Marion is a marker to Martin Boots, the first settler on the land on which the city is located. There is also a stone marker to the World War Mothers.

The city is the home of Marion National Sanatorium, which was established by an Act of Congress in 1890 and obtained chiefly through the efforts of George W. Steele, a member of Congress at that time. Steele also served as superintendent of the home for some years. The sanatorium is located on a beautiful, rolling, 250-acre tract approximately two and one-half miles southeast of the city. Approximately 1,500 veterans are cared for at the institution.

Some of the county's education institutions are: Marion College at Marion, Taylor University at

Upland, the Wesleyan Theological Seminary, and the Fairmount Academy at Fairmount.

Many famous personages have been natives or residents of Grant county. Outstanding were Thomas R. Marshall, once state Governor and later Vice-President of the United States; Caleb Smith, a state and national legislator and Secretary of Interior under Lincoln; David L. Payne, the original "Oklahoma Boomer"; Joaquin Miller, a poet; Kenesaw Mountain Landis, former Attorney-General and Federal Judge and now high commissioner of organized baseball; Willis VanDevanter, a former Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; Major George W. Steele, mentioned in connection with the National Soldiers' Home at Marion, and his son, Captain Steele, an Annapolis graduate and naval official. Some others connected with Grant county have attained national and international fame: composers, Audra Clarr, Edward Truecheck, and the late Colonton R. Cuttle; Mildred Gilling, who has played before the heads of both American and European governments, and has achieved world-wide reputation as a harpist; Bishop Milton Wright, a former resident of Grant county, was the father of Orville and Wilbur Wright, builders of the first practical airplane.

The city of Marion has one large and eight small parks, but long before any parks were officially set aside, the Mississinewa River afforded natural grounds for recreation and rest. Deer Creek and Lake Galatia were and are popular fishing and picnic resorts.

The most noted of several large mastodon skeletons of Grant county was found near Lake Galatia. This, about twelve feet tall, was bought by the Smithsonian Institution; another by the Museum of Natural History of New York City. Taylor University is in possession of another found at Dollar Lake near Upland.

The county has also uncovered several prehistoric mounds. The largest ever found in the county was located two miles southwest of Upland. It was fifty feet high and one hundred feet in diameter. The most noted was at Marion in the center of the public square, measuring sixty feet in diameter and seven feet in height. It was leveled off in 1832 and the first courthouse was built on that site. During building of the second courthouse the mound was opened and a human skeleton nearly nine feet in length was found.

In 1935, there were 2,756 farms averaging 89.1 acres each. The value of these farms according to 1935 figures was $15,878,390. A total of 95,442 head of live stock was reported.

The value of the manufactured products of Grant county was $28,502,404 according to 1935 federal census figures. There were eighty-one manufacturing establishments, employing 5,906 wage earners, who received $4,917,498.

Tax valuation for the county, 1936, was $44,456,010.

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GREENE COUNTY

Bloomfield, County Seat

Greene county, the fourth largest county in the state, has an area of 543 square miles. A number of creeks traverse the county and the west fork of White River flows entirely across it from north to south. The eastern part of the county is of rough and broken surface, while the western is mostly rolling prairie and drained marsh land which is quite fertile. Underlying the entire western section are extensive coal fields. Some coal is found in the eastern half, but the chief resources are iron ore and minerals. Notable among Greene county agricultural products is its fruit.

The county was organized February 5, 1821, and named in honor of the Revolutionary hero, Nathaniel Greene. Originally the county seat was Burlington, which is no longer in existence. Finding that the water supply was inadequate, a new site for the county seat was necessary. On land donated by Peter C. Van Slyke the town of Bloomfield was laid out in 1824, and designated as county seat.

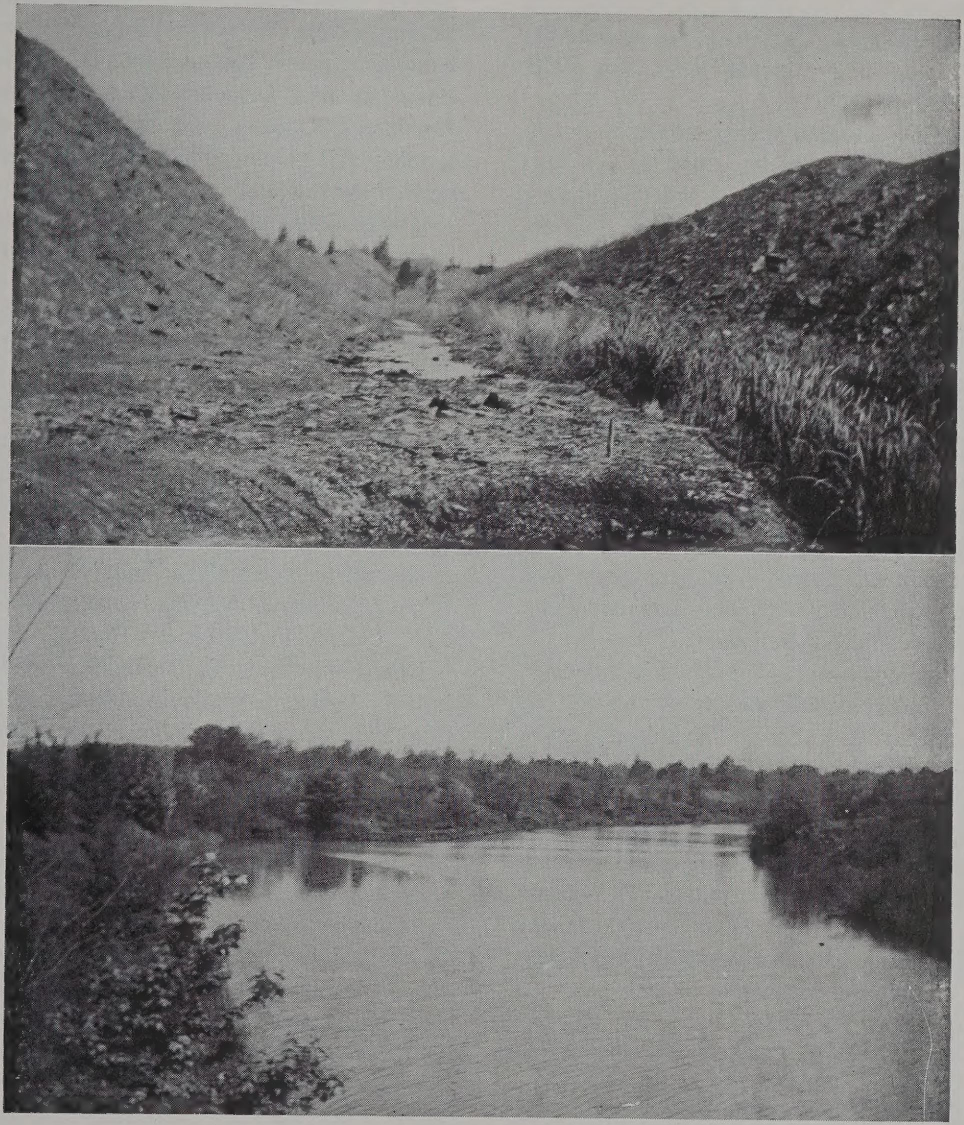
Greene county is one of the southwestern group. Its territory embraces fifteen townships. The incorporated cities are: Linton, 5,085, and Jasonville, 3,536; towns: Bloomfield, 2,298; Lyons, 806; Newberry, 366; Worthington, 1,687, and Switz City, 450. The population in 1890 was 24,379; 1900, 28,530; 1910, 36,873; 1920, 36,770; 1930, 31,481.

Linton is in the center of the bituminous coal fields and approximately 2.9 miles southwest of the nation's center of population. Jasonville, in the northwest corner of the county, is also located among the coal fields. Worthington is the agricultural center of Greene county.

There are several notable features of Greene county. At Jasonville is located the Shakamak state park on a beautiful 1,000-acre tract. This park is situated where the county lines of Greene, Clay, and Sullivan meet. In Worthington is the birthplace of the artist, Samuel Richards. Three miles south of this town is a sycamore tree which is the largest broad-leaved tree in the United States.

According to the 1935 federal census, Greene county had twenty manufacturing establishments employing 425 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $311,856. The value of the products was $1,220,817.

Greene county had 3,251 farms averaging 91 acres each. These were valued at $8,977,804. A total of 54,053 head of live stock was reported.



Typical scenes in the strip-mine area given the state by the Central Indiana Coal Company, now part of Greene-Sullivan state forest

The county's tax valuation for 1936 was $17,642,495.

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HAMILTON COUNTY

Noblesville, County Seat

Hamilton county, named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, patriot and statesman, was formally organized April 7, 1823. The Conner farm, four miles south of Noblesville, was the place where the commissioners met in 1816 to select the location for the capitol of Indiana. Noblesville, 4,811 population, has been the county seat since organization and is the only incorporated city. The incorporated town are: Arcadia, 912; Atlanta, 551; Carmel, 682; Cicero, 933; Fishers, 138; Sheridan, 1,763, and Westfield, 688.

Hamilton county is located immediately north of Marion county and is comprised of nine townships covering an area of 399 square miles. The nature of the soil is such that practically every acre is available for farming. Consequently, about 85 per cent of the total population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1890, the population was 26,123; 1900, 29,914; 1910, 27,026; 1920, 24,222; 1930, 23,444.

Noblesville is situated twenty-two miles northwest of Indianapolis and is served by two railroads. Products of the city's industries include flour, enameled goods, strawboard, meal, automobile tires, furniture, candy, and lumber.

Noblesville's cultural activities include an art society organized in 1929 which holds annual exhibits. There is also a local historical society and the Society of Indiana Pioneers. In Forest park there is an old log cabin homestead museum. The city community building and armory is one of the most interesting buildings. Seven miles southwest of Noblesville there is a monument to the Delaware Indians dedicated in 1924 by the Hamilton County Historical Society. At Strawtown is a monument to Chief Straw. This town was once the proposed capital of Indiana.

One of the most interesting points is the courthouse in Noblesville. The route of the "underground railway" led through Hamilton county. The "underground railway," as it was known in Civil War days, was used to take slaves from the southern states into the North.

Two and one-half miles east of the town of Carmel, on the Childs Wilkinson farm, is a bronze tablet in a concrete structure enclosing a flowing well, dedicated in August of 1929 as a marker in honor of the pioneer settlers.

Some of the men important in the county's history have been William Conner, brother of the founder of Connersville; Colonel Mead Vestal; Perry Bray; Barney Stone, and John F. Haines. The county is considered highly attractive as a rural residence section.

The county had 2,678 farms averaging 88.6 acres each, the value of these being $19,677,083. A total of 97,951 head of live stock was reported.

According to figures of the 1935 federal census this county had twenty-two manufacturing establishments, employing 555 wage earners on pay rolls totalling $387,968. The value of the manufactured products was $5,197,066.

Hamilton county's tax valuation for the year 1936 was $28,064,650.

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HANCOCK COUNTY

Greenfield, County Seat

Originally Hancock county was part of Madison county. Due to its central location, just east of Marion, and to the fact that its soil is fertile, with land flat or gently rolling, Hancock might be considered as one of Indiana's representative counties. Its size, 307 square miles, is about average and in many things the county follows the best traditions of the state.

It was organized March 1, 1828, and named in honor of John Hancock, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. There are nine townships, with Greenfield holding the designation as county seat. The incorporated city is Greenfield, 4,188; towns: Fortville, 1,289; McCordsville, 313; Eden, 85; Wilkinson, 316; Mohawk, 100; Maxwell, 350; Mount Comfort, 100; Charlottesville, 900; New Palestine, 456; Shirley, 761; Carrollton, 89, and Spring Lake, 69. Carrollton was designated by James Whitcomb Riley, Indiana's famed poet, as the "Little Town of Tailholt." Hancock county's population in 1890 was 17,829; 1900, 19,189; 1910, 19,030. In 1930 it was 16,605.

Latest commercial figures list four manufacturing establishments employing 190 wage earners on total annual pay rolls of about $100,000. Milling and printing are the chief industries.

Greenfield is best known to the world as the birthplace of the Hoosier Poet, James Whitcomb Riley. The old Riley homestead has recently been remodeled, and restored as nearly as possible to the same condition as when occupied by the poet in his boyhood days. It is now maintained as a shrine to his memory and attracts visitors from all parts of the country as well as many foreign lands, as Riley's reputation for quaint portrayal and glorification of his state is world wide.

The Riley Recreational park on the east side of the city is traversed by Brandywine Creek. This stream and its "Old Swimming Hole," served as inspiration for some of Riley's poetry. The "Old Swimming Hole" is located a few rods north of the Brandywine bridge.

An important point of interest is the Eli Lily Biological Laboratories, just west of Greenfield. This concern's products are sold all over the world.

The laboratory is a vital part of the company, which is an outstanding leader in research, test, and manufacture of those supplies that have meant so much to medical and pharmaceutical progress.

Among Hancock county's outstanding citizens are Appellate Judge Edward W. Felt; the present Attorney General of Indiana, Omer Stokes Jackson, and Doctor Oscar Heller.

Figures from the 1935 federal census list nineteen manufacturing establishments in this county. A total of 257 wage earners were employed, earning $168,717. The value of the county's manufactured products was $1,389,156.

There were 1,988 farms averaging 94.4 acres each. Their value was $14,017,251. A total of 70,834 head of live stock was reported.

The total tax valuation as of 1936 was $25,517,950.

HARRISON COUNTY

Corydon, County Seat

Harrison is one of the oldest and most historic counties in Indiana. December 1, 1808, was the date of its official beginning as the fourth county to be organized in the state. Originally this southern Indiana county which borders the Ohio River was part of Knox and Grant counties. It was named in honor of William Henry Harrison, first Governor of the Indiana Territory and ninth President of the United States.

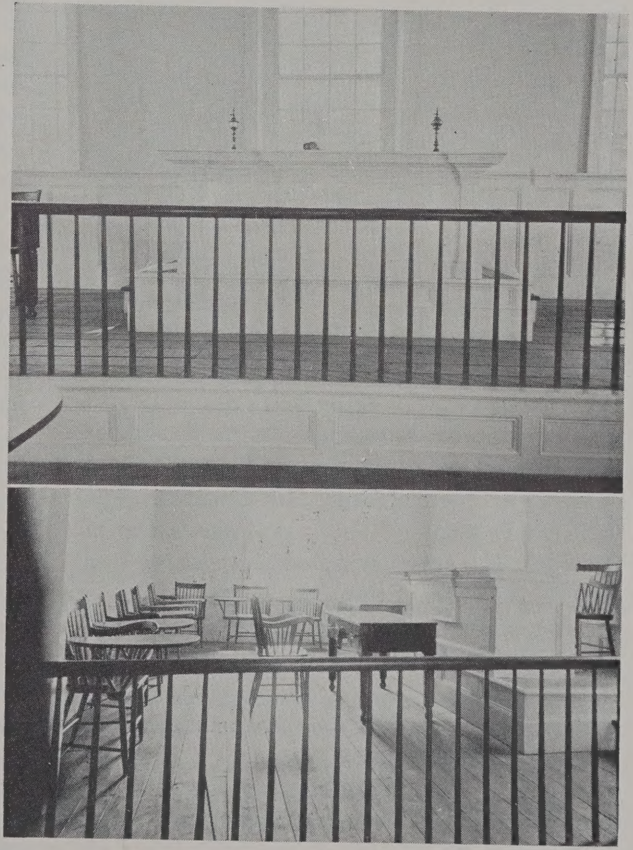
Most of the county's surface is broken with the chain of "Knobs" in the east. The scenic beauty of the Ohio River, which borders the entire southeastern, southern, and southwestern section, together with the hills and many colorful sections along Blue River and Indian Creek, make it one of Indiana's outstanding beauty sections.

In years past, the sloping hillsides were heavily timbered, but these have been cleared to a great extent and replaced by fruit orchards notable for the quality of their apples and peaches. In addition, the county produces a large tobacco crop and has a number of limestone quarries. Several natural gas wells have been found in Harrison county.

Located here are a number of large caves and a system of underground rivers and creeks. One of the larger caverns is most interesting in that a man, Squire Boone, is said to have spent his life there. Boone died and was buried in the cave, which is marked by many of his inscriptions and pictures of animals and birds.

The county has an area of 486 square miles and is divided into fourteen townships. The incorporated towns are Corydon, 2,009; Crandall, 132; Elizabeth, 178; Laconia, 103; Lanesville, 273; Mauckport, 203; New Amsterdam, 101, and Palmyra, 288. County population in 1890 was 20,786; 1900, 21,702; 1910, 20,232; 1920, 18,656; 1930, 17,254.

There is a romantic tradition about the naming of the town of Corydon. The story is that while Harrison was Governor of the Indiana Territory he often came from Vincennes to visit in the home of Edward Smith. On such occasions family and guests would gather after dinner and sing some of the favorite songs of Governor Harrison. On one occasion, as he was departing, he remarked that he was going to lay out a town and would like help in selecting a suitable name. Whereupon Miss Jennie Smith suggested Corydon, taken from



Corydon—First state capital. Above—The speaker's desk in the House of Representatives. Below—The Senate Chamber

Harrison's favorite song. Words and music of this traditional song have been preserved in the State Library.

From 1813 to 1825 Corydon was the capital of the Territory, and the State of Indiana. The old State Capitol Building, erected in 1812, served as the county courthouse from the time the capitol was moved to Indianapolis, 1825, to 1917. In the latter year the limestone building was bought by the state, restored and reconstructed as a state memorial by the Department of Conservation.

One of the points of historical significance is the stone marker with bronze tablet near the old Constitutional Elm. The inscription reads: "Constitutional Elm. On this site June 10-29, 1816, the constitution of Indiana was framed." It was erected by the Hoosier Elm chapter of the D. A. R. The D. A. R. chapter house itself is an outstanding feature, having been built in 1811, and known as the Colonel Posey home. The Brewster home, built in 1816-17, is notable, for it was the first state treasury.

Other old residences of remarkable historic interest include the Helen Griffin home, which was built in 1817 and occupied by Governor William Hendricks; the Lee Reas residence, containing a sideboard used by Governor Jonathan Jennings; the McGrain home, built before 1819; the Westfall home, and numerous others, all containing antiques, coverlets, pioneer needlework, well-preserved historical documents, and countless memorable relics.

In the Carnegie library at Corydon is a willow-ware plate owned by Governor Jonathan Jennings, a painting of the Constitutional Elm by Sidney Crosier, and a number of other art objects.

There is a memorial to the Harrison county men who served in the World War on the grounds of the courthouse. Another memorial is to be found in the eastern part of Cedar Hill Cemetery. The soldiers and sailors of the county who served in the World War are remembered here with markers on each of a grove of thirty-three trees.

A list of the names of outstanding historical significance would involve practically all the great of early Indiana.

Harrison county had fourteen manufacturing establishments employing 446 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $312,862, according to 1935 census figures. The value of the manufactured products was $1,717,931.

The county had 2,883 farms averaging 93 acres each, and valued at $6,936,888. A total of 38,788 head of live stock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for 1936 was $7,432,050.

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HENDRICKS COUNTY

Danville, County Seat

William Hendricks was governor of the state at the time of the county's organization December 28, 1823, and it was named in his honor. Hendricks county borders Marion county on the west and is comprised of twelve townships covering an area of 408 square miles. Danville, since organization, has been the county seat.

The incorporated towns are: Coatesville, 434; Clayton, 561; Lizton, 217; North Salem, 466; Pittsboro, 489; Plainfield, 1,617; Amo, 278, and Stilesville, 313. The county population in 1890 was 21,498; 1900, 21,292; 1910, 20,840; 1920, 20,291; 1930, 19,725.

Danville, the only incorporated city, has a population of 1,930 and is located eighteen miles from Indianapolis. It is the home of Central Normal College. This seventy-five-year-old school, one of the very few private normal colleges in the United States, was made possible by the abandonment of buildings by two of the earlier educational institutions of the county. These were the Hendricks County Seminary, opened soon after Hendricks county was organized, and the Danville Academy, established in 1858 by the Methodist Church. Central Normal, upon organization in 1876, was located in Ladoga and was known as Central Normal School and Commercial Institute. Having outgrown the quarters, the school was moved to Danville in 1878.

The courthouse, of Greek architectural style, was erected in 1914. In its east hall is a bronze tablet to the soldiers of the Revolution. Three miles south of Danville on the Clayton road is the Vandergrift house, of Greek architecture, built in 1845. It was the early home of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson. Another point of historic interest in the county is the Old Log House two miles west of Pittsboro, a tavern in the days when stagecoaches ran between Indianapolis and Crawfordsville over the old state road.

Plainfield, the "Town of Friendly Folks," has a number of interesting features. Here is located the Old Quaker Church, one of the few preserving its old customs, still maintaining its use of separate entrances for men and women. The town is also the site of the yearly meeting grounds of the Quakers. The Christian Church on Center street is one of the state's oldest, having been founded in 1828.

In Plainfield's Carnegie public library is a bust of Thomas Jefferson, sculptured by James Paxton Voorhees, son of Daniel Voorhees. Maple Hill Cemetery has a memorial to the soldiers of all wars, consisting of French artillery pieces and cannon balls. Indiana Boys' School, a state institution, is situated at Plainfield. One of the former officers of the school was the composer Thomas Payne Westendorf, who, while at the school, wrote "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen." One of the features of the institution is the museum of antiques, historical and pioneer curios.

The county had seven manufacturing establishments employing 53 wage earners, according to 1935 federal census figures. Pay rolls totaled $29,252. The value of the manufactured products was $168,535.

The value of Hendricks county farms was $16,216,941. The county had 2,680, averaging 91.5 acres each. A total of 97,099 head of live stock was reported.

Total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $26,332,335.

☆

HENRY COUNTY

Newcastle, County Seat

This central county, east of Indianapolis, was first settled by Daniel and Asa Heaton in 1819. Three years later, on June 1, 1822, the county was formally organized and named in honor of that patriot and orator of the revolutionary days, Patrick Henry. The county's surface is of a gently undulating character and is excellently suitable for agriculture, particularly on the large and beautiful tracts in the eastern part. Cutting diagonally from near the northeast to the southwest corner runs Blue River. Fall Creek flows through the north.

With an area of 397 square miles, divided into thirteen townships, Henry county has several incorporated towns. The one incorporated city is Newcastle, "Rose City," famous for its production of roses, which are shipped all over the United States. The incorporated towns are: Blountsville, 151; Cadiz, 165; Dunreith, 160; Greensboro, 239; Knightstown, 2,209; Lewisville, 442; Middletown, 1,348; Mooreland, 384; Mount Summit, 274; Shirley, 761; Spiceland, 722; Straughn, 212; Sulphur Springs, 238, and Springport, 183. Shirley, situated on the division line, is considered also part of Hancock county. The census of 1890 gave the county population as 23,897; 1900, 25,088; 1910, 29,758; 1920, 34,682; 1930, 35,238.

Newcastle, with a population of 14,027, is twenty miles south of Muncie. Having ample transportation facilities in the three main railroads which run through, it has grown to considerable importance as an industrial city. There were twenty-four industries employing 3,185 wage earners, according to 1935 federal census figures. Among the products are automobile parts, pianos, kitchen cabinets, rolled steel, piston rings, lathes, caskets, clothing, and structural steel. The city's two utilities are municipally owned.

The county courthouse is worthy of note for its markers. There is the monument to the soldiers of the Civil War in the yard and a bronze tablet at the base, in memory of the Spanish-American War veterans. In the building is a portrait of Abraham Elliott done by the pioneer artist, Malvinia Batson. In the Newcastle public library are many objects of art, including paintings, etchings, and busts of notables. Among the unusual assets of the public schools are a number of art books, paintings, and old prints. One of the outstanding cultural institutions is the Henry County Historical Society Home and Museum. In this home, built in 1866, are a number of World War lithographs and miscellaneous collections of historic and art objects.

Some of the city's residences of interest include the Cicero M. Bailey house, the home of the late artists, the Goodwins, and the Ayres residence, distinctive because of its paintings, art objects, the fine garden and conservatory. There is a Memorial park, dedicated in 1929 to the World War soldiers. In this park is a bronze tablet to Wilbur Wright, the pioneer of aeronautics, who was a native of Henry county. One of the park's most beautiful features is the Japanese rock garden.

Some of the county's famous sons besides Wright include General William Gross; Major General Omar Bundy; Charles Beard, historian; Frederick McCormick, writer, and Howard McCormick, artist.

Three miles north of the city is the Indiana Village for Epileptics. Also in the vicinity are the largest and best known mounds in the county. These remains of the ancient Mound Builders' civilization cover at this point about twenty acres.

Six miles northeast of the city is another marker to Wilbur Wright, this one at the Wilbur Wright Field, marking the site of his birthplace. The state has taken five and one-half acres of this tract for the purpose of a world shrine and airplane landing field.

Knightstown is situated on the National Road, forty miles east of Indianapolis. Though of some industrial importance, it is chiefly known as the location of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and as center of the rich agricultural section surrounding it.

Knightstown has a library of interest because of the bronze tablet on the grounds commemorating the sixteen Revolutionary War soldiers who settled in the county. In the Public Square Park is a stone shaft with the names of the 113 boys of Wayne township who enlisted in the World War. The city has a number of other memorials and points of cultural interest, including the Civil War soldiers' memorial in Glencove Cemetery, the bronze tablet marking the site of the first building, and the art books collections of the public schools.

There was a total of forty-five manufacturing establishments reported in the 1935 federal census. A total of 4,226 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $4,684,638. The value of the manufactured products was $18,547,029.

Henry county had 2,565 farms averaging 92 acres each. Their value was $16,391,271. A total of 93,004 head of live stock was reported.

The county's tax valuation for 1936 was $40,121,810.

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HOWARD COUNTY

Kokomo, County Seat

Howard, one of the central counties located north of Indianapolis, has an area of 297 square miles and is divided into eleven townships. When it was originally organized in 1844, the county was known as Richardville. Two years later it was reorganized and since December 28, 1846, has been Howard county. The name of Richardville was in honor of a Miami chief and that of Howard for Tilgham A. Howard, a famous statesman of that period.

The only incorporated city is Kokomo, 32,843; town: Greentown, 1,021. Howard county population in 1890, 26,186; 1900, 28,575; 1910, 33,177; 1920, 43,682; 1930, 46,696.

Kokomo, located fifty-four miles north of Indianapolis at the intersection of U. S. Highways 31 and 35, is serviced by two railroads. Kokomo is noted as an industrial center, listing forty-three manufacturing establishments, according to 1935 federal census figures. A total of 4,411 wage earners were paid $4,780,912. The value of the products was $22,932,396. Its wide variety of products includes steel wire, automotive accessories, stamped metals, iron, toilet articles, plate glass, stoves, ranges, radios, machine tools, pottery, and automobile tires.

Kokomo is chiefly famous from an historical standpoint as the home of the first American automobile, which was operated on the streets of Kokomo July 4, 1894, by a native of the city, Ellwood Haynes. Haynes, in addition to being the inventor of the first car, was also the inventor of Stellite the "Master Metal," a stainless steel.

In 1937 Howard county dedicated a fine new courthouse.

The Kern family stands out notably in the county's history. There was first Dr. Jacob H. Kern and his son, Senator John W. Kern, at one time nominee for Vice-President of the United States, father of Indianapolis' former mayor. Other notables include Dr. J. F. Hendrickson, T. L. Faulkner, George C. Tate, and J. R. McReynolds.

There are several points of interest in Howard county, including the cabin of the first settler erected in 1837 by David Landrum in Monroe township; a monument at the point of first run of Haynes' automobile, and Kokomo's five parks, covering about 175 acres.

The county had a total of forty-eight industries according to 1935 federal census figures. A total of 4,672 wage earners were employed on pay rolls of $5,019,815. The value of the manufactured products was $23,576,383.

Howard county had 2,025 farms averaging 85.7 acres each. The value of these was $13,162,152. A total of 76,080 head of live stock was reported.

The total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $47,072,030.

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HUNTINGTON COUNTY

Huntington, County Seat

The first white man to set foot in Huntington county was LaSalle, who arrived there during an explorative expedition in 1679. From this time on, many military and exploring parties passed through Huntington county, for the pioneer lines of travel and communication were along the Wabash. The first settlers were Quakers, but they left no landmarks. Joel and Champion Helvey, coming from Tennessee, built the first structure within the limits of what is now the city of Huntington.

Most of the county's soil is glacial deposit, except that in the valleys of the rivers. Those streams include the Wabash, cutting west across the middle of the county; the Little River, sometimes known as the Little Wabash, which joins the former west of the center of the county; and at the southwest corner, the small Salamonie. Due to its very fertile soil, Huntington county is another of the essentially agricultural districts. Located in the northeastern section of the state, it comprises 386 square miles and is divided into twelve townships. Huntington county was organized December 2, 1834, and named in honor of Samuel Huntington, who was a delegate in the Continental Congress and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. From the beginning, Huntington has been the county seat.

The incorporated towns are: Warren, 1,177; Andrews, 883; Roanoke, 849; Markle, 621, and Mount Etna, 135. Markle is also considered part of Wells county. Population of the county in 1890 was 27,644; 1900, 28,901; 1910, 28,982; 1920, 31,671; 1930, 29,073.

Huntington, the only incorporated city and having a population of 13,420, is twenty-five miles southwest of Fort Wayne. Captain Elias Murray, nephew of the man for whom the county and city were named, laid out Huntington. The city is served by two railroads. Among its manufactures are cedar chests, radio cabinets, furniture, brake linings, furnaces, disinfectants, soap, shoes, rubber products, casters, radiating and refrigerating equipment, cranes, hoists, and shovels. There were thirty-two manufacturing establishments employing 1,622 wage earners on pay rolls of $1,280,464, according to 1935 federal census figures. Value of the products was $6,905,830.

This city is the home of Huntington College, founded in 1897. Two Catholic institutions, the Victory-Noll Training School and the St. Felix Monastery, are also here. There is a large high school, six public grade schools, and three parochial schools. The park system of Huntington consists of Elmwood, Memorial, and Hier parks.

There are a number of points of historic and artistic note. At the entrance of the courthouse is a bronze tablet to the Gold Star soldiers from the county. Inside the building is a museum of historical relics. The exterior of the public library contains a bronze tablet marking the site of the Old Rock House Tavern, built in 1835 by General John Tipton. In the Chief LaFontaine home are numerous paintings and a gold clock given to the Indians by Germany. Ten miles south of Huntington, in Polk township, is a monument erected in 1869 to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. A memorial fountain in memory of Robert McNeil Mayne and Grace Buell, who gave their lives in the World War, is found in Roanoke. The historic Old Treaty Grounds is shown by a stone marker on what is now a golf course in Huntington.

Outstanding among the personages of importance to the county have been John Tipton, who owned much of the land; Tipton's agent, Elias Murray; and later, Major-General James Richard Slack, great Civil War soldier and circuit judge.

According to 1935 federal census figures this county had forty-four manufacturing establishments. A total of 1,747 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $1,369,746. The total value of the manufactured products was $7,389,747.

Huntington county had 2,461 farms averaging 93.3 acres each. The value of these was $12,165,257. A total of 85,672 head of live stock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for 1936 was $35,191,750.

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JACKSON COUNTY

Brownstown, County Seat

It was in Jackson county, at a place in the northeast section where White River enters and known now as Tipton's Island, that General John Tipton engaged the Indians in 1812 and practically ended Indian warfare in the Indiana Territory. It was also in Jackson county that General Wayne signed a treaty with the Indians, at a place three miles west of Seymour. The site is marked with a stone monument.

In addition to White River, which runs through the county, there are a number of other streams. The extensive bottom lands along these waterways are quite fertile and comprise about half the county's area. Although the surface of the county is mostly level, or slightly rolling, there is a range of hills cutting diagonally from northeast to southwest, and another in the northwest section.

Originally this was a part of Washington and Jefferson counties. Today it is a territory of 518 square miles, divided into twelve townships, located in the south central part of the state.

Jackson county was the fourteenth formed, being formally organized in 1816, shortly before Indiana became a state. The county, which was named for the great Andrew Jackson, had for its first county seat the town of Vallonia. However, it held the designation only a few months, as the commissioners selected Brownstown in November of 1816.

The incorporated city is Seymour, 7,508; towns: Brownstown, 1,758; Crothersville, 979, and Medora, 654. The county population in 1890 was 24,139; 1900, 26,633; 1910, 24,727; 1920, 24,228; 1930, 23,731.

The chief city is Seymour, which is noted for its points of artistic interest. Among these is the Carnegie library, outstanding for its art books. Adjoining it is the H. Vance Swope Memorial Art Gallery. Swope, a native of the county, is a prominent New York artist. The gallery was erected in 1928 by the Seymour Art League, whose collections and exhibits were begun in 1913. One institution in the city, the Farmers' Clubhouse, is the only one of its kind in the United States.

One mile north of Seymour, on the M. S. Blish estate, is a stone marker indicating the site of the first blockhouse for defense against the Indians. The Blish family erected a monument, four and a half miles northeast of the city, in honor of General John Tipton.

Southwest of Seymour, in Vallonia, a stone monument marks the site of the old French trading post. Here also is a marker erected by the Jackson County Historical Society on the site of the old blockade used by General Tipton and his men. Up the river, near the famous Indian battle ground, Tipton Island, may be found the old "Treaty Tree." Near here in the bed of White River is a huge granite boulder weighing several tons. The boulder is an unusual sight, for it is the only evidence of rock in the entire vicinity.

Jackson county had a total of forty-three manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 2,238 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $1,529,370. The value of the manufactured products was $9,306,194.

The county had 2,261 farms with an average of 118.5 acres each. The value of these farms was $10,414,161. A total of 36,842 head of live stock was reported.

Jackson county's tax valuation for 1936 was $20,999,360.

☆

JASPER COUNTY

Rensselaer, County Seat

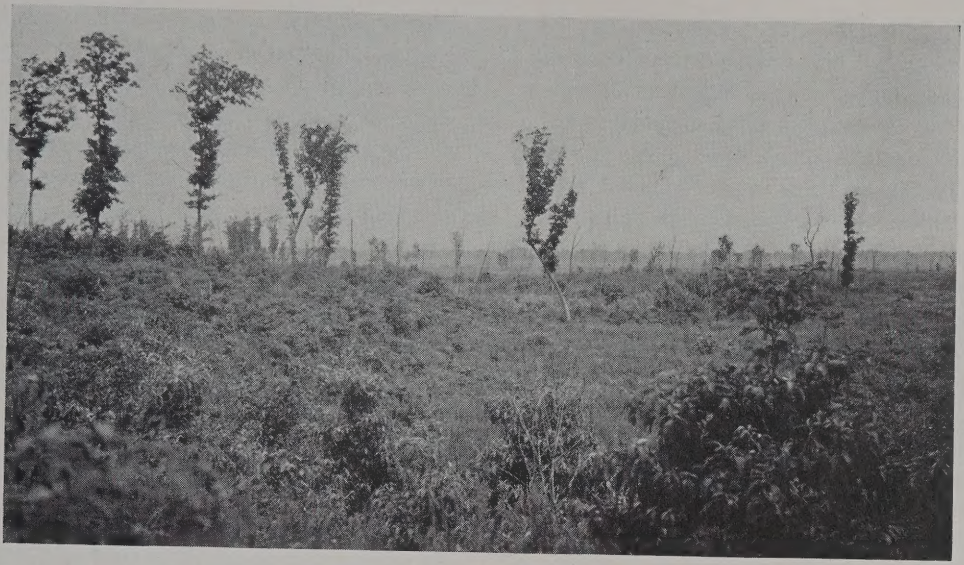
Jasper is the third largest county in the state in area, having 562 square miles within its boundaries. When first organized, March 15, 1838, it included all of Newton county and much of Benton. Before this time, it had been attached to White county. The locating commissioners originally selected Parish Grove as the county seat because it was then near the center of population. When, in 1839, the legislature considered it best to consolidate Newton with Jasper county, the present site was selected as the county seat. Rensselaer was then known as Newton, in accordance with the legislative act. Owing to the destructive fires of 1843 and 1864, destroying practically all documents of the period, early history of Jasper county is rather vague. It is known, however, that the first white settler came in 1832. He was William Donahue, fur trapper and trader.

Jasper is one of the northwestern counties, separated on its north from Lake and Porter counties by the Kankakee River. It is mostly agricultural land, notably adapted to the raising of stock because of the exceptionally fine grazing land.

The county has thirteen townships. The incorporated city and towns are Rensselaer, 2,798; Remington, 879, and Wheatfield, 401. Jasper county's population was 11,185 in 1890; in 1900, 14,292; 1910, 13,044; 1920, 13,961; 1930, 13,388.

Rensselaer is located seventy miles southeast of Chicago and served by one railroad. Among its industries are flour and lumber mills, a crushed stone plant, cement works, and grain elevators.

This city was founded by James Van Rensselaer, who migrated from New York in 1837. A monument at his grave is one of the city's points of interest. Another of the historical markers is the statue of General Milroy in Milroy park. He was a Civil War hero and member of the Indiana Constitutional Congress in 1850. In Memorial park is a bronze tablet, mounted on a boulder, dedicated to the veterans of the World War. The boulder was taken from the Iroquois River upon which the city is situated.



This area in northern Jasper County is proposed for restoration to its original marsh condition. Sand ridges sparsely dotted with trees are the principal feature of the landscape.

Collegeville is the home of St. Joseph's College, which was established in 1892.

In Remington, on the grounds of the public library, is a memorial to the heroes of the World War.

Jasper county had eight industries according to federal census figures of 1935. These establishments employed twenty-three wage earners with total pay rolls of $21,184. The value of the products was $209,545.

The county had 1,833 farms averaging 179 acres each, their total value being $14,297,334. A total of 56,447 head of live stock was reported.

The total tax valuation for the county as of 1936 was $19,727,750.

☆

JAY COUNTY

Portland, County Seat

Jay county is one of the eastern border counties on the Ohio line. It is an agricultural region and much of its soil is rich black loam. In the past this land was heavily timbered with hardwood. Many natural gas and oil wells have been drilled in Jay county, providing an important part of its industrial activity.

The county was formally organized March 1, 1836, and named in honor of the statesman and patriot, John Jay. The site of Portland was selected by the locating commissioners in June of that year, but it was not until December, when the county commissioners met, that the town was given its name.

The county has twelve townships covering a total area of 375 square miles. The incorporated cities are: Portland, 5,276, and Dunkirk, 3,588; towns: Redkey, 1,370; Pennville, 578; Bryant, 319, and Salamonia, 180. Jay county population in 1890 was 23,478; 1900, 26,618; 1910, 24,961; 1920, 23,318; 1930, 20,848.

Portland is located forty-two miles north of Richmond and is served by three railroads. The city has a number of manufacturing establishments. Chief among the products are lumber, flour, automobile parts, shirts, and overalls.

This city has one of the finest courthouses in the state. On the grounds there is a monument to John P. C. Shanks, erected in 1924 by the Mississinewa chapter of the D. A. R. In the corridor of the building is a bronze tablet dedicated in 1926 to the soldiers of the Revolutionary War. One mile southeast of Portland is another marker placed by the D. A. R. and located on the site of Old Liber College, now out of existence. The other outstanding and historically significant marker placed by the Mississinewa chapter of the D. A. R. may be found one-half mile north of the Jay-Randolph county line, on Road 27. At this point the road crosses the old boundary of the territory ceded by the Miami Indians to the United States in the treaty of St. Mary's, Ohio, 1818.

The Pennville Historical Society has erected a marker two and a half miles north of Pennville. It is a marble tablet which stands near an ancient house in the Quaker Trace, in memory of Eliza Harris of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fame. Eliza is said to have stopped here in her flight to Canada.

The second city of the county, Dunkirk, is located eighteen miles northeast of Muncie and is served by one railroad. Chief among its industries are glass factories. It is a center of dairying, agriculture, and live stock raising.

Redkey is located eighteen miles northeast of Muncie and is served by one main railroad. Its products include tile, cement blocks, tools, and canned goods. The natural gas and oil fields are important.

This county had twenty-one manufacturing establishments, according to the federal census of 1935. These employed 2,148 wage earners on total pay rolls of $1,941,178. The value of the manufactured products was $8,013,572.

Jay county had 2,463 farms averaging 95.1 acres each. Their total value was $10,358,757. A total of 70,912 head of live stock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for the year of 1936 was $22,648,235.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY

Madison, County Seat

Jefferson is a county of extremely varied surface. In the western section the land is rolling, the center is a level plateau, and the eastern part is a series of hills and vales. This eastern part is traversed by the "Indiana-Kentucky" Creek. In addition, there are a number of other waterways, chiefly the Ohio River, which forms the county's southeastern border, and Big Creek.

This county is the home of many of the state's scenic beauty points. Possibly the most noted is Clifty Falls state park, a territory of 570 acres of rugged natural beauty. Clifty Falls itself is the outstanding of thirty waterfalls in the park. It is ninety-four feet in height. Another awe-inspiring sight is Cedar Cliff, a sheer precipice hundreds of feet high, extending for a mile and a half.

The soil character varies with the topography. In the river bottoms are the rich alluvial deposits, while loam and clay distinguish other parts. In the central portion is an abundance of tile clay. An excellent quality of building stone is found, and quarrying is an important part of Jefferson county activity. In the southern part is an excellent grade of marble. Crops in the county include corn and wheat as well as other grains, an abundance of fruit, and tobacco.

The history of Jefferson county is as colorful as its scenery. Its early settlers were ex-soldiers from the George Rogers Clark campaign, and it was one of them, Colonel John Paul, who suggested naming the county in honor of the great Thomas Jefferson. This selection of a name was a great deal less impersonal than in the case of many of the counties, for Jefferson had taken a deep interest in the army of George Rogers Clark.

The county was created in 1810 by an act of the legislature. Madison has always been the county seat.

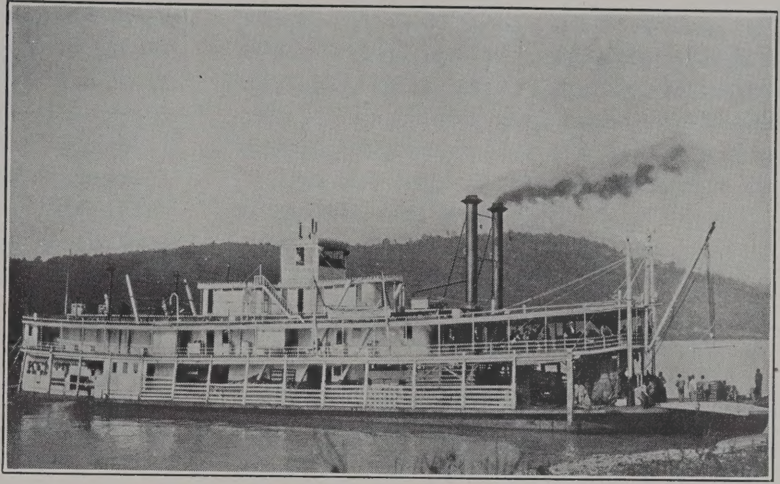
Jefferson, one of the southeastern counties, has an area of 364 square miles, embracing ten townships. Its incorporated city is Madison, 6,530; towns: North Madison, 573; Hanover, 390, and Brooksburg, 112. County population in 1890 was 24,507; 1900, 22,913; 1910, 20,483; 1920, 20,709; 1930, 19,182.

Madison at one time was the metropolis of the state. It was settled largely by the upper strata of society from Philadelphia and Baltimore. The cultured from many other sections of the country passed through Madison, and many remained to become vital factors in the building of the new commonwealth.

Today the city, located forty miles east of Louisville, is a manufacturing center and an important river port. In addition to the railroad transportation facilities, Madison is connected by steamboat traffic with Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and New Orleans. Among its manufactured products are steamboats, furniture, engines, boilers, tobacco, pearl buttons, spokes, and tacks.

Madison is one of the recognized art centers of the state. Outstanding is the Lanier Memorial, known as the Lanier Home. It is of Greek classic style and considered the most beautiful mansion in this part of the country. It was built in 1844 for J. F. D. Lanier, first president of the Indiana State Bank of Madison. In 1925, the home was bought by the state Department of Conservation and restored as a tribute to Mr. Lanier and in recognition of his services to Indiana during the Civil War.

There are a number of fine old estates that distinguish and beautify the city, including the Schofield residence built in 1817 by Colonel Lanier, officer of the War of 1812, and father of J. F. D. Lanier; the Sullivan house, built in 1818 by Jeremiah Sullivan, the legislator who gave Indianapolis its name; the Fred Denny residence, known as Colonel John Paul's house, built in 1809 by Paul, who dominated the early historical scene of the county, and the J. W. Mullen residence, built in 1812 by Dr. Israel Canby, and at one time occupied by General Custer. These are only a few of the beautiful and distinguished estates that give Madison its reputation.


One of the Madison-Cincinnati-Louisville river boats

Madison also has many beautiful churches and at various points are markers of historical import. A soldiers' and sailors' monument to those of the county who served in the Civil War is among those in Middleton park. In John Paul park, which is located on the site where Colonel Paul operated a mill, is a marker to the soldiers of all wars, erected by the local chapter of the D. A. R.

The first public library of the Northwest Territory was established in Madison in 1820. It is now housed on the second floor of the Masonic Temple and contains old and extremely rare volumes, and a collection of art books. The Jefferson County Historical Society has two outstanding properties. One of these is the Barnard Memorial of Sculpture, formerly a church, which contains plaster casts by the sculptor George Gray Barnard. It was presented by Barnard to the society to serve as a memorial to his father, Dr. Joseph H. Barnard. The "Colonial Inn" is the society's other chief attraction. This was the home of J. F. D. Lanier from 1837 to 1844. It is a fine old structure of Greek classic style.

Hanover College, one of the state's notable educational institutions, is located in the county. A romantic legend is associated with the college and the town. Christopher Harrison, the rejected lover of "Glorious Betsy" Patterson, came to the site, presumably to seek the consolation of solitude. He was an artist of fame, and in his cabin were the paintings by the masters and his own works of art. Harrison's most famous piece, kept veiled for many years, is "The Tryst," which portrays his meeting with the woman who spurned him.

Hanover College is the outgrowth of the Academy of the same name founded in 1827. It graduated some of the state's most notable men, including Thomas A. Hendricks, William H. English, Albert G. Porter, Dr. Harvey Wiley, John H. Holliday, Walter L. Fisher, Robert J. Tracewell, and R. J. L. Matthews. The college is located on a bluff 450 feet above the Ohio River, and its surrounding territory abounds with natural beauty. Near Hanover are the Chainmill and Butler Falls, the former now used as motive power for a grain mill.

For a period beginning in 1850 a college at Lancaster, named the Eleutherian College, was operated as a co-educational institution for colored and white students. The project was abandoned in the early sixties. Madison is the home of a state institution, the Madison State Hospital.

According to the figures of the 1935 federal census this county had twenty-three manufacturing establishments employing 337 wage earners on pay rolls of $218,479. The value of the manufactured products was $1,837,966.

The county had 2,243 farms with an average acreage of 94.2. The value of Jefferson county farms was $5,422,083. A total of 25,202 head of live stock was reported.

The total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $10,970,450.

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JENNINGS COUNTY

Vernon, County Seat

Jennings county is essentially a farming region, but the land is underlaid with limestone and much fine quality building stone has been quarried within its boundaries. Located in the southern part of the state, it has an area of 383 square miles and is divided into eleven townships. It was organized February 1, 1817, and named in honor of the state's first Governor, Jonathan Jennings.

North Vernon, 2,989, and Vernon, 410, are the incorporated city and town. Jennings county population in 1890 was 14,608; 1900, 15,757; 1910, 14,203; 1920, 13,208; 1930, 11,800.

North Vernon is located sixty miles southeast of Indianapolis and is served by three main railroads. The city has a number of industrial concerns and manufactures lumber, furniture, dustpans, auto fan belts, wood cabinets, flour, and spokes. Also important to the city is quarrying.

Among the city's points of interest are the marker at the site of Guthrie Trail, a bronze tablet on a boulder marking the Madison-Columbus Highway, and the North Vernon City park.

Jennings county is the site of the Muscatatuck state park, and the Muscatatuck Colony, a state institution. These take their names from the river that traverses the county. The other chief waterways are Sand Creek, in the northwestern part, and Graham Creek in the southeast. Morgan and his band of Civil War raiders passed through Jennings county.

In the town of Vernon is a woman's club known as The Colonial. It was formed July 17, 1855, and is said to be the oldest woman's club in Indiana.

Among those who have been important in the history of Jennings county have been Jeptha D. New, twice elected to Congress; Lincoln Dixon, also a Congressman; Alonzo G. Smith, Attorney-General of Indiana; Thomas W. Brolley, State Statistician; Thomas J. Reilly, a Collector of Internal Revenue, and John Overmyer, Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives. Among the best known native sons is the contemporary psychologist and writer, Dr. Albert Edward Wiggam.

Entrance to Cox Cave, located in Bigger Township, Jennings County

This county had thirteen manufacturing establishments, according to federal census figures of 1935. A total of 316 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $184,551. The value of the manufactured products was $673,516.

The county had 1,765 farms averaging 110.9 acres each. Their value was $3,876,998. A total of 27,686 head of livestock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for the year of 1936 was $8,273,140.

JOHNSON COUNTY

Franklin, County Seat

At one time Johnson county was known as the greatest corn producing county in the world, its fine quality grain winning more prizes in national contests than any county in the United States. Its soil is made up of glacial drift and in portions is more than 200 feet deep.

This county was organized May 5, 1823, and named in honor of one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, John Johnson. Franklin, named in honor of the illustrious Quaker, Benjamin Franklin, has always been the county seat.

In location, Johnson county is one of the group forming the heart of the state, being directly south of and bordering Marion county. It is made up of nine townships, embracing a total area of 322 square miles. The incorporated cities are: Franklin, 5,682; Edinburg, 2,209, and Greenwood, 2,377; towns: Whiteland, 419, and Bargersville, 282. The county population, 1890, 19,561; 1900, 20,223; 1910, 20,394; 1920, 20,739; 1930, 21,706.

Franklin is situated twenty miles south of Indianapolis and is served by two railroads. Among its industries are grain elevators, flour, saw, and planing mills, canneries, the manufacture of builders' supplies, galvanized tanks, office desks, porch furniture, underwear, paint, and veneer.

The city is best known as the home of Franklin College, which was started in 1835 as the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute. Also located in Franklin is the Indiana Masonic Home.

There are a number of memorials in the

county seat. On the grounds of the courthouse are two memorials to those serving in the Civil War—a monument to the soldiers, and a fountain to the soldiers and sailors. Also on the grounds are three bronze tablets in memory of the heroes of the Spanish-American War. In City park is a memorial to the pioneers, Hugh Williams and his wife Artemisia. The Alexander Hamilton chapter of the D. A. R. has placed a boulder with bronze plate in memory of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War. The World War men are remembered with two markers: one, a bronze tablet to the Gold Star men, is at Franklin College; the other, in the form of two bronze tablets, is at the entrance to the Masonic Home.

An interesting marker is found at Hopewell Manse. It is a stone, containing a copper box, at the entrance of the house, and in it is contained the names, letters, and messages of four young men who left Hopewell in 1857 to establish churches in Kansas. This was placed by three members of the original party.

In Greenwood is the Polk Memorial Community House, presented to the community by James T. and Laura Burdick Polk in 1919.

The man most important to the history of Johnson county was George King, for it was he who led the movement for the new county, procured the site on which Franklin stands, and donated the necessary land to the county.

Johnson county had thirty-one manufacturing establishments, according to the federal census figures of 1935. A total of 1,569 wage earners were employed on pay rolls totaling $1,152,581. Total value of manufactured products was $7,301,812.

The county had 1,994 farms averaging 96.1 acres each. The value of these was $13,491,217. A total of 73,266 head of live stock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for the year 1936 was $25,987,610.

☆

KNOX COUNTY

Vincennes, County Seat

Knox county, often called the "Mother of Indiana Counties," was formally organized before the territorial government, and included all of Indiana, Michigan, and part of Illinois.

The history of this county, and Vincennes, can not be covered in a record of early Indiana alone, for it was the hub around which centered the development of the Old Northwest Territory, and the origin and growth of six states—Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Here was the first seat of government in Indiana, the first courts, the first Land Office, the first permanent church, the first university west of the Alleghenies, and the first newspaper. The list might extend to include firsts in a hundred lines of endeavor likely to take place in the first city of the state.

It is not known exactly how early Indiana was explored, but the year is thought to have been about 1664. There followed a number of expeditions, some of which undoubtedly came through the Wabash River territory. As early as 1663, a sort of route was established by pioneer explorers, from the Great Lakes on down to the Gulf of Mexico. The Wabash River was a definite part of the waterways. Later, missionaries joined the expeditions, so that gradually the skeleton of an organized civilization was built.

In 1701, a trading post was established at Detroit. The second one was established in 1702, at Vincennes, the first permanent habitation by white men in Indiana. This settlement was made by a band of eight under the leadership of the gallant French officer, Francis Morgan, who inherited the title "Sieur of Vincennes" some fifteen years later, in 1717. It was after Morgan's inheritance of the title that the Old Post became known as Post Vincennes.

The historic fort lasted for a century. In 1720, Morgan mounted the first cannon. In 1736, in a battle with the Chickasaw Indians, he was captured, and burned at the stake.

In 1763 a momentous change was effected. By the treaty of Paris, the French ceded the territory to England, and when the British took over, changed Vincennes' name to Fort Sackville. The French residents clung to their traditions, secretly hating England. Their hate was well founded, for the English had resorted to the strategy of bribing the Indians to make war on the white settlers in order to make conquest simple for themselves. These tactics were employed in the Revolutionary War, and the slaughtering of non-combatants became a grave problem.

And then came George Rogers Clark, the backwoods Kentucky land surveyor. So fabulous and romantic is the story of Clark, it closely resembles fiction. Certainly it is the legend of a hero, and stands out magnificently as one of the great chap-

Typical Indiana Coal Mine near Bicknell

ters in our country's history. Clark went to Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia with the plea that the British be driven out of Indiana and Illinois in order that a stop might be put to the Indian massacres. After fervent pleading, he was commissioned as a colonel, given five hundred pounds of powder, and fifty thousand dollars. It was his purpose to capture Vincennes.

At Boonville, Kentucky, Clark was successful in enlisting 140 men, and they set out down the Ohio in flatboats. Though he had intended to proceed immediately to Vincennes, word reached him that Kaskaskia might be captured, so, on July 4, 1778, his army captured it, without the necessity of firing a shot.

Father Gibault, another man tremendously important in history, made his arrival at this time. He succeeded in quelling the natives, explaining they now owed allegiance to the United States rather than Great Britain. Then the forces planned to move on Vincennes, and Father Gibault offered to go ahead and advise the citizens to espouse the American cause. He and his followers were successful in the mission, owing to the fact that the British commandant had gone to Detroit. The American flag was raised, the British lowered, and word was sent to Clark, who sent Captain Helm to take charge.

A desperate turn of affairs followed, for Hamilton, at Detroit, learned what had happened, and started with forces for Vincennes. Helm, greatly outnumbered, surrendered. This was in December, 1778. Clark realized that with the coming of spring Hamilton would take Kaskaskia, so he decided upon immediate attack. He sent Colonel Vigo, a wealthy merchant for whom a county is named, as a spy. Vigo was immediately taken prisoner, but Father Gibault prevailed upon Hamilton to release him, and Vigo returned to make his report to Clark.

As a result, a boat with forty-six men started for Vincennes February 4, 1770. One day later, Clark himself, with a land party of 160 men, began the march to the fort. It was one of the most memorable journeys in the history of wars. For 240 miles they endured untold hardships. There were not rations enough. The land was flooded so that much of the time they were forced to proceed in water to their knees, and deeper. They arrived nearly exhausted. The boat, under Captain John Rogers, had not arrived, but Clark attacked nevertheless.

The invaders waited until after sundown and opened fire on the unsuspecting British. The battle lasted, almost without cessation, until late the next afternoon, when Hamilton surrendered. So ended the English occupation of the town, February 25, 1779. After this there was an influx of settlers, all wishing to stake out claims in the rich valley. To prevent the designs of speculators, a Land Office was established in 1790.

An act of Congress, May 7, 1800, establishing the Indiana Territory, brought to Vincennes its next great era as capital of the new territory. It was the period for establishing the territory as we know it, when development and growth took predominance over thoughts of warfare and conquest.

The county of Knox was organized by Secretary of the Northwest Territory Winthrop Sargent, 1790, and named in honor of General Henry Knox, then Secretary of War. As the governments of Michigan and Illinois were established, the county's territory was reduced to a fraction. Later, counties in our own state organizing as separate units reduced Knox county to its present size of 510 square miles, divided into ten townships.

It is one of the western border counties, separated from Illinois by the Wabash River. The incorporated cities are: Vincennes, 17,564, and Bicknell, 5,212; towns: Oaktown, 771; Sandborn, 641; Monroe City, 544; Wheatland, 806, and Decker, 468. The county population in 1890 was 28,044; 1900, 32,746; 1910, 39,183; 1920, 46,195; 1930, 43,813.

Vincennes is located on the Wabash River, fifty-one miles north of Evansville. Four main railroads serve the city, known today as a manufacturing center. Among its products are window glass, paper products, shoes, flour, steel construction materials, furniture, and monuments. The Standard Coal Company is among the active industrial firms of the city.

The 1935 federal census listed twenty-six manufacturing establishments, employing 532 wage earners on pay rolls totalling $448,257. The value of the products was $4,978,805. Vincennes holds industrial leadership in the manufacture of window glass, having the largest factory in the United States.

The outstanding point of interest in the city is the two-million-dollar Clark Memorial. Among other memorials is the Lincoln Memorial Bridge, commemorating the opening of the West, and the place of Lincoln's crossing from Indiana to Illinois. Territorial Hall, the site of the first capitol, stands as a significant historical point. Another interesting building is the Old Cathedral Library containing 5,000 volumes dating from 1476 to 1800.

Other outstanding points of historical interest in old Vincennes are: the route of Clark's advance on Vincennes; Vincennes University, opened in 1806; the Knox County Courthouse-Soldiers' Monument; Fort Knox; the Treaty Tree; the Old Post Museum of History; the Old Courthouse, now an American Legion home; St. Rose Academy; and the largest Indian Mounds in the state, particularly Sugar Loaf Mound.

Some of the old residences include: the William Henry Harrison home, Colonel Francis Vigo home, the home of Indiana's former Governor Williams, the home of Madame Godare, the Betsy Ross of the Northwest Territory, and the home of Alice of Old Vincennes. In the Old French Cemetery are found markers in memory of priests, patriots and others so important to our early history.

Vincennes is the home of: the first lodge in the Northwest Territory; the first bank, brick building, court, courthouse, postoffice, public Land Office, business, historial society, medical society, and public school in Indiana.

As a county, Knox is the eighth largest and second richest agriculturally. It is the home of fine bituminous coal mines and natural gas fields; has an unlimited supply of sand and gravel; home of one of the largest electrical power plants in the state; first in number of master farmers; first in nursery interests, outstanding in regard to cherry nursery stock, in which it ranks the nation; first in the state in acreage of peach orchards, apple orchards, cantaloupes, watermelons, sweet potatoes, and wheat; first also in number of bee hives; first in egg case production; first in mules, and third in horses.

The county had 2,436 farms averaging 121.6 acres each. These were valued at $14,782,408. A total of 69,474 head of live stock was reported.

According to the federal census figures of 1935, Knox county had thirty-six manufacturing establishments employing 1,375 wage earners on pay rolls of $1,129,567. The value of the products was $7,941,804.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $36,779,640.

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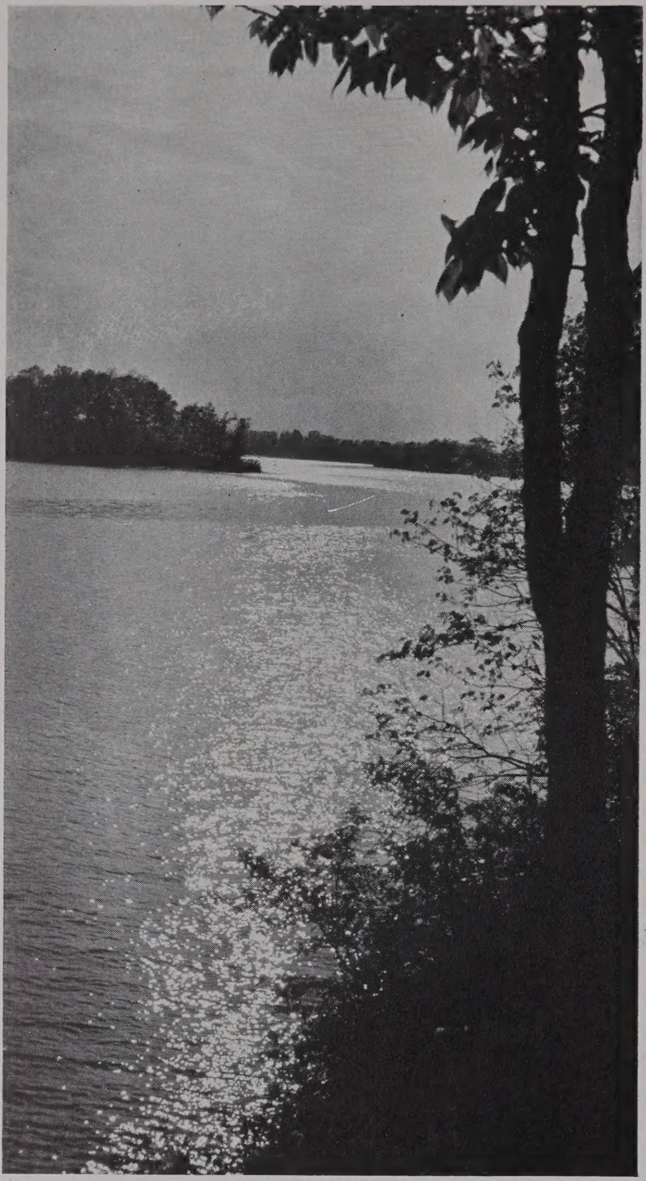
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY

Warsaw, County Seat

Kosciusko is one of the counties located in the northern Indiana lake region. Essentially it is an agricultural county, having some of the best soil in the northern part of the state. Part of its land is underlaid with large deposits of marl.

The county was organized June 1, 1837, and was named in honor of the Polish soldier and patriot, Thaddeus Kosciusko, who joined forces with the United States in the American Revolution. General Kosciusko was commander-in-chief of the ill-fated rebellion in Poland in 1794 and upon entering the American army, became aide-de-camp of George Washington. Kosciusko was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson, and upon his departure for his native country on his last visit in 1789 he made Jefferson executor of his will. In it he authorized Jefferson to dispose of his properties in America and to use the proceeds for



Webster Lake as seen from the Epworth Forest side of the lake

buying the freedom of as many Negro slaves as possible and educating them ". . . in trades or otherwise, and in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, and in their duties as citizens . . ."

The county seat has always been Warsaw, named in honor of the capital of the General's native land. In 1836, courts were held in Leesburg, which was larger than Warsaw, but the town was never officially designated seat of justice.

In area this is one of the largest counties in the state, with a total of 541 square miles in its seventeen townships. The incorporated city is Warsaw, having a population of 5,730; towns: Syracuse, 1,190; Pierceton, 878; Milford, 869; Mentone, 704; Winona Lake, 454; Silver Lake, 443; Etna Green, 371; Leesburg, 371; Burket, 247; Sidney, 182, and North Webster, 187. Kosciusko county's population in 1890 was 28,645; 1900, 29,109; 1910, 27,936; 1920, 27,120; 1930, 27,488.

Warsaw is forty miles northwest of Fort Wayne and is served by two main railroads. The city has a number of industries, including metal and woodworking plants, foundries, factories for the manufacture of furniture, baskets, cut glass, paper boxes, brake linings, and overalls.

The Winona Assembly, adjoining Warsaw, has a summer population of from 5,000 to 25,000. This was formerly the home of Winona College and Winona College of Agriculture, as well as an extensive summer school which at one time was the largest in the United States. These, however, are no longer in existence. Indiana University now holds summer classes there.

There is an interesting marker in the Carnegie library of Warsaw, a fireplace, in memory of Rachel Felkner, the first white child born in the county.

The famous Lake Wawasee, the most popular of the summer resort spots, is the largest in the state. Although most widely known by its present name, it has been called Nine-Mile and Turkey Creek. The historic Tippecanoe River has its source in the county from the lake of the same name. Another river, the Eel, traverses the extreme southern part of the county. The Tippecanoe serves as outlet for nearly all the lakes in the county. As has been the case with so many of our forested lands, the valuable hardwood timberland of Kosciusko county has been deforested to a great extent.

The county had thirty-three manufacturing establishments according to figures of the 1935 federal census. There were 712 wage earners employed on pay rolls of $579,436. The value of the products was $2,869,118.

Kosciusko county had 3,370 farms averaging 95.5 acres each. The value of these was $17,062,-

739. A total of 94,035 head of live stock was reported.

The total county tax valuation in 1936 was $39,755,817.

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LAGRANGE COUNTY

Lagrange, County Seat

Lagrange county is level country, dotted with small lakes. The famous "Hawpatch" and "English Prairie" sections of the state are located here. In parts, large deposits of marl have been found. The soil is well adapted to agriculture, and through the drainage of the marshes and lowlands, thousands of the most fertile acres have been reclaimed. A number of streams traverse Lagrange county, the chief one being Pigeon River.

In the southeastern part of the county are found remains of the ancient Mound Builders' civilization. The Indians occupying the territory at the time of the first white settlement were of the Pottawatomie tribe.

This county was organized April 1, 1832, taking its name from the country residence of the beloved Frenchman, LaFayette. The first county seat was an old Indian village, Mogoquinog. It was later changed to Lima, where it remained until 1840. In that year, with the change in the center of population, Lagrange became county seat.

The county is one of the northeastern group, bordering on the state of Michigan. It has an area of 367 square miles, divided into eleven townships. The incorporated towns are Lagrange, 1,640; Wolcottville, 646; Topeka, 489, and Shipshewana, 262. County population: 1890, 15,615; 1900, 15,284; 1910, 15,148; 1920, 14,009; 1930, 13,780.

Lagrange is located forty-six miles northwest of Fort Wayne and is served by one railroad. Among the town's features is the well-equipped Athletic park, which has a system of supervised play. The town is the site of an American Legion home.

Among Lagrange's points of artistic note are the collection of pictures and sculpture in the public schools. In 1928, the LaFayette chapter of the D. A. R. placed a bronze tablet at the southeastern corner of the courthouse in memory of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Another memorial is in the form of native trees at the entrance of Greenwood Cemetery in honor of the Gold Star soldiers.

Howe School, located at Howe, formerly known as Lima, is a military academy, opened in 1884. It offers schooling for boys from the first grade through high school. Outstanding among the features of its quaintly picturesque campus is the St. James Chapel, an exact replica of the Chapel at Eton, England.

According to federal census figures of 1935, Lagrange county had five industries employing 95 wage earners.

The county had 1,934 farms averaging 116.6 acres each. The value of these was $11,420,789. A total of 71,766 head of live stock was reported.

Tax valuation for the county as of 1936 was $20,121,925.

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LAKE COUNTY

Crown Point, County Seat

Lake county is Indiana's great industrial county and is known nationally for its vast steel enterprises. In population the county is second only to Marion county. Situated as it is, on Lake Michigan, and adjacent to the great metropolitan area of Chicago, the county's commercial activities are among the greatest in the country.

The railroad facilities in Lake county are the best in the state and all the main lines from east to west run through it. In the southern part of the county the interests are chiefly agricultural, with the raising of live stock predominant.

The county was organized February 15, 1837. The first courthouse was originally in the residence of Milo Robinson, but a second set of locating commissioners designated the town of Liverpool as county seat. This, however, proved unpopular with most of the citizens of the county, and for a second time the Robinson site was chosen. Its name was changed to Crown Point, which has remained the county seat.

Lake county is at the northwest corner of Indiana, its west line part of the Illinois boundary, and the northern border lower Lake Michigan. It has eleven townships covering an area of 492 square miles. The incorporated cities are: Crown Point, 4,046; Gary, 100,426; Hammond, 64,560; East Chicago, 54,784; Whiting, 10,880; Hobart, 5,787; towns: East Gary, 2,409; Highlands, 1,553; Lowell, 1,274; Munster, 975; Dyer, 672; Schererville, 580; New Chicago, 481; St. John, 332, and Schneider, 264. The total county population in 1890 was 23,886; 1900, 37,892; 1910, 82,864; 1920, 159,957; 1930, 261,310.

A black walnut plantation in Lake county

Crown Point is located forty-one miles southeast of Chicago and is served by two railroads. The center of the grain and stock raising district of the county, it also has a number of manufactures, including feed, piston rings, and incubators.

Gary has been called "America's magic city" as a result of its rapid industrial growth. In 1906, what is now Gary was only a wilderness. But since its founding that year it has grown to a population of more than one hundred thousand, and developed into a model city with fine public buildings and splendid residences. The city's population very nearly doubled between 1920 and 1930, having, according to the earlier census, 55,378. In location it is twenty-six miles southeast of Chicago, on Lake Michigan.

This amazing city is the result of gigantic national steel interests. It would be difficult to find a parallel to Gary, which loomed upon the horizon with such sudden force as to astound the industrial world. The latest figures in 1935 listed fifty-five manufacturing establishments employing 18,427 persons. Six railroads and the lake offer great transportation facilities.

Though manifestly a city of steel workers, Gary has many cultural advantages. The public school system, creation of the late Doctor Wirt, is famous as the "Gary plan," a combination of work, study, and play which has been adopted in many cities. The schools own some highly valuable paintings, the value of the collection estimated at $70,000. The Public Library is one of the big three in the state, containing 159,802 volumes. Outstanding features of the city are: Lake Front park and the Civic Gateway group of buildings.

Hammond, the second largest city in Lake county, is much older than Gary. It is of outstanding industrial importance, since steel also is its chief product. Hammond is located twenty miles southeast of Chicago, and is served by a dozen main railroads and several lesser ones. Besides steel, chemical and car factories are the important industries. The census of 1935 listed seventy-four manufacturing establishments in Hammond, employing 4,560 wage earners. These earned $4,848,247. Value of the manufactured products was $46,985,449.

The city has a number of points of interest. Among these is Wicker park, the only township park in the state. It was dedicated to the memory of war heroes by President Calvin Coolidge. In Harrison park is another memorial in the form of a bronze tablet to the World War heroes. The public school system has a collection of pictures and prints of note.

East Chicago, third largest city in the county, had sixty manufacturing establishments, according to federal census figures of 1935. A total of 19,933 wage earners were employed on pay rolls of $27,664,205. The value of the products was $215,086,345. Steel is the most important product.

Whiting had ten manufacturing establishments, according to the 1935 federal census, employing 3,486 wage earners. The largest oil refineries in the world are located here.

According to 1935 federal census figures, Lake county had a total of 221 manufacturing establishments employing 47,884 wage earners on pay rolls of $64,714,141. Value of the products was

$528,038,096. The county had 1,805 farms averaging 116.6 acres each. Their value was $14,293,341. A total of 29,254 head of live stock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for 1936 was $363,491,720.

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LA PORTE COUNTY

LaPorte, County Seat

LaPorte county is one of the state's greatest resort sections and also an industrial center. It is bordered on the northwest by Lake Michigan. Across the county from east to west runs an elevated ridge forming a watershed, dividing the surface waters into tributaries of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers. In addition to Lake Michigan there are a number of other lakes, most of which are drained by the Kankakee River. The soil of LaPorte county consists of sandy timber loam, prairie loam, and vegetable mold, providing for abundant potato, corn, and wheat crops.

According to history, this is part of the territory visited by Father Marquette. The date of the first settlement by white men is not certain, though it was in either the township of New Durham or, as is more generally believed, Hudson township, settled in 1828. The Indians of the region were of the Pottawatomie tribe.

LaPorte county was organized April 1, 1832. It takes its name from the French "la porte," a door, or gate, alluding to the natural opening through the timber leading from one part of the prairie to another. LaPorte has always held the designation as county seat.

One of the largest counties in the state, LaPorte embraces an area of 595 square miles, divided into twenty-one townships. This is the largest number of townships in any Indiana county. The incorporated cities are: LaPorte, 15,755, and Michigan City, 26,735; towns: Westville, 496; LaCrosse, 568; Long Beach, 436; Trail Creek, 295; Pottawattomie Park, 23, and Lakeland. Total county population in 1890 was 34,445; 1900, 38,386; 1910, 45,797; 1920, 50,443; 1930, 60,490.

LaPorte is located fifty-nine miles southeast of Chicago and is served by three railroads. It is important not only as a center of agriculture, but from an industrial standpoint. According to 1935 federal census figures, the city had thirty-seven manufacturing establishments employing 2,285 wage earners. These earned $2,262,673. The value of the products was $10,098,506.

Michigan City, the largest city in the county and one of Indiana's important manufacturing centers, is located fifty-six miles southeast of Chicago and is served by four railroads, as well as the Great Lakes lines. Its industries include the manufacture of railroad cars, mining machinery, boilers, heating apparatus, furniture, hosiery, gloves, shirts, overalls, blouses, lumber, water coolers, nickel plate ware, bricks, and bicycles. In addition there are numerous fishing concerns. The Kuhn Ice and Coal Co. is among the county's well known businesses. According to the figures of the 1935 federal census, the city had forty-five manufacturing establishments employing 2,989 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $2,517,006. Value of the manufactured products was $14,163,969.

This city is best known throughout the Middle West as an outstanding summer resort, situated as it is on the shores of Lake Michigan. Thousands visit the city weekly during the summer. One of the points of interest in the city is the modern harbor. Michigan City is the site of Indiana State Prison.

According to 1935 federal census figures, the county had ninety manufacturing establishments employing 5,446 wage earners. Pay rolls for these totaled $4,936,951. The value of the manufactured products was $25,045,146.

The county had 2,565 farms with an average of 130.9 acres each. The value of these was $18,450,035. A total of 57,172 head of live stock was reported.

The total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $86,835,884.

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LAWRENCE COUNTY

Bedford, County Seat

Lawrence county is famous for its great limestone industry. The Oolitic Limestone found in this region is excellent for building purposes and it has been used in construction of many of the greatest public buildings in Canada as well as the United States. The stone products from Lawrence county are shipped to every state in the Union. Some twenty concerns are engaged in milling and quarrying the stone. The county is, in addition, the home of a large cement industry.

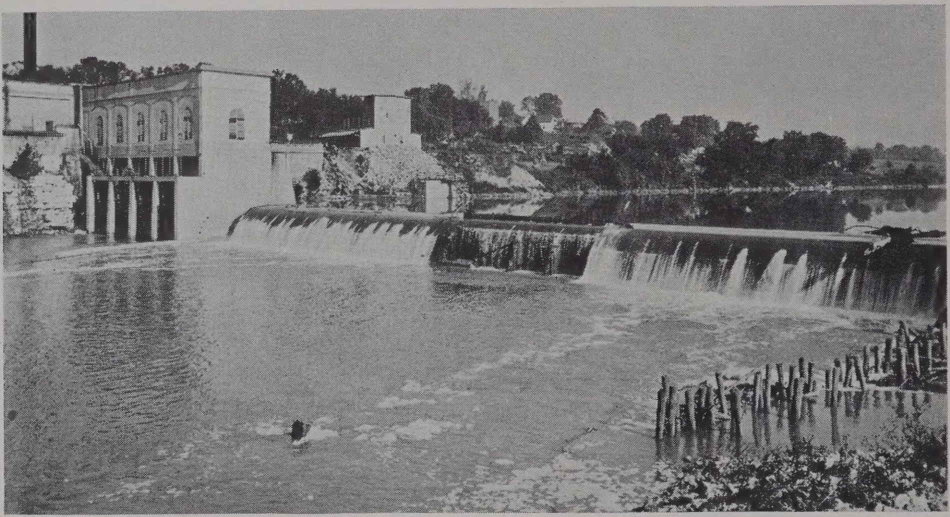
Lawrence county was named in honor of Captain James Lawrence of the frigate *Chesapeake*. Lawrence was killed in battle with the frigate *Shannon*. March 1, 1818, was the date the county began formal existence and at that time the town of Palestine was the county seat. But a legislative act February 9, 1825, removed it to Bedford, the present county seat.

Lawrence county is situated near the center of southern Indiana's hill country, an area untouched by the glacier. Its rolling surface covers 456 square miles, divided into nine townships. The incorporated cities are: Bedford, 13,208, and Mitchell, 3,226. Oolitic, 1,210, is the only incorporated town. In 1890 the population was 19,792; 1900, 25,792; 1910, 30,625, 1920, 28,228; 1930, 35,583.

Bedford is one of southern Indiana's important cities. It lies about fifty-six miles northeast of Vincennes, and is served by three railroads. In addition to its national prominence as the center of the nation's building stone industry, it is the center of a rich agricultural district. Part of the city's industrial activity is centered in the railroad shops of one of the lines located there. According to federal census figures of 1935, the city had seventeen manufacturing establishments employing 887 wage earners on pay rolls of $853,028, producing to the extent of $2,637,822.

Bedford is one of the art centers of the state. Among the points of interest is the monument to all soldiers and pioneers. The monument is located on the grounds of the county courthouse. The city's postoffice is constructed of the native limestone and is noted for its carved doorway. The Carnegie public library is another example of the region's stone.

One of the churches of the city, the Roman Catholic Church, has an unusually beautiful art interior. Among the several outstanding Bedford residences are the Mrs. Katherine Voris residence, the Philip Furst residence with its fine sunken gardens, and the Mrs. Will Walls residence, also notable for its gardens. Many of the city's homes contain interesting collections of antiques, pioneer needlework, and crafts. One of the better art associations of the state is located in Bedford, the Ladies of the Round Table, organized in 1895. Another point of note is the community-owned hotel of the city.



One of Indiana's power plants located on the east fork of White River at Williams

Some of the other towns have unusual cultural and historic features. In Heltonville there are a number of fine residences which contain collections of antiques. The town of Williams has some old estates built as early as 1849. Leesville is the site of the Granny White log house, originally built in 1824.

In the southern part of the county is Mitchell, home of one of the nation's important lime and cement companies. A body works is the other important industry. Mitchell is served by two railroads. The city is well equipped as to educational facilities, having one large high school, two grade schools, and a well-stocked library.

Near Mitchell is one of Indiana's outstanding spots of natural beauty, Spring Mill state park, on a tract of 1,100 acres. Within the grounds is a reconstruction of the original village which was settled by the Bulletts, relatives of George Washington, in 1816. Included among the buildings are two colonial residences and gardens, postoffice, apothecary shop, cobbler's shop, distillery, taverns, hat factory, schoolhouse, and nursery. The pioneer handiwork turned out in the shops provides income enough to support the village. Other features of the park are Donaldson's Woods and Cave and Hamer's Hollow.

Lawrence county is the home of the Ninth District Representative, Congressman Eugene B. Crowe, whose residence is in Bedford.

Federal census figures for 1935 listed 2,337 farms in the county averaging 101.4 acres each, their total value being $6,507,583. A total of 37,719 head of live stock was reported.

There were twenty-eight manufacturing establishments employing 1,394, who earned $1,232,457. The value of the manufactured products was $4,091,059.

The tax valuation of Lawrence county, according to 1936 figures, was $24,533,555.

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MADISON COUNTY

Anderson, County Seat

Madison county is one of the central counties located north of Indianapolis. Its land is mostly level, or slightly rolling, and is quite fertile. Almost all of Madison county is underlaid with beds of sand and gravel, and a few limestone deposits are found. There is much clay in the county, suitable for brick or tile. It is traversed by White River and several lesser waterways.

The county was organized July 1, 1823, and named in honor of President James Madison. Upon formation, Pendleton was the county seat, but it did not prove satisfactory, owing to its location. In 1826 the more central town of Bedford was designated as county seat. This was not satisfactory in view of the fact Andersontown was nearer the county's center, and was, too, a rapidly growing community. Andersontown was chosen in 1828, and has been the county seat since. The name was changed to Anderson in 1848.

The county has an area of 450 square miles, divided into fourteen townships. The incorporated cities are: Anderson, 39,804; Elwood, 10,685, and Alexandria, 4,408; towns: Pendleton, 1,538; Lapel, 1,140; Summitville, 1,017; Frankton, 829; Chesterfield, 460; Ingalls, 430; Orestes, 357; Markleville, 251; Aladdin, 28, and Woodland Heights, 19. The county population in 1890 was 36,487; 1900, 70,470; 1910, 65,224; 1920, 69,151; 1930, 82,888.

Anderson is located thirty-five miles northeast of Indianapolis and is served by three railroads. Industrially, the city is best known as home of one of the largest makers of automobile generators, starters, lighting, and ignition units in the world. Among the other products are automobile horns, playground equipment, corrugated boxes, nails, wire, fabricated steel, oil emblems, lodge regalia, house dresses, aprons, bottle blowing machines, pumps, automobile tires, wire fence, floor tile, machine knives, shovels, automobile wheels, files, automobile governors, bed and automobile springs, and asphalt making equipment.

According to 1935 federal census figures, the city had sixty-one manufacturing establishments employing 10,192 wage earners. Pay rolls for these workers totaled $12,446,054, and the value of the products was $61,514,288.

Among the distinguishing features of Anderson is its school system. The cultural consciousness of the city is manifested by the collections of prints of old masters in the schools, and by such organizations as the Anderson Art Association. The Carnegie library has a fine collection of art books.

Of historic interest is the marker in the vicinity of the cabin of Chief Anderson. It was for this chief of the Delaware tribe that the city was named. Another interesting marker is in the form of a tree marking the site of Camp Stilwell, used in Civil War days.

There are several notable residences. Many of these are in the Edgewood district which is characterized by rock bridges, lily pools, and picturesque rock gardens. At the entrance of the May residence is a pair of stone lions more than a century old and purchased in China.

Elwood is west of Anderson and is served by two railroads. It is known for the manufacture of tin plate, glass, kitchen cabinets, clay products, and cigars. According to figures of the 1935 federal census, Elwood had seventeen manufacturing establishments, employing 2,276 wage earners, on pay rolls of $2,245,994. The value of the products was $9,756,107.

Alexandria, located north of Anderson, is served by two railroads. The city's major industries include paper mills, canneries, mineral wool plants, machine shops, and factories for cigars, glass, gloves, and boilers.

Pendleton, south and west of Anderson, is the site of the Indiana State Reformatory.

According to 1935 federal census figures, the county had 119 manufacturing establishments. There were 14,324 wage earners employed on pay rolls totaling $16,041,504. The value of the manufactured products was $76,560,331.

The county had 3,427 farms averaging 77.5 acres each. The total value of these was $20,529,862. A total of 107,619 head of live stock was reported. The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $73,453,365.

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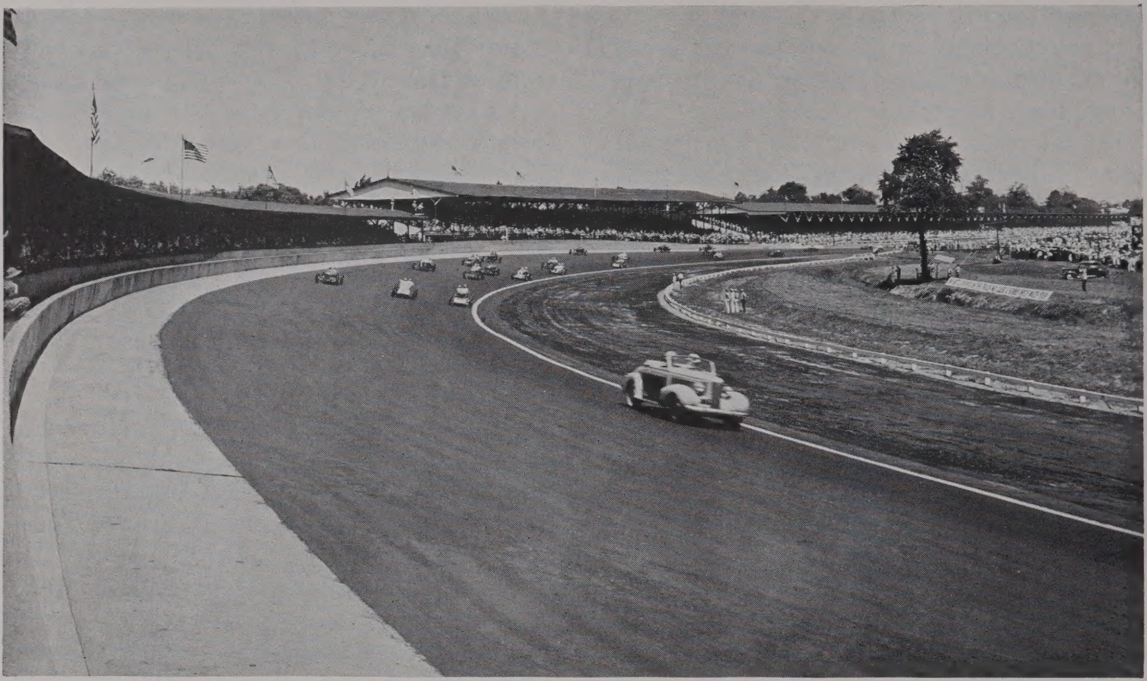
THE INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY



Four Indianapolis men, Carl G. Fisher, James A. Allison, A. C. Newby, and Frank H. Wheeler, joined together in 1909 and decided to build a motor speedway near Indianapolis. Captain E. V. Rickenbacker acquired control in 1927.

The speedway, when scarcely completed, was opened on August 19, 1909, for three days' racing. The accidents in these first races so impressed the management with the inadvisability of racing on a dirt track that they determined to resurface the two-and-one-half-mile oval. By December 18, 1909, the track, completely paved with brick, was opened for the first races over the newly surfaced track, and the success of the speedway as a high speed racing and testing course was established.

The third race meet was in May, 1910, and was the largest in attendance up to that time, being reported at 30,000, but small compared with 170,000 reported in 1937.

Then came the present classic, the 500-mile race, a contest which is known to the whole automotive world as the greatest test for engineering and pilot brains that the industry has yet developed.

Some figures about the physical character of the present track may be of interest. The complete circuit, three feet from the inside edge, is two and one-half miles long. The stretches are 50 feet wide and the turns, not including safety zones, 60 feet wide. There were 3,200,000 paving bricks used. The bricks are grouted with cement, and the track is considered one of the most unique examples of brick and cement pavement.

The home and back stretches are 3,301 feet long; the end straights 660 feet long and the four quarter-circle turns at each corner 1,320 feet on the course line at the inner edge. They have a radius of 840 feet. The curves are banked at 16 degrees 40 inches. The approaches and releases from the turns have a 2 per cent grade.

MARION COUNTY

Indianapolis, County Seat

From almost every standpoint—commercial, economic, political, educational, and cultural—Marion county is Indiana's leading county. Located in the heart of Indiana, it is the geographic, population, and nerve center of a great state.

When Indiana was admitted to the Union, December 11, 1816, Congress donated four sections of land to be used as a capital city. These sections could be selected from any of the land not sold. Commissioners, appointed by the legislature in 1820 to select the site which was to become the capital city, decided that the geographical center of the state would be most logical. They set out to select one of the three central sites offered. One was a few miles northeast and one south of the present city. The third, which covered the four sections around the mouth of Fall Creek, was selected. The place seemed quite unpromising, for it was located in the wilderness with no more than a dozen population.

Dense forests surrounded the little settlement. The nearest settlement was sixty miles away. There were no roads, farms, or source of supplies. There was nothing, in fact, to indicate that this wilderness was destined to become within three-quarters of a century the largest inland city on the continent.

White River was thought to be navigable for the boats then used. It was considered the means by which the people of the new city would be fed and clothed, but that did not prove to be so. Although formal Indian warfare had nearly ceased, massacres had not. The rich soil that characterizes the Hoosier state was no attraction, for it was a matter of years of work to clear the land. Even if the land had been readily cultivable, there were no markets. Malaria was another pioneer enemy that made the young state an uninviting area for settlement.

The figures of the 1810 census had given the whole Indiana Territory a population of only 24,520. Despite all those drawbacks, Indiana had expanded to a population of 147,178 in 1820, after four years of statehood.

When the commissioners had reported, and the legislature had approved their selection, the search for a name began. Each legislator had his own choice, but finally Indianapolis, suggested by Jeremiah Sullivan, Judge of the Supreme Court, was agreed upon. In April, 1821, the work of laying out the city began. Elias P. Fordham and Alexander Ralston were appointed surveyors.

Ralston, who a few years before had been associated with Major L'Enfant in the laying out of Washington, D. C., suggested Indianapolis be one mile square. The streets within the mile square were to cross one another at right angles, with four avenues running from a central circle. A small knoll which rose from the surrounding level ground, was used as the center, where they planned to locate the Governor's Mansion. Today that center is the Monument Circle and the original boundaries of the city—North, East, South, and West streets—are within the downtown district. The result is that Indianapolis is one of the nation's best planned cities, a combination of the Versailles "Spider Web" and Thomas Jefferson's idea of the Federal City of regular squares.

The first sale of lots began in October, 1821. The intent was to raise money for state buildings and a great demand was anticipated. The sale was unsuccessful, however, and only about $7,000 was realized on the sale of more than three hundred lots.

Even after ten years only three-fourths of the property had been disposed of and it was not until 1842 that the mile square and the three other sections were sold. The state realized less than $150,000 from the sales.

From the time Indianapolis was laid out, rumors persisted that it would never actually become the capital. Many who would otherwise have settled were deterred by tales of the unhealthy location, the lack of facilities, and impossibility of making a livelihood in the wilderness. The spring of 1822, however, brought settlers, and these rugged pioneers began to clamor for recognition.

The first of the year had seen a number of advancements. The town had a population of about 500, regular mail service had begun, the legislature appropriated $100,000 for roads to the new capital, and the first newspaper made its appearance. The legislature also provided for the formal organization of Marion county, which became effective April 1, 1822.

The county then included the territory which has since become Boone, Johnson, Hamilton, Hancock, and Madison counties.

Indianapolis' first school started in 1821. The first election was in February, 1822, when 336 votes were cast, about 100 of them from Indianapolis. The first county court began session September 26, 1822, in the cabin of Jonathan Carr. In that session the first emigrant applied for naturalization. The first Fourth of July celebration in Indianapolis took place that year, which also marked the organization of the first militia regiment. In those times all able-bodied men were required to attend regular musters of the militia.

The year 1822 saw the renewal of assertions that the capital would never actually be brought to Indianapolis, and many property holders were becoming uneasy about their purchases. However, several important advancements were made, including the establishment of a ferry across White River, the opening of a brick yard, erection of the first brick building, and the construction of the first two-story frame house.

The sturdy pioneers began to petition the legislature for representation in that body, and, in August, 1823, an election was held, and the first representatives were sent. When the legislature met in January, 1824, the final order for removing the state capital was given. The removal was to be made January 10, 1825, the next session of the legislature to take place in the Marion county courthouse. When Marion county's representatives returned from the legislative session they were given a hilarious reception by the jubilant citizens.

With the final decision to bring the capital here, Indianapolis began to show signs of permanency. In November of 1824, the State Treasurer set out from Corydon with the archives of the state. Traveling in a two-horse wagon, he progressed at the rate of about twelve miles a day, but by the end of November the state had been settled in its new quarters. The citizens awaited eagerly for the first session of the legislature.

The comment of the legislators upon their arrival, particularly from the faction which had opposed removing the capital, can only be imagined. The new capital was a straggling village. Its only cleared street was full of stumps. The houses were scattered about the deep woods of the mile square, and could only be reached along cowpaths. The three taverns were scenes of much state business, as legislators and citizens gathered about their roaring fireplaces during the evenings to discuss the affairs of the young commonwealth.

However, the town saw improvement. An appropriation of fifty dollars was made to clean out Pogue's run, the main source of malaria. The district outside the mile square was ordered sold or leased in four-acre tracts. Thus, in the present residential sections farming was encouraged.

In 1826, although the population was still small, about 726, many phases of activity pointed toward eventual development on a large scale. Several societies were established, and the Federal Government removed the Land Office here from Brookville. An artillery company and a bucket and ladder fire company were organized.

No provision had been made for the Governor's Mansion, even though the city had been laid out with the original intent of using the Circle as site. The 1827 legislature appropriated four thousand dollars, and work was begun. The result was that state offices were moved there, and the governors were forced to find other homes. In 1839, the legislature ordered the purchase of a suitable residence. The finest one, located at the southwest corner of Illinois and Market streets, was purchased. Governor Wallace was the first to live here, and five others followed him. It was, however, an unhealthy building, causing much distress, and it was abandoned and sold in 1865. Since that time the state has owned no Governor's Mansion. The present mansion on Fall Creek boulevard is owned by the city and Park Board and is leased to the state.

The first statehouse was completed in time for occupation by the legislature of 1836, the county building having been used prior to that time. The present edifice was completed in 1888.

The year 1831 marked the beginning of internal improvements in the state. Indianapolis profited by the building of the National Road, and the legislature of that year granted charters to several proposed railroads, though none of them materialized. April 11, 1831, saw what was then considered a great event. A steamboat, the *Robert Hanna,* succeeded in navigating White River to Indianapolis. It appeared to be the beginning of a valuable commercial route, but this steamboat was the only one to make the try successfully. For many years repeated efforts were made, none getting beyond Spencer. The legislature considered a plan for slack water navigation and in 1851 a navigation company was chartered. Nothing was accomplished and finally even flatboats abandoned the stream.

The first large internal improvement program came in 1836, when the state began a great system of railroads and canals, none of which were completed by the state, chiefly because of the 1837 panic. Conditions became so bad the legislature was forced to issue scrip. The ensuing years were not good and a depth was probably reached in 1841. Slow revival started in 1842 when the State Bank resumed its suspended specie payments and in 1843 with the near completion of the Madison Railroad, business revived greatly.

The greatest expansion came in 1847 with the completion of the Madison Railroad connecting Indianapolis with the Ohio River. New businesses and factories opened as thousands of settlers arrived in the city.

The first attempt at corporate government was not highly successful. The first municipality existed for only about four years, until 1836, when the town was granted a special charter. In 1847, however, in view of the expansion, a city charter was granted and approved on March 27 by a public vote of 449 to 19. The first mayor, Samuel Henderson, was elected April 24. The city council's first consideration was a system of street improvement, for, although the city had a population of near 6,000, Washington was the only street and it was obstructed with numerous stumps.

Another action of this first city council was to provide free schools. An appropriation had been made by the state but it was only sufficient to keep them open about four months of the year, so that a tax was necessary.

The city was now well established and much private and government building was in progress, including the Blind School, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Insane Hospital.

Indianapolis' growth from that time has been steady and sure, with none of the "boom" city phenomenal rises and falls. This steady progression has resulted in a conservative element of home-owning citizenry.

The city's outstanding present-day points of interest include:

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT—Located in the heart of the city, on the Circle originally intended as site of the Governor's mansion. This beautiful obelisk has the distinction of being the first monument ever dedicated to the private soldier. It is the second highest shaft in America, rising to 284.5 feet. The first action toward its building was taken in the 1887 session of the legislature, when the original appropriation was made. It was finished in 1901 and dedicated May 15, 1902. Four eras of Indiana history are commemorated by statues of men of the time. The period of the Revolution is represented by a statue of George Rogers Clark; the war with Mexico by a statue of Governor Whitcomb; the War of 1812 and the Battle of Tippecanoe by a statue of William Henry Harrison, and the Civil War period by a statue of Governor Morton. There is a museum in the basement and an observation platform aloft.

INDIANA WORLD WAR MEMORIAL PLAZA is located between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, extending from New York to St. Clair streets, a plot five blocks long and one wide. In the extreme northwest corner is a four-story limestone building of Greek architecture. This building, housing the national headquarters of The American Legion, is a gift to the Legionnaires from Indiana. A cenotaph, a tribute to Indiana's war dead, stands at the head of a mall two blocks long.

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY faces the War Memorial Plaza from the north. It is the state's finest library and ranks high from a national standpoint. It was dedicated October 7, 1917, on the birth anniversary of James Whitcomb Riley, who donated part of the land upon which it stands.

THE SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL faces the Memorial Plaza from the west. A masterpiece of old-world architecture, it has gained world-wide reputation for its beauty. Its carillon bells are among the finest in the nation.

CHRIST CHURCH is situated on the Circle. The cornerstone was laid in 1838 for the original structure and was placed in the present edifice, completed in 1860. Open night and day, it is famous as the "little church on the Circle" and is one of downtown Indianapolis' beauty spots.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING, which covers one complete city block since the recent addition, is one of the best in the country. It was completed in September, 1905. The new addition, which doubled the floor space of the already massive structure, faces the Memorial Plaza from the south.

INDIANA STATEHOUSE is one of the city's greatest buildings. It covers nine acres, between Washington and Ohio streets and Capitol and Senate avenues. It is of the Corinthian style of architecture and was erected in 1878. A state museum is located in the basement. On the third floor are statues representing law, oratory, agriculture, commerce, justice, liberty, history, and art. There are, in addition, many memorials in the forms of paintings and bas-relief statues, in honor of the state's governors and other notables. Facing the east, from the level between the two sets of steps leading into the building, is an imposing memorial statue of the great Civil War Governor, Oliver Perry Morton. Another memorial is of unusual note, a bust statue of Richard Owen in the building. This was dedicated by soldiers of the Confederate Army in appreciation of Captain Owen's kindness while in charge of a war prison camp.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY is located opposite the northwest corner of the statehouse grounds. It is the world's largest repository for collection of Indiana books, having more than 33,000 volumes on this one subject.

JOHN HERRON ART INSTITUTE is located at Sixteenth and Pennsylvania streets. It has a permanent exhibit of paintings, drawings, etchings, sculpture, and medallion work by such artists as John Singer Sargent, Cecelia Beaux, Frank W. Benson, Emil Carlson, William M. Chase, Mary Cassatt, Frank Curior, Childs Hassam, Charles W. Hawthorne, George Inness, W. L. Metcalf, Abbott Thayer, Wayman Adams, J. Alden Weir, and many others.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM is located at 1150 North Meridian street. It is one of the nation's foremost children's museums, with some 25,000 curios displayed in its thirty rooms.

INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY is located on State Road 34, west on Sixteenth street, immediately outside the city limits. Here, on the two-and-a-half-mile brick oval, originally built in 1909, is held annually the world's foremost racing event, the 500-mile speed classic. Upwards of 150,000 people from all over the world attend annually.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S HOME is located at 528 Lockerbie street. It has been preserved as it stood when the famous poet was producing many of his best works.

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S HOME is located at 4270 North Meridian street. This is the Indianapolis residence of the great author of "Penrod," "Seventeen," "The Gentleman from Indiana," as well as innumerable other novels and short stories.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS' HOME is located at Thirtieth and Meridian streets. Though now owned by an insurance company, it has been preserved in its original beauty as a memorial to the former Vice-President.

SCHUYLER COLFAX STATUE is located in University Park. Colfax was the first Indiana man to become Vice-President.

BENJAMIN HARRISON MONUMENT is located in University Park. This is a memorial to the President of the United States, who, though not a native, spent the greater part of his mature life here. His home on North Delaware street has been converted into a memorial to him.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS STATUE is located on the grounds of the Statehouse. It was erected by popular subscription and unveiled in 1890 as a tribute to one of the state's most distinguished sons. The monument as a whole is 38.5 feet high, the statue 14.5 feet.

CROWN HILL CEMETERY is located on West Thirty-fourth street. This is the fifth largest cemetery in the world, and the burial place of innumerable famous persons, including President Harrison; Vice-Presidents Fairbanks and Marshall; Senators Taggart, Beveridge and Kern, and Governor Morton. At the crown of the highest hill is the grave of James Whitcomb Riley.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' HOSPITAL is located on West Riverside drive.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER is located on 125 acres owned by the city and state, just east of White River, between Michigan and Tenth streets. It is one of the great medical centers of the country. Its buildings include: James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children; William H. Coleman Hospital; Robert W. Long Hospital, and the Nurses' Home. The Indianapolis City Hospital, with its out-patient departments, dispensaries, and general hospital quarters, is immediately north of these grounds. The Indiana University School of Medicine and School of Dentistry are located in this group.

RIVERSIDE PARK is located south of Thirty-eighth street and west of East Riverside drive. This is the city's largest park, covering 900 acres, and traversed by White River, which separates the wooded section from the amusement part.

GARFIELD PARK is situated at Shelby street and Garfield drive. This is the second largest of the city's thirty-two parks, having an area of 128 acres. It is one of the city's beauty spots, its sunken gardens, greenhouses, and fountains attracting many visitors.

Indianapolis is the second largest state capital in America, twenty-first largest city. Its average annual increase in population is from four to six thousand. It is the largest inland railway center in the United States.

The city had 710 manufacturing establishments according to figures of the 1935 federal census, exclusive of those concerns whose annual production was valued at less than $5,000. The pay rolls for 33,373 wage earners totaled $35,307,418, and the value of products $222,592,177. Among the more important establishments are machine shops, rolling mills, and iron, automobile, and agricultural implement works. Meat packing and agricultural products are of equal importance. Other important products include pharmaceutical products, upholstered furniture, railroad cars, organs, glass, woolens, cotton goods, silk hose, shock absorbers, gloves, popcorn machines, automobiles, poultry remedies, automobile bodies, transmission chains, hog serum, saws, tools, food products, and radio parts.

Indianapolis has the largest manufacture in the world of insulin, cotton gloves, transmission chains, cleaning chemicals, paper shopping bags, theater sound equipment, commercial truck bodies, concrete placing machinery, metal postoffice equipment, made-to-measure suits and overcoats, tire innertubes, malleable castings, popcorn machines, peanut roasters, poultry remedies, paper pulleys, bifocal lenses, liver extract, and coupon books. Manufactures of which the city is among world leaders: silk hose, corn products, canned foodstuffs, home appliances, road machinery, aircraft engines, pharmaceutical supplies, tents and awnings, maps and atlases, reduction gearing, automobile batteries, saws, tile, shoe polish, hog serum, coal stokers, and janitor supplies. In all, there are more than a thousand products made.

Indianapolis is one of the largest six grain markets in the world. More than 30,000,000 bushels are handled annually. The city is the third greatest livestock center in the nation, its stockyards, largest east of Chicago, handling an average of nearly a million dollars a day. Indianapolis packers and butchers purchase more than 40 per cent of all livestock received. Most of the other buyers are from the East.

Indianapolis has over 735 wholesale establishments, normally transacting business in excess of $306,000,000. The city's proximity to the nation's center of population makes it a principal distribution point for the country as well as the region. Its retail activities rank it as one of the nation's leaders. Among the firms contributing to this ranking are: Advance Paint Co., A. F. Deaney Co., Gibson Co., Indiana Equipment Co., Indianapolis Blueprint Co., Indianapolis Paint and Color Co., Marchant Calculating Machine Co., Royal Typewriter Co., Taylor Company, Inc., C. H. Wallerich Co., and the Pennsylvania Tire Co. Within a radius of seventy miles it is the major purchasing center. Annual net sales are over $139,000,000. In addition there are some 500 stores in the suburban cities and throughout the county with net sales of $5,950,000.

The city is advantageously situated as to centrality, being within a few miles of the state and national center of population. It is the greatest motor transportation center; center of the greatest electric railway group; center of a nation-wide web of railway systems. It is center of the midwestern industrial region which produces about one-third of the nation's products. Intersecting in the city are four national highways. Eight state highways center in Indianapolis. It is near the centers of the corn and wheat belts.

More than forty national organizations have their headquarters in the city, as do some seventy state organizations. About one-third of the state organizations hold their conventions here. The city entertains on the average of 300 conventions annually, with attendances totaling some 110,000 visitors.

Indianapolis is recognized as an aviation center, its Municipal Airport having been selected as a government laboratory for testing of blind flying apparatus and all other devices for safer landing conditions. Besides the fine Municipal Airport, there are four others. The city is located on four of the routes designated by the Department of Commerce as civil airways.

The city is also a military center. Northeast is Fort Benjamin Harrison, third ranking military post in the United States. At Riverside park, in Indianapolis, is a new Naval Armory, training center for the Indiana Naval Reserve. The Reserve's State Armory houses eighteen units of the Indiana National Guard. The 113th Aero Squadron of the Guard operates its own flying field, Stout Airport, at Mars Hill, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis has an excellent police department, and was the fourth city to adopt the radio system. The state police also have broadcasting units in the city, key station of the extensive state network. The safety of children at street intersections near public schools is enhanced by the work of 1,100 boys, the Indianapolis School Patrol. There are excellent fire protection facilities, and the insurance rating is better than that of any other city of more than 40,000, with the exception of New York.

The fine educational facilities provide excellent training in almost any line. There are eighty-seven public schools, six high schools, and twenty-seven parochial schools and academies. Among the institutions located in Indianapolis are Butler University, Indiana Central College, Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, Indiana Law School, St. Agnes Academy, Boys' Park School, Ladywood School, Tudor Hall, John Herron Art Institute, Indiana School for the Deaf, Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind, State School for the Blind, Bogue School for Stammerers, and other special schools in music, arts, and business training. A valuable asset to the public school system is the Children's Museum.

Among the recreational facilities are 85 tennis courts, 23 baseball diamonds, 29 softball diamonds, 8 football fields, 1 hockey field, 6 golf courses, 1 archery range, 1 open-air theater, 10 coasting hills, 1 lake of about 16 acres, 2 croquet courts, 5 swimming pools, 1 bathing beach, 15 wading pools, 20 bridle paths, 8 community houses, and 90 horseshoe courts. This municipal park system is valued at $10,000,000.

Public support of thirty-seven charitable and philanthropic organizations is concentrated in the Community Fund, whose contributors have increased in number from 12,000 to 68,000.

Indianapolis, long recognized as home of literary men such as the great Theodore Dreiser, Lew Wallace, etc., commemorates others either native or resident, some still living. Among the better known harbored in the city have been: Booth Tarkington, twice winner of the Pulitzer prize in fiction; Meredith Nicholson, poet, novelist, and critic; James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet"; Ann Nichols; Kin Hubbard; Kate Milner Rabb; Margaret Weymouth Jackson, to name a very few of the impressive list.

A few more bits of specific information about the chief city of the state: Altitude, 739 feet; area, 54.16 square miles; sixteen banks, three of them national; bank resources, $287,653,000, deposits, $260,064,000, clearings, $862,324,000; 481 churches; 39 clubs, downtown, luncheon, and country; 586,681 volumes in the public library with its 20 branches; 15 golf courses (including municipal); metropolitan district population (1930), 417,685; motion picture houses, 53; two broadcasting stations (excluding police units); 802.77 miles of streets; 6 legitimate and vaudeville theaters; 190.1 miles of street car and bus lines; 121 passenger trains entering and leaving city daily; the Union Station's tracks are elevated. The figures given in this paragraph are of 1936, unless otherwise designated.

Marion county is composed of nine townships, covering an area of 397 square miles. The surface is mostly level, with the exception of portions in the north and southwest, where the land is rolling, with some hills. White River, Fall and Eagle Creeks are the principal waterways.

The county was formally organized pursuant to an act of legislature, December 31, 1821, and named in honor of General Francis Marion. Indianapolis has always served as the county seat. The incorporated cities are: Indianapolis, 364,161; Beech Grove, 3,552; incorporated towns: Speedway, 1,420; Woodruff Place, 1,216; Southport, 521; Clermont, 448; Castleton, 222; Edgewood, 142; Crow's Nest, 79; Lawrence, 840; Lynhurst, 51; Ravenswood, 128; Rocky Ripple, 133; Shooter's Hill, 11; Warren Park, 164; Williams Creek, 51; Woodstock, 28; Highwoods, 28; Spring Hill, 22; North Crow's Nest, 8; Meridian Hills, population unknown. Woodruff Place is one of the nation's most unusual incorporations. It is a town within a city, section of three streets, running for five parallel blocks, in the heart of Indianapolis. Marion county population in 1890 was 141,156; 1900, 197,227; 1910, 263,611; 1920, 348,061; 1930, 422,666.

The foremost county of the state had 736 manufacturing establishments according to the 1935 federal census figures. These employed 36,828 wage earners on pay rolls of $39,492,726. The value of the manufactured products was $238,387,664.

The county had 2,964 farms averaging 57.9 acres each. The total value of these was $25,506,232. A total of 48,436 head of livestock was reported.

The total tax valuation for Marion county as of 1936 was $593,401,970.

☆

MARSHALL COUNTY

Plymouth, County Seat

Marshall county is located in the north central section of Indiana and is part of the lake region.

Most of the land is glacial drift, heavily forested at one time. With the clearing of the land, the soil was found to be admirable for the growing of corn, wheat, and oats. The county is traversed from northeast to southwest by Yellow River. The Tippecanoe River cuts across the southeastern corner.

This county was organized April 1, 1836, and named in honor of Chief Justice Marshall. At the time of formation, the region around Twin Lakes was occupied by the Pottawatomie Indians, but two years later General John Tipton removed them. Plymouth has always been the county seat.

Marshall county has an area of 441 square miles, divided into ten townships. The incorporated cities are: Plymouth, 5,290, and Bremen, 2,105; towns: Culver, 1,502; Argos, 1,211; Bourbon, 1,193, and LaPaz, 375. The population of the county in 1890 was 23,818; 1900, 25,119; 1910, 24,175; 1920, 23,744; 1930, 25,077.

Plymouth is located twenty-two miles south of South Bend and is served by two railroads. It has a number of industries, including saw and planing mills, cannery, the manufacture of novelties, grinding materials, machinery, gas engines, boxes, barrels, automobile accessories, and baskets.

The city is one of the resort section centers. Twin Lakes and Lake Galbraith are nearest. At this latter is St. Amelia's Retreat, a home for aged Roman Catholic Nuns, and school for novices. At Twin Lakes is an interesting memorial, a monument to Chief Menomenee of the Pottawatomie tribe. In Plymouth's Oak Hill Cemetery is a stone shaft in memory of the Gold Star heroes of the World War.

Culver Military Academy, at Culver, was founded in 1894 by Henry Harrison Culver, a St. Louis, Mo., business man. Clearly, the original purpose of the institution was the training of boys to prompt obedience. Mr. Culver had observed, in his role of employer, the failure among young men to obey and their lack of system and order. The school has been highly successful, growing to the point where it enrolls several hundred cadets in the regular school terms. Its summer school has become quite popular, too, affording the combined advantages of education and summer sports.

Marshall county had twenty-seven manufacturing establishments according to figures of the 1935 federal census. These concerns employed 499 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $349,975. The value of the county's manufactured products was $2,780,811.

There were 2,808 farms in the county, with an average of 96.3 acres each. The total value of Marshall county farms was $15,454,533. A total of 77,438 head of livestock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for 1936 was $31,535,855.

☆

MARTIN COUNTY

Shoals, County Seat

Although the majority of Martin county is unsuited to agriculture, in the bottom lands the soil is fertile and grains and grasses are grown in abundance. Much of the hill country, which characterizes the region, was formerly heavily timbered with hardwoods. Some of the land is still forested, but the establishing of commercial fruit orchards and reclamation of the land for various agricultural purposes has left little woodland. Much of the territory is underlaid with a fine quality of bituminous coal, and iron deposits also have been found.

Martin has the natural beauty typical of southern Indiana counties and its scenery is famous. Such features as immense "Jug Rock," a jug-shaped rock seventy-six feet high, "The Pinnacle," a backbone extending out to White River's edge, at a height of 276 feet, enjoy widespread fame. Other beauty spots are "House Rock," "Aquatic Rock," "Cedar Cliff," and "Gormerly Bluff." Martin county is the home of Trinity, Indian Mineral, and LaSalle Springs, in addition to a great number of other mineral springs.

Martin county is located in the southwestern section of the state, bordering Daviess county on the east. Originally a part of Daviess county, Martin was organized as a separate county February 1, 1820, and named in honor of Major Martin of Newport, Kentucky.

The first county seat was Hindostan, but before a courthouse was built, Mount Pleasant was designated. The county seat remained here for more than sixteen years, but in 1844 the county board of commissioners ordered it changed to Halbert's Bluffs, as Shoals was then known. The site was platted as Memphis, but before the county seat could be moved there, another order by the commissioners called for the location of the county seat at Hillsboro instead.

It seems they were either changing the locations of the county seat, or renaming the towns. Hillsboro's name was changed to Dover Hill. While buildings were being erected at Dover Hill, the county seat was established at Mount Pleasant. Dover Hill remained the county seat through the Civil War. Another agitation began then, with the towns of Shoals and Loogootee in bitter fight. A compromise was reached and the county seat was moved to West Shoals. The dissolving of boundaries of West Shoals placed the county seat properly within the present city of Shoals.

Martin county's nine townships embrace 339 square miles. The incorporated city is Loogootee, 2,203; town: Shoals, 1,128. County population 1890, 13,973; 1900, 14,711; 1910, 12,950; 1920, 11,865; 1930, 10,103.

Shoals is located forty-two miles east of Vincennes, and is served by one railroad. It manufactures pearl buttons, furniture, and hardwood lumber.

On the road between Shoals and Loogootee is a marker at the site of the cemetery of the lost city of Hindostan.

Loogootee, located seven miles west of Shoals, is on the same railroad. This city is the center of the county's mining activities, and also has a number of manufactures. Some of the products are window glass, bottles, pearl buttons, clothing, sewer pipe, and shale brick.

The figures of the 1935 census listed five manufacturing establishments in Martin county. These employed 275 wage earners.

Martin county has 1,464 farms averaging 120 acres each. The value of these was $3,265,393. A total of 25,494 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $4,245,305.

☆

MIAMI COUNTY

Peru, County Seat

Miami county, located in north central Indiana, has a soil adaptable to the growing of any crop that can be produced in the state. The southern section is of rich black loam, while in the central part are the fertile valleys of the Wabash, Mississinewa, and Eel Rivers. Some of the finest stock farms in the state are located in Miami county.

The county was organized March 1, 1834, and takes its name from the Miami Indians who occupied the territory covering Miami county. The original county seat was Miamisport, located on the site of the present county seat, Peru. Peru stands on territory formerly a reservation for John B. Richardville, the famous Miami chief. Richardville sold his property to William N. Hood and Joseph Holman, one taking the eastern and the other the western part. The two men laid out the town of Miamisport, but a disagreement ensued and Hood obtained the Peru site. By 1841 Peru's growth was so great as to have absorbed Miamisport, which was ordered vacated.

Miami county has an area of 381 square miles and is divided into fourteen townships. The incorporated city is Peru, with a population of 12,370; towns: Converse, 931; Bunker Hill, 528; Ridgeview, 483; Amboy, 431; Macy, 279; North Grove, 119, and Denver, 472. The county population in 1890 was 25,823; 1900, 28,344; 1910, 29,350; 1920, 28,688; 1930, 29,042.

Peru is located on the Wabash River sixteen miles east of Logansport and is served by three railroads. It is a division point for two of the lines and the railroad shops are part of the city's industrial activity. It is a manufacturing city of importance, producing steam tractors, chairs, phonographs, radios, refrigerators, plumbers' supplies, baskets, heating appliances, underwear, wood cabinets, stationery, and sewing machines.

Peru is sometimes known as the "Circus City," being the winter home of the nationally known Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus.

According to figures of the federal census of 1935, Peru had twenty manufacturing establishments employing 723 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $515,358. The value of the products was $2,255,349.

Near Peru is the birthplace of Cole Porter, one of America's outstanding contemporary composers. The Mrs. Kate Cole Porter residence four miles southeast of the city is the location of the "Old Fashioned Garden," made famous in one of the Hoosier's songs.

The public buildings of Peru are distinctive. The postoffice, courthouse, and library are all of Greek classic style. Several of the city's churches are of outstanding beauty. The showplaces in Peru include many fine old residences built in the first part of last century. Among these is the home of James Tyner, who was Postmaster General under President Grant. There is also the Holman residence, belonging to one of the first families to settle in the county.

Memorials of interest include a marker in West City park in memory of Eli Macy, who lost his life trying to cross the Wabash at this point, and a monument at the grave of Chief Francis Godfrey, famous Miami Indian war chief. This is found three and a half miles north of the city, in the cemetery named in Godfrey's honor. Of cultural note in Peru is the Historical Museum and one of the older art organizations, the Peru Art Club.

North of Peru, at the town of Mexico, is the River House Inn, which was built in 1834 on an Indian trail at the west bank of Eel River. The trail was the first road in the county, and later became known as the Michigan Road. The Inn was the only stopping place between Michigan City and Indianapolis. One of Indiana's poets, Dulciana Minerva Mason, was the daughter of the proprietor.

Miami county had thirty manufacturing establishments according to the 1935 federal census figures. A total of 1,082 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $856,535. The value of the products was $3,472,131.

The county had 2,225 farms averaging 101.8 acres each. Their total value was $13,223,584. A total of 81,981 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $33,952,840.

☆

MONROE COUNTY

Bloomington, County Seat

Monroe county, the home of Indiana University, is famous for its deposits of limestone which are found in abundance. In addition, the county excels in preparing the stone for market.

The county was organized April 10, 1818, and named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States. Bloomington has always been the county seat.

Monroe is one of the central southern counties, having an area of 416 square miles, divided into twelve townships. Its incorporated city is Bloomington, population 18,227; towns: Ellettsville, 767, and Stinesville, 310. The county population in 1890 was 17,673; 1900, 20,873; 1910, 23,426; 1920, 24,519, and 1930, 35,974.

Bloomington is located fifty-two miles southwest of Indianapolis and is served by two railroads. It is the center of the quarrying region and one of its chief industries is the finishing of limestone. Other products include woolen goods, staves, kitchen cabinets, plate glass, and gloves. This city is the home of the Monroe Tobacco and Candy Co. The largest furniture factory in the world is located in Bloomington.

Bloomington had twenty-three manufacturing establishments in 1935 according to federal census figures. These industries employed 1,519 wage earners on pay rolls of $1,024,195. The value of the products was $3,852,446.

Indiana University, located at Bloomington, is recognized as one of the great institutions of higher learning, and is famous throughout the nation. Its men and women graduates and teachers have distinguished themselves in every branch of human endeavor. Indiana University is noted for its beautiful campus and fine buildings, as well as its high educational standards.

Bloomington is one of the recognized art centers of the state. At least ten of the city's nineteen churches are outstanding. A score of old residences and estates give the city a historic flavor.

A large number of persons of importance have lived in Bloomington. Four of Indiana's governors, James Whitcomb, Paris Dunning, Joseph A. Wright, and Paul V. McNutt, were residents. George A. Wright, brother of the Governor, became U. S. Senator from Michigan, and Willis A. Gorman became Governor of Minnesota. Most outstanding in other fields are: Hoagland Carmichael, composer of some of America's best popular music; Alice Booth, an associate editor of *Good Housekeeping Magazine*; Eddie East of the radio team, "Sisters of the Skillet," and the Gentry family, whose animal shows are world-famous. In addition to these well-known persons are several other contemporaries prominent in the country.

Monroe county had forty-one manufacturing establishments according to the 1935 federal census. These employed 1,843 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $1,325,999. The value of the products was $5,315,177.

The county had 2,444 farms averaging 85.1 acres each. The value of these was $6,225,467. A total of 26,437 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $27,512,785.

☆

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Crawfordsville, County Seat

Within the 501 square miles of Montgomery county is some of the best agricultural land in the state and an enormous supply of shale, used in the manufacture of paving and building brick. On

Lake in the Morgan-Monroe State Forest several occasions Montgomery county has ranked the nation in the production of livestock.

This central county located northwest of Indianapolis was organized March 1, 1823, and named in honor of General Richard Montgomery. Crawfordsville has always been the county seat. There are eleven townships.

The incorporated city is Crawfordsville, population 10,335; towns: Ladoga, 829; Darlington, 690; Waynetown, 664; Waveland, 542; Linden, 541; Wingate, 408; New Richmond, 391; New Ross, 350; New Market, 330, and Alamo, 163. Population of Montgomery county in 1890 was 28,025; 1900, 29,338; 1910, 29,296; 1920, 28,490; 1930, 26,980.

Crawfordsville is twenty-eight miles south of LaFayette and is served by three railroads. Although it is essentially a college town it has a number of industries including those manufacturing lumber, matches, wire nails, roofing, fencing, paving bricks, caskets, automobile accessories, acetylene lighting plants, steel culverts, and gloves. According to the figures of the 1935 federal census, Crawfordsville had twenty-six manufacturing establishments employing 995 wage earners on pay rolls totalling $1,007,796.

This city has been called the "Athens of America," not only because Wabash College is located at Crawfordsville but also the county was the birthplace of a number of outstanding writers. Among the writers were General Lew Wallace, soldier, statesman, and author of "Ben Hur"; Meredith Nicholson, outstanding contemporary author and at present United States Ambassador to Nicaragua; Maurice Thompson, of "Alice of Old Vincennes" fame; Mary Hannah; Caroline Kraut, and playrights Kenyon Nicholson, Maurine Watkins, and Katherine Kingston. Caleb Mills, known as the "father of the Indiana public school system," was a resident of Crawfordsville. Reverend Mills was in charge of the first classes formed in Wabash College, then known as Wabash Manual Labor College and Teachers' Seminary. Famous men have been graduated from Wabash, including Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall. The school is unusual in the respect that it is the only one in the state, and one of the few in the Middle West not admitting women.

Another of the distinguished sons was Governor Henry S. Lane. His residence is among the city's features. The home and study of General Lew Wallace is an outstanding point of interest to people from all parts of the world. The residence is marked by a statue of General Wallace, which is located on the estate. This statue was modeled after the one in the U. S. Hall of Fame.

There are many war memorials in and about Crawfordsville. Eight miles southwest, at Offield's Creek, is a boulder marking the site of the first white settler's cabin, built in 1821. In the town of Waveland there is a memorial to the artist, T. C. Steele, whose boyhood home was here. Near Waveland is one of the county's chief points of interest, "Shades of Death," a natural beauty spot.

According to the figures of the 1935 federal census the county had thirty-one manufacturing establishments. A total of 1,119 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $1,080,448. The value of the products was $5,651,036.

The county had 2,560 farms averaging 96.2 acres each. The value of these was $17,126,205. A total of 113,355 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $31,203,423.

☆

MORGAN COUNTY

Martinsville, County Seat

Located in the valley of the west fork of White River, Morgan county is famous for its medicated water wells, its fine hardwood timber, numerous sugar camps, and the largest goldfish hatchery in the world. Morgan county's soil is very fertile and sandstone is the chief natural resource. Also found in the county is shale which is well suited for the manufacture of paving brick.

It was organized February 15, 1822, and named in honor of General Daniel Morgan. The county seat has always been Martinsville. The county embraces 406 square miles, divided into fourteen townships. It is located southwest of Indianapolis, its northeastern boundary touching Marion county. The incorporated city is Martinsville, 4,962; towns: Mooresville, 1,910; Morgantown, 748; Brooklyn, 545, and Paragon, 366. The county population in 1890 was 18,643; 1900, 20,457; 1910, 21,182; 1920, 20,010; 1930, 19,424.

Martinsville, commonly known as the "Artesian City," is thirty miles southwest of Indianapolis and is served by two railroads. It is not notably industrial, though it has some industries, including flour, saw, and planing mills, woodenware factory, hickory chair factory, and brick plant.

Martinsville is one of the state's best known spas. Its numerous sanatoriums, built after discovery of the precious mineral wells, care for thousands yearly. There are several points of interest in the city. One of them is the first paved mile of the Dixie Highway. A marker, one-half mile from the courthouse, commemorates the completion of this mile. The funds for that pavement were raised by selling bricks at twenty-five cents each and the names of the buyers were burned into the bricks.

Two other places are of note. One is a residence, notable because it was formerly a tavern on the "Old Trail," the other a bakery, which has not been altered for more than a century. Northeast of the city is the Grassyfork Fisheries, which was the pioneer home of the Shireman family.

This county had twenty-four manufacturing establishments according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 406 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $258,620. The value of the products was $1,546,298.

Morgan county had 2,343 farms averaging 98.4 acres each. Their value was $9,666,768. A total of 58,171 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $14,698,908.

☆

NEWTON COUNTY

Kentland, County Seat

Newton county is the home of the internationally famous humorist, George Ade, whose residence is in Brook. Near that town, too, was the birthplace of ex-Governor McCray, who owns a stock farm in the county now. This, the Orchard Lake Stock Farm, is the home of the finest herd of Hereford cattle in the world. "Perfection Fairfax," the world famous "King of Hereford Sires," was bred on this farm.

The county falls into three natural subdivisions, the valley of the Iroquois, the Beaver Creek valley and lake basin, and the Kankakee valley. Its soil is quite fertile, producing some of the state's best crops of corn, oats, and hay. The county also has a notable production of small fruits, vegetables, and melons. One of the most unusual quarries to be found is near Kentland. It is peculiar in that it stands on edge instead of lying flat. Its stone is considered the finest road-building limestone in the state.

This is one of the northwestern counties, bordering on the state of Illinois, and Lake county to the north. It has an area of 405 square miles, divided into ten townships. It was organized December 9, 1859, the last county in the state. For the twenty years preceding, it had been a part of Jasper county. Upon formal organization, Kent was named county seat, but this designation has been held by Kentland since an election in 1900. The incorporated towns are: Kentland, 1,355; Morocco, 1,006; Goodland, 978; Brook, 815, and Mt. Ayr, 216. Newton county population, 1890, 8,803; 1900, 10,448; 1910, 10,504; 1920, 10,144; 1930, 9,841.

Kentland is located fifty-seven miles west of Logansport and is served by two railroads. It is chiefly important as a producer of excellent road construction stone and as the center of a rich agricultural district.

Goodland, the other agricultural center, is also served by two railroads, as is Morocco.

One of the county's most unusual points of interest is "Bogus Island," located about two miles north of the village of Enos, a half mile west of State Highway 41. It is an island of sand rising abruptly out of the bed of the old lake. This island was the rendezvous for a band of counterfeiters, horse thieves, and other outlaws a hundred years ago. Because at that time it was covered with thick brush and surrounded by water so as to make unexpected attack impossible, it harbored many a refugee.

According to figures of the 1935 federal census this county had nine manufacturing establishments employing thirty-seven wage earners. Pay rolls for these totaled $23,807 and the value of the products was $1,082,404.

The county had 957 farms averaging 238.8 acres each, largest in the state. The value of these was $11,474,402. A total of 40,308 head of livestock was reported.

The total tax valuation for the county as of 1936 was $17,939,970.

☆

NOBLE COUNTY

Albion, County Seat

Noble county at one time was a part of Randolph, Allen, and Lagrange counties before it was set aside as a separate county in 1836. It was among the last counties to be vacated by the Indians and as late as 1848 there were villages of both the Miamis and Pottawatomies in Noble county.

This county is located in the lake region in northeastern Indiana and its surface is dotted with twenty-three large and many small lakes. The largest is about 1,100 acres. There are no important resort centers, with the exception of Sylvan Lake at Rome City. Sylvan is an artificial lake and was the site at which Gene Stratton Porter built "Limberlost Cabin," in 1904.

The county was named in honor of Governor Noah Noble. The first county seat designated was in Sparta township on the old Fort Wayne and Goshen Trail. The next county seat was Augusta, but this was changed to Mitchell in 1844. But in two years a vote of the people resulted in a change to "The Center," later named Albion.

Noble county covers an area of 417 square miles divided into thirteen townships. Its incorporated cities are: Kendallville, 5,439, and Ligonier, 2,064; towns: Albion, 1,108; Wolcottville, 646; Avilla, 559, and Cromwell, 371. Total population 1890, 23,359; 1900, 23,533; 1910, 24,009; 1920, 22,470; 1930, 22,404.

Albion is located forty-two miles northwest of Fort Wayne and is served by one railroad. Among its industries are an overall factory, saw, planing, and flour mills, and a creamery. It is also the center of an agricultural, dairying, and fruit-growing district.

Kendallville, the chief city, is located twenty-seven miles northwest of Fort Wayne and is served by two railroads. Among its manufactures are iron goods, motor trucks, windmills, refrigerators, stock tank heaters, pumps, clothes racks, gloves, store display cases, brushes, brooms, flour, feed, caskets, and hospital tables. The city is the home of the largest refrigerator manufacturing plant of its kind in the world.

The naming of this city was in recognition of Postmaster General Kendall's granting the citizens of the town a postoffice in 1840 when there were only forty residents. It was made possible through the efforts of William Mitchell, who was appointed first postmaster. Mitchell proved a benefactor to Kendallville in other ways, for today the nine churches and school buildings are located on property donated by him. Points of interest in the city are the community building, city library in which is a plaster cast of Lincoln, as well as notable collections, war relics, old newspapers, and autographed manuscripts; and some of the old historic residences.

Ligonier is located thirty-eight miles southeast of South Bend and is served by one railroad. Its industrial activities include lumber mills, cooper shops, flour mills, and factories for the manufacture of quilts, carriages, auto bodies, road machinery, and refrigerators.

There is an interesting tradition in the town of Merriam. It is claimed that Samuel Wilson, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804, was the original "Uncle Sam." There is a marker at Wilson's grave in the town's cemetery.

One mile north of Rome City, on the site of the abandoned town of Northport, is a Catholic sanatorium known nationally for its treatments and baths. The scenic resort, Sylvan Lake, was formed in 1837 as a reserve reservoir for the canal to connect Northport with the Wabash and Erie. One of the interesting points is the old dam site on the banks of this old canal, which was never completed. In the town of Avilla is a Convent, established in 1876.

Federal census figures for 1935 listed thirty-two manufacturing establishments in the county. A total of 846 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $644,375. The value of the products was $4,361,366.

The county had 2,545 farms averaging 95.7 acres and the value of these was $10,903,029. A total of 79,018 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $30,664,405.

☆

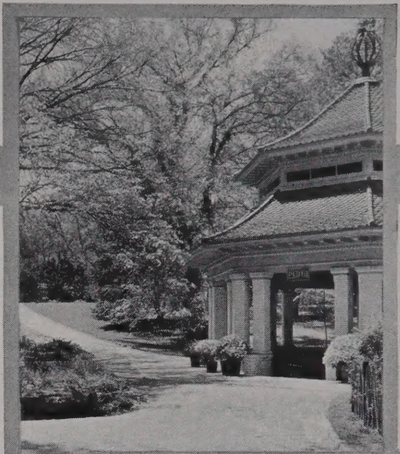
OHIO COUNTY

Rising Sun, County Seat

Ohio is the smallest county in the state, having an area of only 85 square miles. It is located at the southeast corner of the state, bordering Ohio. Typically southern Indiana hill country, its rugged surface is marked by several ranges of hills. The soil is fertile and agriculture is the chief industry. Transportation is provided by the Ohio River, flowing along the southern border, and by automobile and bus, since there is no railroad.

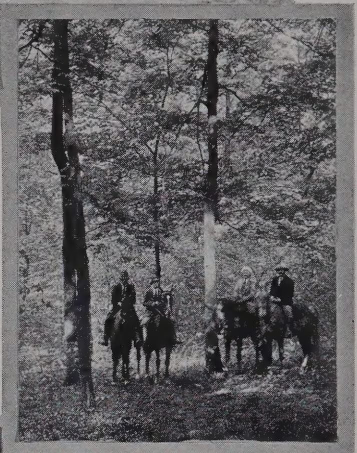
This county's formation was the result of the county seat fight between the Dearborn county towns, Lawrenceburg and Wilmington. Ohio county came into existence through a legislative act January 15, 1844. Rising Sun has been the county seat since the county was organized.

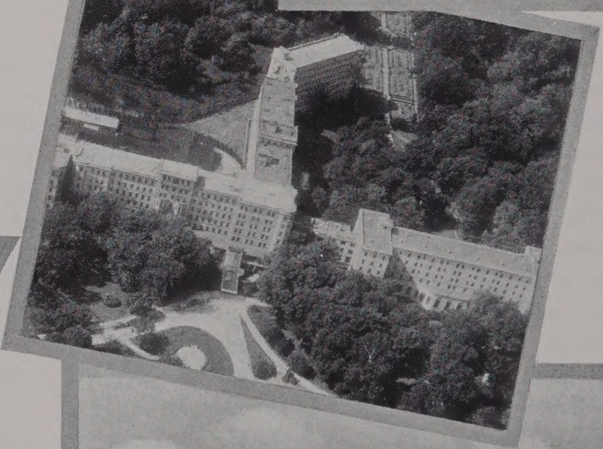
Rising Sun, the only incorporated town, has a population of 1,379. The total county population in 1890 was 4,955; 1900, 4,724; 1910, 4,329; 1920, 4,024; 1930, 3,747. Ohio county is divided into four townships.

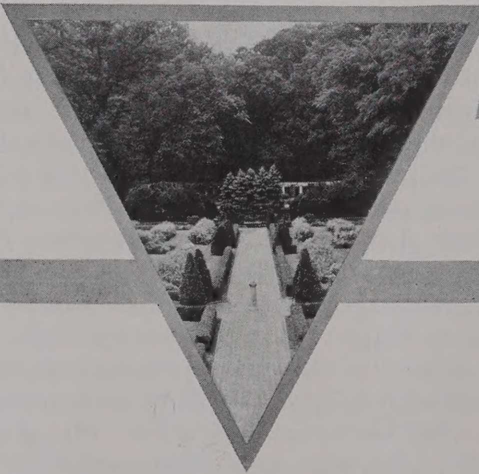


. . . . nestled in the Cumberland foothills in the heart of southern Indiana's scenic region is America's foremost spa and playground.

So many are the sport facilities, so varied the world-renowned waters' health-giving powers, that to attempt a description of French Lick Springs and the benefits of these waters would sound like fable. . . . It is truly the pride of the nation for beauty, health restoration, and recreation.







Rising Sun, an Ohio River town, is twenty-four miles west of Cincinnati. It has no railroad, but bus and mail lines have been established between here and the closest railroad station, at Aurora. Although it is chiefly a center for agricultural products, bricks, chairs, flour, and clothing are also manufactured. Rising Sun is a shipping and receiving point for the surrounding territory, being connected by boat with Lawrenceburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

The smallest county in the state had two manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census.

The county had 549 farms averaging 98.6 acres each. The value of these was $1,993,620. According to livestock figures, the county had 12,130 head.

The total tax valuation for the county in 1936 was $2,560,535.

☆

ORANGE COUNTY

Paoli, County Seat

Orange county is one of the counties that gives to Indiana an international reputation. It is the home of the famous French Lick Springs to which thousands from all over the world come annually. This spa, together with others less notable, gives the county an outstanding charm. The region, so rich in mineral waters, is the site of the amazing Lost River which disappears into the ground, reappearing several miles away. Also adding to the mystic beauty of Orange county are the underground caverns and channels, about which so many legends have been woven.

It is situated in the central southern part of the state, about twenty miles north of the Ohio River. Of extremely rugged surface and broken with hills, it is not well suited to farming. However, fruit growing, dairying, and stock raising are engaged in extensively. The county includes 407 square miles, divided into ten townships.

Orange county's early settlers were from a county of the same name in North Carolina, and they gave the county its name. It was formally organized February 1, 1816, with Paoli the county seat. The incorporated towns are: Paoli, 2,016; French Lick, 2,462; West Baden, 1,174, and Orleans, 1,422. Total county population 1890, 14,678; 1900, 16,854; 1910, 17,192; 1920, 16,974; 1930, 17,459.

Paoli is located forty-four miles northwest of Louisville, Kentucky, and is served by one railroad. Its industrial activities include tomato canning, and the manufacture of furniture, boxes, handles, baskets, feed, and flour. The courthouse of this county seat town is distinguished for its Greek architectural style.

French Lick is located sixty-five miles northeast of Evansville and is served by two railroads. Here is the world renowned health resort. The most important industrial activity is the bottling of the widely distributed mineral waters. The hotel here is one of the most beautiful to be found anywhere. It was founded by the late Thomas Taggart, former U. S. Senator, and is now operated by his son. Taggart tourist park is one of the other feature points.

West Baden, which adjoins French Lick, is also famous for its mineral springs. The West Baden Hotel was one of the most elaborate hotels anywhere, particularly distinguished for its great dome, the largest in the world. The establishment abandoned commercial enterprise, however, and the property is now in possession of the Jesuit Order of Priests.

The figures of the 1935 federal census listed fourteen manufacturing establishments employing 338 wage earners on pay rolls of $206,488. The value of the products was $1,379,775.

The county had 2,105 farms averaging 104.5 acres each. Their value was $4,715,096. A total of 36,125 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $8,798,020.

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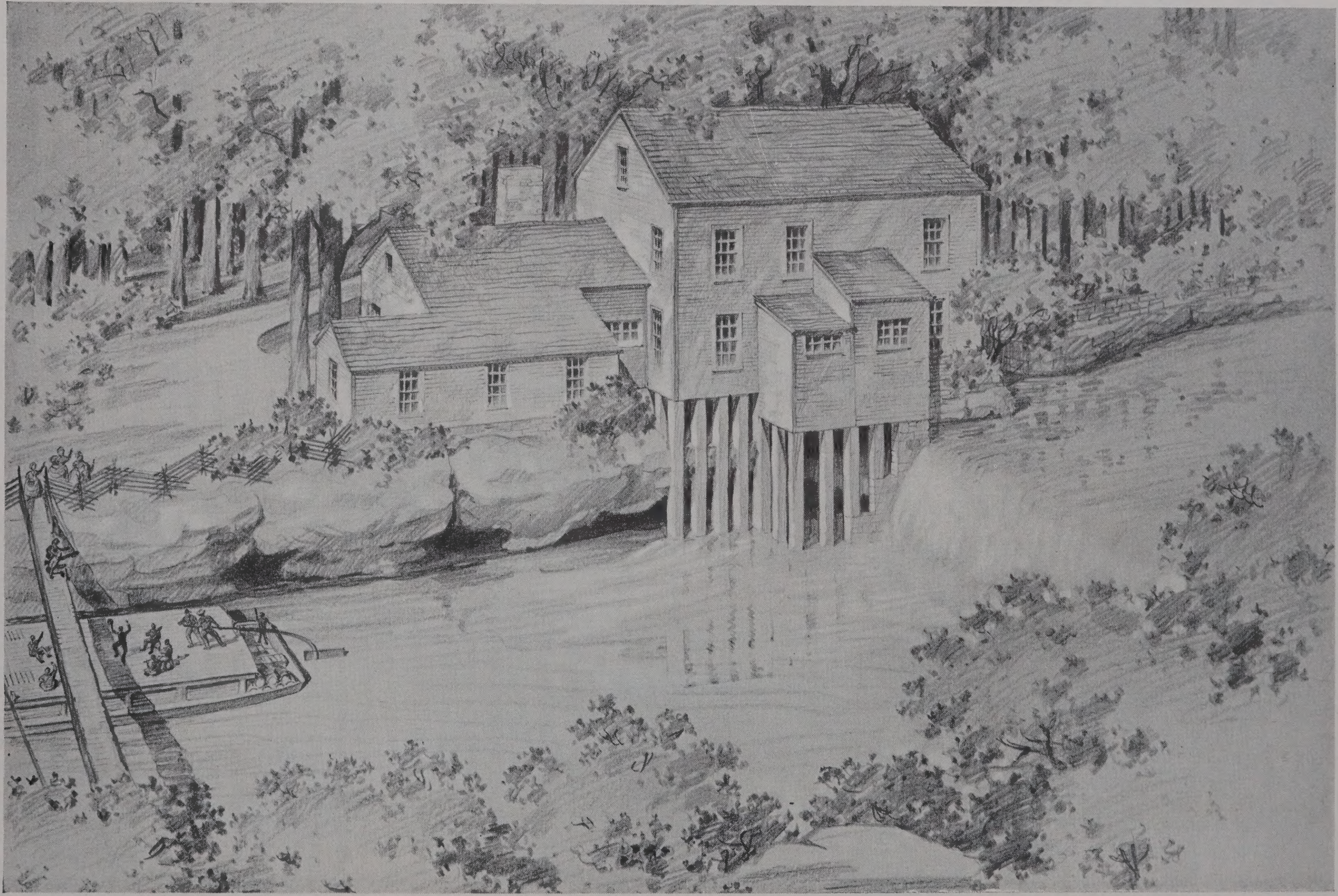
OWEN COUNTY

Spencer, County Seat

Long before the coming of the white man, Owen county was a favorite rendezvous for a number of Indian tribes, due to the beauty and healthful climate found in its picturesque hills and valleys. The land of Owen county is a fine balance of hill country and rich, fertile river and creek bottom land. Particularly outstanding is the Eel River, with its beautiful falls and cataracts. White River traverses the entire southeastern section.

One of the northern group of southern Indiana counties, Owen is most noted for its production of stone, coal, and tobacco. The famous Oolitic Limestone, used extensively in government structures, is quarried at Ramona. The bituminous coal found



Artist's Conception of the Former Lusk Mill in Parke County here is of the finest quality. The county is also ideal for the production of fruit.

This is one of the earlier counties formed, being organized January 1, 1819. It takes its name in honor of Colonel Abraham Owen, a volunteer aide to General Harrison. Owen was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. The first county seat was Lancaster, a place near the present site of Spencer. Since 1820, Spencer has been county seat.

Owen county covers 393 square miles, divided into thirteen townships. The incorporated towns are: Spencer, 2,179, and Gosport, 722. Owen county total population for 1890 was 15,040; 1900, 15,149; 1910, 14,053; 1920, 12,760; 1930, 11,357. In 1920, the center of the United States population was in this county, at a point 1.9 miles west of Whitehall.

Spencer is fifty-three miles southwest of Indianapolis and is served by one railroad. Among its manufactures are flour, lumber, brick, tile, staves, and bottles. The coal mines and limestone quarries in the region are important industrial factors. The largest clothespin factory in the world is here.

The early settlers referred to this county as "Sweet Owen," and today it includes many of the state's foremost natural beauty spots. Chief among them is McCormick's Creek Canyon state park. Another is Cataract Falls, on Eel River. Other points of interest are Green's Bluffs, Boone's Cave, Owen park, and Lake Hollybrook. There is a marker north of Gosport, on the site of the boundary line of the Harrison Purchase, commonly known as the "Ten o'Clock Line."

The county was the birthplace of T. C. Steele, the noted artist. Spencer was the birthplace of William Vaughn Moody, poet and dramatist, and of the writer and poet, William Herschell. The most famous resident was Samuel Ralston, who came to the county with his parents in 1865 to settle near Jordan Village.

Owen county had seven manufacturing establishments, according to the 1935 federal census. A total of 179 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $129,518. The value of the products was $509,637.

The county had 1,719 farms with an average acreage of 112.8 acres each. Their value was $4,030,440. A total of 34,446 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $7,539,937.

PARKE COUNTY

Rockville, County Seat

Parke county is the site of the famous Turkey Run state park, one of Indiana's foremost natural beauty spots, and also of Bloomingdale Gardens. The county is essentially agricultural, although there is some coal mining and stone quarrying.

When this county was organized on January 9, 1821, it included its present 447 square miles and all of Vermillion county. Benjamin Parke, a major in the Tippecanoe warfare, and Indiana's first Territorial Representative in Congress, was the man in whose honor the county was named. There were two temporary county seats, Roseville and Armiesburg, before Rockville was designated as the permanent county seat in 1823.

Parke county is in the western part of the state, due west of Indianapolis. Its territory, bounded on the west by the Wabash River, comprises thirteen townships. The incorporated towns are Rockville, 1,832; Montezuma, 1,292; Rosedale, 657; Bloomingdale, 412; Marshall, 293, and Judson, 111. Total county population, 1890, 20,296; 1900, 23,000; 1910, 22,214; 1920, 18,875; 1930, 16,561.

Rockville is located twenty-three miles northeast of Terre Haute and is served by one railroad. It is chiefly important as a center for the agricultural, stock raising, and coal mining interests, but also manufactures flour and lumber.

The courthouse contains two war memorials, one a bronze tablet to Parke county Civil War Volunteers, the other a tablet to the soldiers of the Revolution. Another memorial is in Rockville Cemetery, this a thirty-pound cannon to the "Unknown Dead of Civil War." Near Bloomingdale there is a tablet in memory of Alfred and Rhoda Hadley, who maintained an "Underground Railroad" station. The town of Rockville was the birthplace of Congressman Joseph "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

Turkey Run state park covers about 1,070 acres and attracts thousands of visitors weekly. To nature lovers, the marker at the entrance of the John Lusk home, in the form of a bronze tablet, is a significant one, for it was Lusk who protected the trees of Turkey Run. There is another interesting memorial, a bronze fountain to Juliet V. Strauss, a prolific writer who was widely known as the "Country Contributor." Mrs. Strauss was a native of Rockville.

East of Rockville, on a site containing about 500 acres, is the State Sanatorium, established for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.

Parke county had nine manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of thirty-four wage earners was employed, earning $30,892. The value of the products was $240,526.

The county had 2,261 farms with an average of 112.7 acres each. The total value of these was $9,229,497. A total of 61,339 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $13,438,525.

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PERRY COUNTY

Cannelton, County Seat

Perry county was one of the important industrial counties of Indiana in the early days as a result of its location in the coal belt and its transportation facilities offered by the Ohio River. The easy accessibility of the coal drew some of the larger interests, notably to Cannelton. For the most part the almost inexhaustible coal resources have been only partially utilized. Among other Perry county resources affecting the county's commercial activities are the sandstone and clay. Farming is the principal industry of the county, however.

Perry county was the thirteenth and last to be organized before the territory became the State of Indiana. It was established in 1814 and named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry. The original county seat was Troy, located on the Ohio River. It was then moved to Franklin, at that time known as Washington, and in 1819 to Rome, where it remained until 1859, when Cannelton was selected.

Perry county is about centrally located among the group of southernmost Indiana counties bordering the Ohio River. Its area is 384 square miles, divided into seven townships. The incorporated cities are: Cannelton, 2,265; Tell City, 4,873; town: Troy, 562. Total county population in 1890 was 18,240; 1900, 18,788; 1910, 18,078; 1920, 16,692; 1930, 16,625.

Cannelton is an Ohio River town located seventy miles east of Evansville. The city is served by one railroad. Its industries include coal mines, sandstone quarrying, cotton mills, furniture factories, and pottery and sewer works.

Cannelton was the boom town of the American Cannel Coal Company, which owned a tract of seven thousand acres, one thousand of which was selected and platted as the town of Cannelton. A number of great enterprises were launched and "boomer" exploitation followed. It was claimed that Cannelton was destined to gain vast industrial importance. Certainly the enterprises were responsible for much of Indiana's early growth and development.

Tell City also is located on the Ohio River. It is forty-five miles east of Evansville and is served by one railroad. Today it is the county's most important manufacturing center. Among its industries are factories manufacturing furniture, spokes, hubs, laboratory supplies, canned goods, and mills producing woolen goods, flour, and planing materials.

Abraham Lincoln spent part of his life in this county, operating a ferry across the Anderson River. Among the interesting points in Perry county is LaFayette Springs, a site on the Ohio where LaFayette was shipwrecked. There are numerous natural beauty sites which are typical of the river counties.

Perry county had twenty-eight manufacturing establishments, according to the federal census figures of 1935. These employed 1,389 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $881,691. A total of 24,423 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $7,244,690.

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PIKE COUNTY

Petersburg, County Seat

Pike is one of the southwestern counties and is characteristic of the section. Its land is rolling or hilly, underlaid with veins of bituminous coal. Most of the soil is fertile and adaptable to diversified agriculture, including melons and fruit. The chief waterway, the Patoka River, and other streams provide rich bottom lands.

Pike county is outstanding in the production of livestock and coal, of which it produces half of Indiana's output. The county is also rich in oil and natural gas.

This county was organized February 1, 1817, and named in honor of General Z. M. Pike, who was killed in the battle of York in 1813. Petersburg has always been the county seat. Pike county is made up of nine townships covering an area of 338 square miles. The incorporated city is Petersburg, 2,609; towns: Winslow, 1,175, and

A lake scene six miles south of Petersburg on Sugar Ridge in Pike county

Spurgeon, 375. The total county population in 1890 was 18,544; 1900, 20,486; 1910, 19,684; 1920, 18,864; 1930, 16,361.

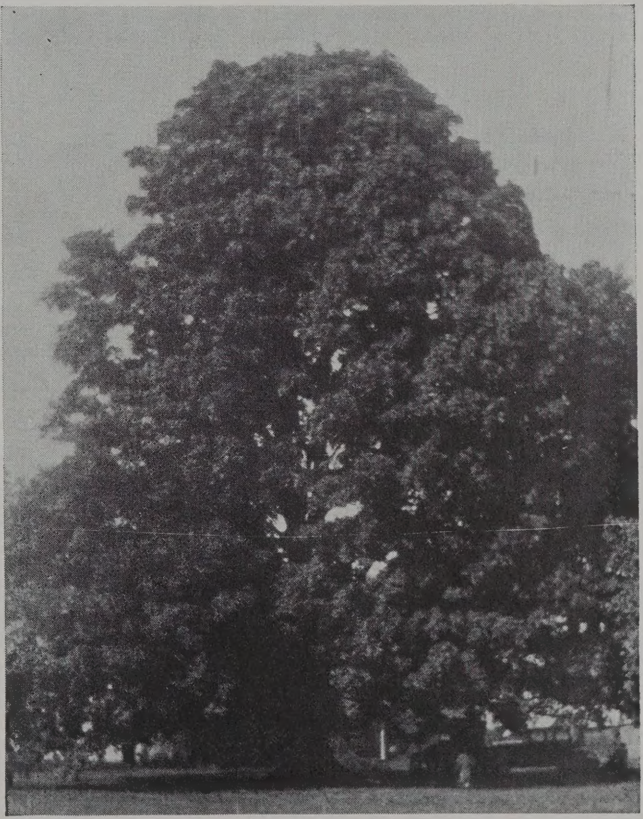
Petersburg serves as center of the rich farm district, shipping a great supply of poultry and poultry products as well as cattle. The city is served by one railroad.

There are a number of points of artistic interest in Petersburg. One is the former Blythewood Seminary, built in 1832, formerly an educational institution for young women of southern Indiana, in charge of Reverend A. B. Hendricks, brother of the famous Thomas A. Hendricks. A residence of note is the Isaac Coleman home, where an authentic Stradivarius violin made in 1716 was owned by Coleman, one of the old-time violinists. Another Stradivarius was owned by the late David Ingler, the county's oldest violinist. A number of oil paintings, some more than 125 years old, distinguish other residences of Petersburg. One of the most interesting residences is that of Samuel Dillin, where a collection by Hugh Dillin, boy collector, contains more than 1,500 specimens of the stone age, found locally, in the vicinity of the mounds.

The largest of the Pike county Mounds is located a quarter-mile from the city. One of the chief attractions of Petersburg is Memorial park, containing sixty acres, and a lake, donated by the Hornaday family.

Among the county's points of interest: White Oak Springs, first settlement in the county, occupied about 1800; a fort was built here in 1803; the Lincoln Memorial Bridge across White River, connecting Knox and Pike counties; and the Memorial Bridge between Pike and Daviess counties, replacing the ferry which operated there for over a century, dedicated to the World War heroes. A number of other memorials are in the county. Two of these, in Petersburg, are in memory of Emily Thornton, who established the Thornton Orphans' Home. The county is also the site of a state forest.

The notables of this county have been Franklin P. Sawyer, first school teacher, county treasurer, Probate judge, and an Indiana University trustee; John W. Foster, the soldier and statesman who became U. S. Secretary of State, and Minister to Mexico, Spain, and China; George H. Proffit, state and national legislator and Minister to Brazil; Thomas L. Higsen, prominent as a presidential nominee on the Independent Ticket in 1916; Peter Brenton, donor of the land upon which Petersburg was laid out;



A sugar maple tree over 100 feet high, with an approximate spread of 100 feet, in Petersburg

Above: Left—Artesian fountain on Road 130, five miles west of Valparaiso. Right—Fountain on Road 6, three miles west of Road 49. Below: Artesian fountain on Road 6, two miles east of Road 49.

Major John M. McIntire of the War of 1812; and M. McStoops, notable as a collector of historical and political antiques.

According to reports of the 1935 federal census, Pike county had nine manufacturing establishments employing thirty-four wage earners on pay rolls of $20,244. Value of the manufactured products was $123,327.

The county had 2,073 farms averaging 77.2 acres, and valued at $4,645,988. A total of 36,518 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $9,674,820.

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PORTER COUNTY

Valparaiso, County Seat

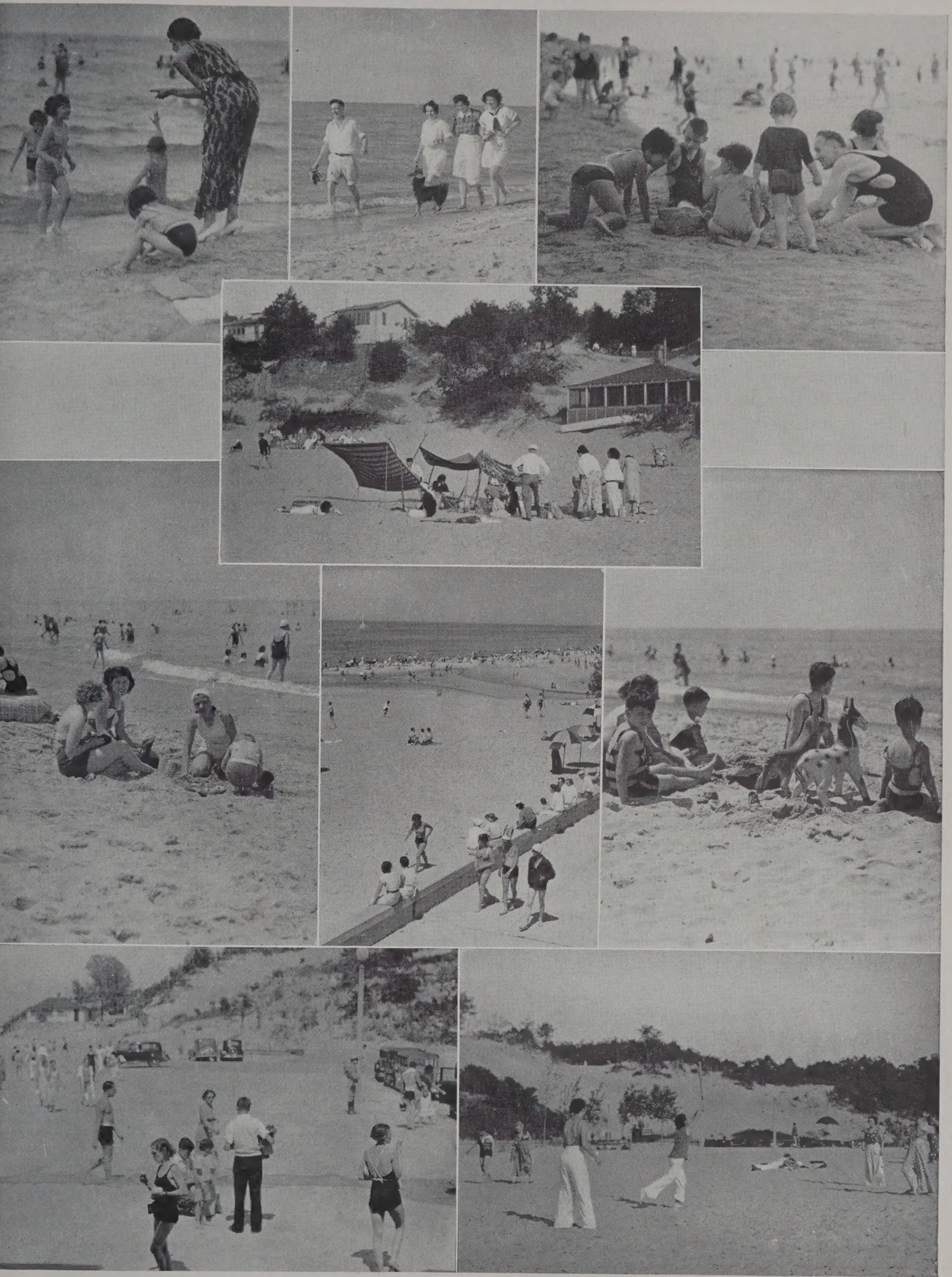
Porter county is comprised of three distinct sections. In the north is the lake and beach section; in the center, the Morainic hills, and in the south the Kankakee marsh region. This marsh, formerly considered worthless, was drained and some parts have become rich farming land while others have reverted to marsh. Porter county contains some of Indiana's most outstanding natural features. Among these is the magnificent range of sand hills near Lake Michigan known as "The Dunes" and the group of Morainic basin and kettle-hole lakes near Valparaiso.

Porter county was organized February 1, 1836, and named in honor of Commodore David Porter of the U. S. Navy. The county seat has always been located at Valparaiso, although originally it was called Portersville.

It is a northwestern county, its northern border being Lake Michigan. It has an area of 415 square miles, divided into twelve townships. The incorporated city is Valparaiso, 8,079; towns: Chesterton, 2,213; Porter, 805; Hebron, 693; Kouts, 583; Ogden Dunes, 55, and Dune Acres, 12. Total county population 1890, 18,052; 1900, 19,175; 1910, 20,540; 1920, 20,256; 1930, 22,821.

Valparaiso is forty-four miles southeast of Chicago and is served by three railroads. It is a manufacturing city and its industries include steel, mica, school desks, bakelite, paint, and electrical specialties.

The city is best known for Valparaiso University, founded in 1873 by Henry B. Brown. Among the city's other features are the public library, Memorial Opera House, and the Fair Grounds. On the grounds of the library at the place the old Sac Trail crossed the city, a marker has been erected by the Porter County Historical Society. The opera house is a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and is used as local headquarters of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. This latter organization has erected a marker at the grave of Mary C. McCarthy, a Civil War nurse who is buried in the Old City Cemetery. In the Maplewood Cemetery they have also placed a monu-



Scenes at Indiana Dunes State Park in Porter County ment to the unknown dead of Porter county. The Fair Grounds here was used as an encampment for the Ninth Indiana Regiment during the Civil War.

Porter county supplies much of the truck garden produce used by Chicago. This specialized type of farming is very extensive and, with dairying, forms an important phase of activity.

A number of types of clay which produce several kinds of bricks are found in the county.

Porter county had twenty-six manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 592 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $555,630. The value of the products was $2,773,030.

The Pavilion and Arcade Hotel at Indiana Dunes state park are nationally known summer resorts.

The county had 1,845 farms averaging 118.2 acres each. The value was $12,709,753. A total of 38,743 head of livestock was reported.

The county's tax valuation, according to 1936 appraisal, was $44,615,280.

☆

POSEY COUNTY

Mount Vernon, County Seat

Posey is the extreme southwestern county of Indiana. On the west it is separated from the state of Illinois by the Wabash River, and on the south the Ohio River separates it from Kentucky. Most of the land is level, or slightly rolling, with a few small hills. The soil is well adapted to the growing of all grains, vegetables, and melons.

In the early history of Indiana, Posey county was the site of one of the most remarkable sociological experiments in the world. This was at New Harmony, where the great Scotch philanthropist, Robert Owen, began his idealistic community enterprise.

The county covers 402 square miles and is divided into ten townships. Its incorporated city is Mount Vernon, 5,033; towns: New Harmony, 1,022; Poseyville, 810, and Cynthiana, 556. Total county population, 1890, 21,529; 1900, 22,333; 1910, 21,670; 1920, 19,334; 1930, 17,853.

Mount Vernon is on the Ohio River, twenty miles west of Evansville, and is served by two railroads as well as the steamboats plying the river. As a shipping point and trade center, it is quite important. Its industries include flour, paper, and saw mills, foundries, and canning factories.

One of Mount Vernon's outstanding points of interest is its World War Memorial building, erected by Posey county. Another is the Masonic Temple, of historical significance because it was once the home of Governor Alvin P. Hovey. There is a soldiers' and sailors' monument in the county seat, dedicated in 1908.

New Harmony was founded in 1814 by George Rapp and his band of German followers and purchased in 1824 by Robert Owen. The city is one of the state's recognized art centers, rich in cultural and esthetic history. Among the points of outstanding interest are: The Art Gallery and Museum of the Working Men's Institute, organized in 1838. Contained here is a geological and historical collection. The Institute's library, also founded in 1838, contains a comprehensive collection of material pertaining to local history. In the Murphy Gallery, also part of the Institute, are notable paintings purchased in Europe upon organization in 1840.

The Old Fauntleroy Home, which was erected by the followers of Rapp in 1815, is known as the birthplace of the famous Minerva Club, the first woman's club in the United States to have a written constitution. It was purchased in 1924 and maintained as a shrine for club women by the Indiana Federation of Clubs. There are several buildings and markers of various types in memory of the founders of New Harmony. One, Rappite Dwelling No. 10, stands unchanged since 1815.

Probably the most outstanding residence is the home of Mrs. Aline Owen Neal. It was originally the laboratory in which David Dale Owen, who, at the time he occupied it, was U. S. Geologist. It was here he worked out his theories of architecture which assisted him in planning the Smithsonian Institution. In the home also are contained some original drawings by pupils of Raphael.

A notable memorial is to be found in Maple Hill Cemetery, a monument to Joseph Neef. Neef, at one time an officer under Napoleon Bonaparte, introduced the Pestalozzian system of education to America.

Men outstanding in the county, in addition to those mentioned, were William Maclure, Thomas Say, Frederick Rapp, Robert Dale Owen, as well as other members of the talented Owens, and Dr. Edward Murphy.

This county had a total of seventeen manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 650 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $449,092. The value of the products was $3,332,552.

The county had 1,795 farms averaging 131.1 acres each. These farms were valued at $9,306,178. A total of 57,860 head of livestock was reported.

The county's tax valuation as of 1936 was $15,514,227.

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PULASKI COUNTY

Winamac, County Seat

Pulaski is one of the northwestern Indiana counties with an area of 432 square miles, divided into twelve townships. Essentially an agricultural county, Pulaski has within its boundaries some of the state's best farm land. Corn is the chief crop.

The soil of Pulaski county is made up of clay, muck, and loam. The Tippecanoe, one of the state's most beautiful rivers, flows through the county.

It was organized May 6, 1840, and named in honor of Count Pulaski, a Polish soldier who joined the American Revolution. The Count, who had been appointed a brigadier-general, was killed in the battle of Savannah, 1779. Winamac, named for the Pottawatomie tribal chief whose home was here, has always been county seat. The incorporated towns are: Winamac, 1,679; Francesville, 712; Medaryville, 610, and Monterey, 283. County population in 1890 was 11,233; 1900, 14,033; 1910, 13,312; 1920, 12,385; 1930, 11,195.

Winamac is located twenty-six miles northwest of Logansport and is served by one railroad. The town is center for the extensive grain, livestock, poultry, and dairying interests of the surrounding territory.

The most notable point of interest in Winamac is City park, almost completely surrounded by the Tippecanoe River, and site of a flowing artesian well. Also of note is the bronze tablet on the suspension bridge in memory of all soldiers and sailors who served in all wars. In Pulaski county, jointly with Jasper, is the 5,200-acre Jasper-Pulaski state game preserve. This preserve is considered one of the largest wild game hatcheries in the world.

Just north of Winamac is located the Winamac Recreation Demonstration Area, a Federal property. In this area have been constructed two group camps with complete facilities, two infirmaries, two craft and museum buildings, and buildings for administration and maintenance. Other structures are a fire tower and shelter houses.

A point of cultural interest in Pulaski county is the birthplace of Mary S. Washburn, the sculptress, in Star City.

Pulaski county had nine manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of seventy-six wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $30,679. The value of the manufactured products was $192,298.

There were 1,720 farms with an average of 145 acres each. These farms were valued at $10,248,473. A total of 48,374 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $16,123,220.

☆

PUTNAM COUNTY

Greencastle, County Seat

Putnam is the Blue Grass county of Indiana and the source of Eel River. The soil is well adapted to the growing of grain, grass, and fruit, being a rich loam or clay. The northern part is mostly flat surface, but the southern section is rolling, with some hills. Inasmuch as Putnam county was the site of establishment of Durham cattle in America, by Dr. Alexander Stevenson, 1853, it has always stood among the leaders in livestock. Also the county is outstanding for the large deposits of limestone, which forms one of the principal industries.

The county was organized April 1, 1822, and named for General Israel Putnam, of the Revolutionary War. Greencastle, the county seat, was named after the Pennsylvania birthplace of one of the town's founders.

Putnam county is in the central part of the state, about midway between Indianapolis and the Illinois line. It has an area of 483 square miles, embracing fourteen townships. The incorporated city is Greencastle, 4,613; towns: Roachdale, 631; Cloverdale, 627; Russellville, 411, and Bainbridge, 406. The county's population in 1890 was 22,335; 1900, 21,478; 1910, 20,520; 1920, 19,880; 1930, 20,553.

Greencastle is located thirty-eight miles west and south of Indianapolis, on three railroads. It is important industrially for its stone, cement, zinc, lumber, and a number of manufactured products. Here is located the Galion Iron Works and Manufacturing Company.

Tippecanoe River in Pulaski County

Greencastle is chiefly known as home of DePauw University, originally named Indiana Asbury University, in honor of the great pioneer bishop, Francis Asbury. In 1884 it was changed to DePauw, in recognition of its benefactor, Washington T. DePauw, of New Albany. The university is quite old, having been originally conceived in 1832, although it was not until 1836, at the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the school's definite existence was determined. Since the largest subscriptions were obtained at Greencastle, the new school was located there.

The campus of DePauw, surrounded by great forest trees, is one of the state's renowned beauty spots. It is rich in historical markers and memorials, many of them of import in the history of the Methodist Church. There have been a number of distinguished DePauw alumni, among whom were Governor Porter, Daniel W. Voorhees, John Clark Ridpath, and Albert J. Beveridge.

Among other features of the county is the old Halfway House at Mount Meridian. In the days of the stagecoach, this inn sheltered many members of the nobility. It is known that Lincoln and Henry Ward Beecher stopped here. The House is in good condition today and still used as a halfway house by those traveling the old National Road.

The county had ten manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. There were 415 wage earners employed on pay rolls totaling $341,727. The value of the manufactured products was $2,857,471.

The county had 2,566 farms averaging 107.3 acres each. The value of these was $11,572,643. A total of 84,811 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for the year of 1936 was $21,562,271.

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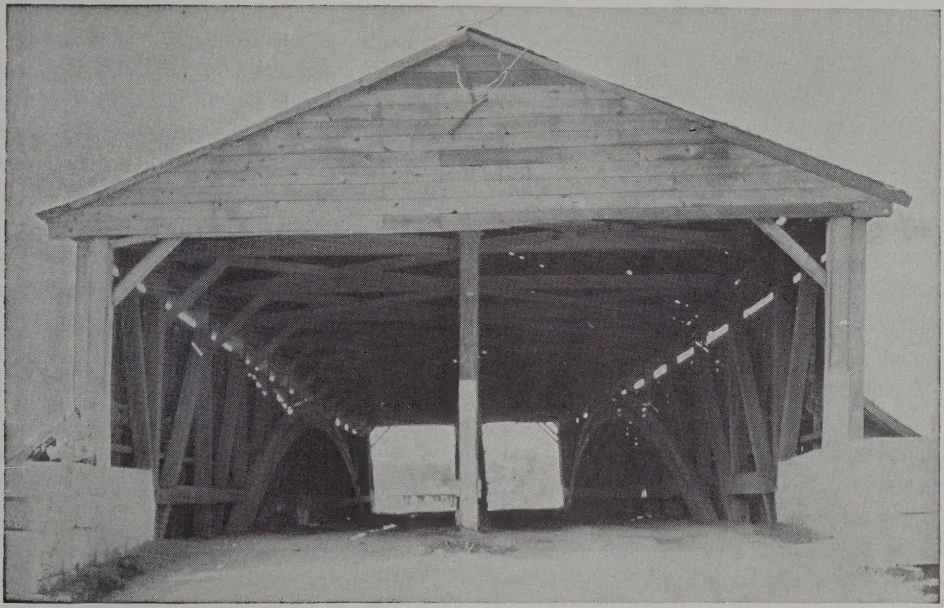
RANDOLPH COUNTY

Winchester, County Seat

Randolph county is on a high, level plateau, unmarked by hills of any consequence. Within its boundaries is the highest point in the state, about 1,300 feet above sea level. In past years Randolph county had plentiful gas and oil, most of which has been exhausted. The limestone here now forms its principal natural resource. In or near this county are the headwaters of the Big Miami, White Water, Blue, White, Mississinewa, Salamonie, Wabash, and St. Marys Rivers.

There is some doubt as to the origin of this county's name. It is said to have been named in honor of the county in Virginia from which the early settlers emigrated. Some sources, however, state it was so called in honor of Thomas Randolph, Attorney-General of the Territory, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. Winchester has



Raccoon Creek Covered Bridge

been county seat since organization, August 10. 1818.

Randolph county is one of the Ohio border counties, situated about mid-state. It has an area of 447 square miles, divided into twelve townships. The incorporated cities are: Winchester, 4,487, and Union City, 3,084; towns: Lynn, 936; Ridgeville, 909; Farmland, 853; Parker City, 794; Saratoga, 303; Bronson, 252, and Modoc, 236. Total county population, 1890, 28,085; 1900, 28,653; 1910, 29,013; 1920, 26,484; 1930, 24,859.

Winchester is located twenty-four miles northwest of Richmond and is served by two railroads. It is chiefly important as center of the farming district. The industries include handle, glass, wagon, furniture, and novelty factories.

Winchester was the birthplace of ex-Senator James E. Watson, and is the home of ex-Governor James P. Goodrich. At the courthouse are a number of historical markers. On the grounds is a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and a World War Memorial dedicated to the Gold Star men. In the building's corridor is a bronze tablet inscribed with the words of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Northwest of the city, at the Randolph County Fair Grounds, is an old circular fort said to have been built by the Mound Builders.

Union City is thirty-one miles east of Muncie and is served by three railroads. The city is partly in Indiana, the rest in Ohio, divided by one street. Population of the Ohio side, which is in addition to the Indiana city, was 1,303 in 1930. Union City is a manufacturing city, its industries including sawmills, canneries, and factories for auto bodies, carriages, wheels, gloves, and electrical machinery.

This city was home of one of Indiana's former governors, Isaac P. Gray. Among others of importance who were residents: Joaquin Miller, known as Poet of the Sierras; John R. Commons, Dean Emeritus of the University of Wisconsin; Jeremiah Smith, and Oliver H. Smith.

Randolph county had twenty-eight manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. There were 1,510 wage earners employed in these industries on pay rolls totaling $1,566,721. The value of the products was $7,418,928.

The county had 3,188 farms averaging 88.6 acres each. The value of these was $15,305,865. A total of 93,798 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $33,102,800.

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RIPLEY COUNTY

Versailles, County Seat

Ripley county is situated in the southeastern part of Indiana in the Ohio River valley, some fifteen miles from the river itself. One of the tributaries runs from north to southeast. The topography of Ripley county is slightly undulating and the soil productive of grain and fruit. Farming is the principal industry, although limestone quarrying is an important pursuit. Some of the territory is still heavily wooded with valuable timber.

The northern boundary is part of what was once the Grousland Treaty Line, while the eastern border was on the Greenville Treaty Line. It has an area of 448 square miles, divided into eleven townships. Ripley county was organized April 10, 1818, and named in honor of General E. W. Ripley, who won fame in the War of 1812. Originally courts were held in Marion, for the county seat was not selected until April 27, 1818, when the site now occupied by Versailles was designated. It is thought the first settlement was made at Buchanan, an old fort in the southeastern corner of Brown township, which had been a block house, built by white men as a refuge during Indian hostilities. However, no permanent settlement was made until 1814.

The incorporated city is Batesville, 2,838; towns: Osgood, 1,173; Milan, 877; Versailles, 523, and Sunman, 355. Total county population in 1890 was 19,350; 1900, 19,881; 1910, 19,452; 1920, 18,694; 1930, 18,078.

Versailles is located forty miles west of Cincinnati and is served by auto bus to Osgood, the nearest railroad station. It is chiefly important as center for the large farming and poultry interests. A foundry and quarrying are the county's other important industries.

The person of outstanding historical significance in the county was Stephen S. Harding, who was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862 as Governor of the Utah Territory.

Among the county's points of interest are Indian Mound, near Friendship; Pampey's Pillar in Jackson township; Gordon's Leap, and the Tyson Temple, of Versailles, a modernistic Methodist Church. Also of scenic interest is the entire valley of Laughery River, the Ohio River tributary originating in this county. Other attractions include the public parks in Milan, Batesville, and Versailles.

Ripley county had twenty-six manufacturing establishments, according to the figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 823 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $630,266. The value of the products was $2,588,077.

There were 2,743 farms averaging 94.6 acres each. Their value was $7,888,058. A total of 47,328 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $13,194,425.

☆

RUSH COUNTY

Rushville, County Seat

Rush county has a national reputation for its Jersey cattle, having some of the finest herds in the United States. The county is also well known for fruit production. In addition, Rush county farmers are adding to their reputation as employers of the most advanced agricultural methods, and in raising all classes of livestock, particularly hogs, of which the county is the greatest producer in the nation.

It was organized December 31, 1821, and named in honor of Doctor Rush. Rushville has been county seat since organization. In location, the county is of the east central group, east and south of Indianapolis. It has an area of 409 square miles, divided into twelve townships. The incorporated city is Rushville, 5,709; towns: Carthage, 931, and Glenwood, 374. Total county population 1890, 19,034; 1900, 20,148; 1910, 19,349; 1920, 19,241; 1930, 19,412.

Rushville is thirty-nine miles southeast of Indianapolis and is served by four railroads. Its industries include the manufacture of furniture, foundries, and other establishments. It is chiefly important as center for the fine livestock and agricultural district surrounding it.

On the lawn of the courthouse is a boulder with bronze tablet in memory of Dr. William B. McLaughlin, who founded the city in 1822. It was McLaughlin who suggested the naming of the county and city. In the corridor of the building is a bronze tablet to the soldiers of the American Revolution. There are a number of other memorials in the city. In East Hill Cemetery is a soldiers' and sailors' monument dedicated to the men who fell in the Civil War. In the cemetery, too, is an interesting marker to a pioneer, a monument and marble portrait bust of the Reverend James Haven, a preacher licensed in 1811, who rode circuit from Noblesville to Cincinnati. Memorial park contains an interesting memorial, the log cabin birthplace of General Pleasant A. Hackleman, the only general who was killed in the Civil War. This park was dedicated to the World War soldiers in 1924 and is known for its beautiful sunken gardens.

The residences lending distinction to Rushville are notable for their collections of antiques, rare books, and native craft work. One of these, now the Chance residence, was formerly Fairview Academy, which opened in 1849. This academy was the beginning of Butler University.

There were twenty-two manufacturing establishments in this county, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 482 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $347,062. The value of the manufactured products was $2,004,640.

The value of this county's farms was $18,911,293. In all, the county reported 2,139 farms, these averaging 116.9 acres each. There were 122,100 head of cattle in the county in 1935.

The county's tax valuation as of 1936 was $30,754,985.

☆

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

South Bend, County Seat

Many features combine to make St. Joseph one of Indiana's great counties. Perhaps the nation knows it best as the home of the University of Notre Dame and the Studebaker automobile. Within its boundaries are examples of Indiana's outstanding leadership in fields of industry, commerce, agriculture, education, the arts, and religion. Numerous springs, lakes, and streams make it an important summer resort section.

St. Joseph county was organized January 29, 1830. Originally the county seat was on a farm a few miles southwest of South Bend. It was no more than a town on paper, however, as it is known the first courts as well as the first board of justices met at the house of Alexis Coquillard, founder of South Bend. September 7, 1831, the county seat was relocated, and South Bend has held the designation since that time.

St. Joseph is near the center of the northernmost tier of counties, bordering the state of Michigan. It has an area of 460 square miles, embracing thirteen townships. The incorporated cities are: South Bend, 104,193, and Mishawaka, 28,630; towns: Walkerton, 1,137; North Liberty, 823; New Carlisle, 718; Lakeville, 522, and Osceola, 432. Total county population in 1890 was 42,457; 1900, 58,881; 1910, 84,312; 1920, 103,304; 1930, 160,033.

The history of South Bend dates back to 1679 when Robert Rene Cavalier Sieur de LaSalle landed on the west bank of the St. Joseph River, preparatory to traveling the portage to the Kankakee River, but actual founding took place in 1823. In 1865 it was incorporated as a city. Today it is the third largest city in the state with a wealth of manufacturing.

Located eighty-six miles east of Chicago, at the south bend of the St. Joseph River, it is served by six main railroads. Among its products are automobiles, auto accessories, automobile brakes, airplane wheels and accessories, aircraft and automobile carburetors, automatic clutch controls, agricultural equipment, ball bearings, brake linings, built-in furniture, boilers, cabinets, caskets, dental supplies and equipment, dies, electric motors, generators and accessories, electrotypes, elevators, floor coverings, furniture, flour, gas ranges, hardware, jewelry, lumber, lathes, machinery, microphones, medical electrical appliances, overalls, proprietary medicines, piston rings, roller bearings, steel products, sewing machines, stoves, safety clinic systems, trucks, truck bodies, trailers, valves, wagons, and wheelbarrows. According to figures of the 1935 federal census, South Bend had 148 manufacturing establishments employing 16,672 wage earners, on pay rolls totaling $18,207,965. Value of the products was $93,255,053. This is the home of the Hoffman Hotel Company.

There are few American cities of its size with so many points of historic interest. In Riverview park a stone monument marks the landing place of LaSalle. In Highland Cemetery is the site of a magnificent oak tree, known as the Council Oak, under which LaSalle held council with the Indians in 1681. At the northeast corner of what is now LaSalle avenue and Michigan street is a bronze tablet marking the place at which the city's founder, Alexis Coquillard, established the fur trading post that was to become South Bend. In Leeper park stands the cabin of the city's first white settler, Pierre Navalle, who came in 1820.

Vice-President Schuyler Colfax was a resident here and the site of his home is marked today by a bronze tablet in a granite boulder in the yard on the avenue bearing his name. The city cemetery, more than one hundred years old, provided the last resting place for President McKinley's paternal grandparents, who, until their death in 1847, had lived about six miles east of South Bend. One of the more recent famous men, Knute Rockne, the internationally known football coach at Notre Dame, is buried in Highland Cemetery, near Council Oak.

This city is one of the recognized art centers of Indiana. The best historical museum in the state is here, that of the Northern Indiana Historical Society. The city has one of the best school systems and its library is one of Indiana's best. The world-renowned Notre Dame and St. Mary's College place South Bend as an outstanding educational center.

The thirty-four public parks and properties with a total area of nearly six hundred acres make this city a leader in the vital aspect of community recreation. On these are playgrounds, picnic grounds, golf courses, clubhouses, a fine municipal swimming pool, and the countless other facilities which make a good park system. In addition, South Bend, situated as it is in the heart of the Middle West lake region, is within short distance of some of the best summer resorts.

According to the United States Public Health Service, South Bend is one of the nation's healthiest cities. It appears consistently among the leaders from the viewpoint of mortality, many times listed as having the lowest death rate per thousand of any community. This is undoubtedly due in part to the purity of its water supply. The city has its own plant, the water being taken from deep artesian wells.

Points of interest include Notre Dame and St. Mary's. This latter was the first Catholic women's college to confer degrees. Aside from that significant point, its campus is considered one of Indiana's natural beauty features. Other features of modern South Bend include: one airport, two broadcasting stations, two newspapers, four golf courses, police radio system, and two excellent hospitals.

One point of interest is the Studebaker Museum of Transportation. In the museum are carriages used by such notables as Abraham Lincoln and LaFayette, as well as the more modern vehicles. Another feature maintained by the Studebaker Corporation is the million-dollar automobile proving grounds twelve miles west of the city.

Notables of the city have been: the Very Reverend Edward Sorin, C. S. C., who founded the University of Notre Dame; the late Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, who resided in the city while an instructor at the university, Minister to Denmark; Reverend Julius A. Nieuwland, C. S. C., inventor of synthetic rubber, now an instructor at the university; Dr. Harold C. Urey, discoverer of what is commonly known as "heavy water"; Martha Findley, author of the celebrated Elsie Dinsmore books; Daniel Kotz, noted artist; James Oliver, inventor of the famed Oliver chilled plow; the Honorable Clem Studebaker, the famous automobile manufacturer and president of the Pan-American Congress, 1889; Thomas Millen, who made the first Portland cement in the United States in his plant in South Bend, lived here for many years; the late Senator Benjamin F. Shively; Charles R. Phillips, author of "Paderewski, the Story of a Modern Immortal," etc., was an instructor at Notre Dame; Professor J. A. Reyniers, who succeeded in raising guinea pigs free of bacteria, a discovery of significance in biology, is a biologist at Notre Dame; John L. Smithmeyer, one of the architects of the great Congressional Library building, spent his early life here; Reuben L. Farnsworth, author; Mrs. Emma Barrett Molloy, temperance lecturer; the late Rear Admiral Royal R. Ingersoll; Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, retired, resides here; Vice Admiral Campbell was born here; Ralph Domke, of the "Sisters of the Skillet" radio team, is a native. J. P. McEvoy, outstanding humorist and playwright, was a newspaper reporter here, as was the inimitable Ring Lardner; Floyd Streibel, newspaper cartoonist, is a native; Packy McFarland, former world's lightweight boxing champion, got much of his early experience here; Guglielmo Gherardi, famous European tenor, was born in South Bend as Willard Ehrhardt; Charles Butterworth, screen comedian, was born here; Walter O'Keefe, radio comedian, began in Notre Dame shows; Paul Mallon, political columnist, was a South Bend reporter; Buck Jones, screen star, was a resident; William Anthony McGuire, playwright, wrote one of his earlier plays while at the university; Allan Dwan, motion picture director, who attended Notre Dame; Brigadier General John F. Miller, a lawyer in South Bend, 1852, and later Senator from California; and Alex Arch, who fired the first American artillery shot in the World War, is now a resident.

Mishawaka is an important manufacturing city, located four miles east of South Bend, and served by two railroads. Its industries include the manufacture of shoes and rubber boots, shoe lasts, iron beds, aluminum castings, cement and veneer products, pulleys, machine tools, power machinery, gasoline engines, window screens, and galvanized tanks. Also important are its packing houses, grain elevators, bottling works, and brass foundries. It is the home of one of the most important plants of the nation's greatest rubber company.

According to figures of the 1935 federal census, the city had twenty-four manufacturing establishments, employing 4,155 wage earners. This city is also on the beautiful St. Joseph River and is distinguished for its fine schools, homes, and churches.

Mishawaka is at the head of the St. Joseph River navigation on the site of an Indian village of the same name. It was the home of the contemporary poetess Rose Hartwick Thorpe. In Battell park is a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. A World War Memorial of distinction is the group of Memory Trees, numbering close to 600. Some of the old residences are noted for their collections of rare books and shawls.

One of the outstanding manufacturing counties, St. Joseph had 179 manufacturing establishments, according to the 1935 federal census. A total of 20,873 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $22,202,902. The value of the products was $112,366,191.

The county had 3,059 farms averaging 78.9 acres each. Their value was $16,527,288. A total of 50,488 head of livestock was reported.

This is the fourth richest county in the state, with a total tax valuation, according to the 1936 figures, of $202,323,840.

☆

SCOTT COUNTY

Scottsburg, County Seat

Scott is the fourth smallest county in area, having but 190 square miles. Its surface is of three distinct types: bottom, table, and hill land. Effective drainage methods have resulted in converting the bottomlands to extremely fertile agricultural soil. Straightening, shortening, and cleaning the streams has relieved the lowlands of surplus rainfall, so that in proportion to its size Scott county has one of the largest sections of good bottom land in the state.

It was organized January 12, 1820, and named

Sugar Grove in Shelby County

in honor of General Charles Scott, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, the Indian wars, and later the Governor of Kentucky. For fifty years, Lexington was the county seat, but with the building of the railroad through Scott county, petition for a new county seat was made, and March 27, 1871, the site of Scottsburg was selected. Scottsburg was named in honor of Thomas Scott, president of the railroad upon which the new town was located.

Scott county is located in the southeastern part of the state, and is made up of five townships. Scottsburg, 1,702, is the only incorporated town. Total county population in 1890 was 7,833; 1900, 8,307; 1910, 8,323; 1920, 7,424; 1930, 6,664.

Scottsburg is located thirty-one miles north of Louisville and is served by one railroad. Its chief importance is as center of a grain, stock, poultry raising, dairying, and lumber section. The industries include staves, overalls, flour, and various canned goods. In the matter of canned goods, Scott county has recently become famous, and its canneries are among the few which run the year around.

On the grounds of the courthouse is a statue of William H. English, who was a native of the county. At the boundary between Scott and Clark counties, on Road 31, is a monument on the site of the Pigeon Roost Massacre of 1812. This is also the location of the Pigeon Roost Memorial.

The English family stands out notably in the county's history. Major Elisha G. English was the first sheriff, as well as being the first United States Marshal. His son, William H. English, who was elected four times to Congress, was the main force in securing the admission of Texas into the Union. In 1880, he was the Democratic nominee for Vice-President of the United States. His son, W. E. English, also became a Congressman. Jesse D. and Michael G. Bright were naturalized in the court of Scott county. The former became United States Senator and was considered one of the nation's great men of his day. Two of his nephews became prominent: Hon. Bernard Korbly and Charles Korbly, who became a Congressman. Among other personages of importance were Colonel Charles L. Jewett, twice Speaker of the House in the Indiana legislature, and Judge Joseph H. Shea, who was a judge on the Appellate bench.

According to 1935 federal census figures, Scott county had seven manufacturing establishments employing 1,514 wage earners. The county had 1,088 farms averaging 93.5 acres each. The value of these farms was $2,308,554. A total of 13,597 head of livestock was reported.

According to the 1936 appraisal, this county had a tax valuation of $5,288,855.

☆

SHELBY COUNTY

Shelbyville, County Seat

Shelby county is essentially an agricultural county, with very little wasteland. Having fine drainage from the numerous streams, the soil is fertile, producing bountifully of all crops. Chief among its streams are Blue River and the picturesque Brandywine Creek. This county was occupied by Miami Indians until shortly before the county's organization, when it was set off from Delaware county.

It was organized April 1, 1822, and named in honor of Isaac Shelby, an officer in the wars of the Revolution and 1812, and Governor of Kentucky. Shelbyville has always been the county seat. Shelby county has an area of 407 square miles.

The county is located southeast of Indianapolis, bordering a corner of Marion, and composed of fourteen townships. The incorporated city is Shelbyville, 10,618; town: Morristown, 608. Total county population 1890, 25,454; 1900, 26,491; 1910, 26,802; 1920, 25,982; 1930, 26,552.

Shelbyville is located thirty miles southeast of Indianapolis and is served by two railroads. It is a manufacturing center, with industries including furniture, fireless cookers, gloves, overalls, cigars, and bags. According to the figures of the 1935 federal census, there were twenty-four manufacturing establishments, employing 829 wage earners, on pay rolls of $598,461. Value of the products was $2,814,789.

Among the points of interest the Carnegie library is notable. In its lobby is a bronze tablet listing the names of the soldiers from the county who fought in the Revolutionary War. Another memorial is the Paul Cross Memorial Gymnasium, in honor of Paul Cross, a high school student, first from the county killed in the World War. Two schools are named for famous men: the Thomas A. Hendricks Grade School; Hendricks was a resident of the county for thirty-eight years, from the time he was three; and the Charles Major Memorial School. Mr. Major lived in the county from the age of fourteen until his death. He was one of the authors who have made Indiana an outstanding literary state. On the grounds of the school is a statue, "Bears of Blue River," in memory of his book by that name. In the corridor of the school is a bronze tablet, with a portrait bas-relief of Major.

Other schools of Shelbyville are noted for their objects of art. Junior High School has a collection of pictures and sculpture, and in the assembly hall a bust of James Whitcomb Riley. Senior High School is distinguished for its prints, pictures, and crafts. There are two World War memorials in the Laura Morrison city park; one a monument, the other a group of trees marked with bronze plates.

The Shelby County Historical Society has placed two notable markers. One is in Patterson Cemetery, eight miles southwest of the county seat, a boulder with bronze tablet at the grave of James Van Benthusen, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Five miles northeast of Shelbyville in the town of Morrison is a marker at the site of the first settlement in the county. On State Road 29, one mile east of the county seat, is a marker at the place where one of the first railroads west of the Alleghenies was begun.

Shelby county had thirty-eight manufacturing establishments, according to the figures of the 1935 census. A total of 1,572 wage earners on pay rolls of $1,093,260 was employed. The value of the products was $5,913,464.

The county had 2,483 farms averaging 99.7 acres each. The value of these was $15,971,276. A total of 80,236 head of livestock was reported.

Shelby county's tax valuation for the year of 1936 was $35,561,365.

☆

SPENCER COUNTY

Rockport, County Seat

Spencer county was the boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln and a tract of 100 acres has been set aside in Lincoln City, marking the place. Here is the Lincoln state park and the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial. Her grave at the crown of the hill is marked by two monuments. There are several other Lincoln markers and memorials in Spencer county.

A covered bridge over Anderson Creek, on a county road south of Huffman in Spencer county. This is one of the two covered bridges still in use in that area.

Spencer county is also noted as the site of St. Meinrad's Abbey of the Benedictine Order of Priests. The seminary there is one of the state's better educational institutions. The Abbey takes its name from the holy man who lived in the ninth century. This venerable order of Priests was transplanted from Europe and founded here in 1852. Until recent years, the order also maintained an accredited college.

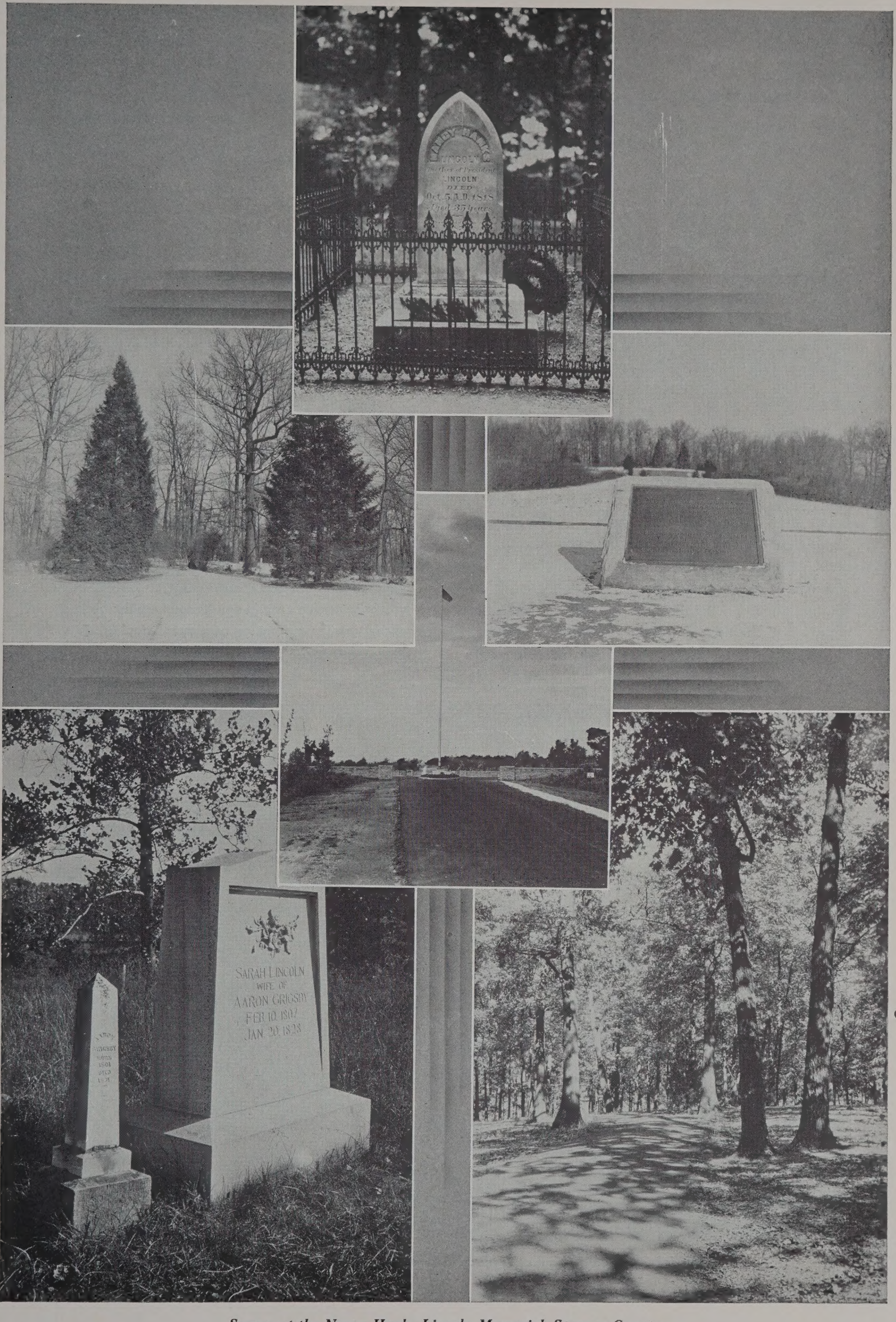
Spencer is one of the southern counties bordering the Ohio River. It is noted for its large tobacco crops, although corn and other agricultural products also are raised on the rich river bottom lands. In the northern part large beds of coal are found, and some mining is done.

The county was organized February 1, 1818, and named in honor of Captain Spier Spencer, a Harrison county man who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. Rockport has always been the county seat.

It has an area of 403 square miles, divided into nine townships. The incorporated city is Rockport, 2,396; towns: Dale, 770; Grandview, 588; Chrisney, 414, and Gentryville, 271. The county population in 1890 was 22,060; 1900, 22,407; 1910, 20,676; 1920, 18,400; 1930, 16,713.

Rockport is an Ohio River town located thirty miles from Evansville, and is served by one railroad. It is most important as the center of a great tobacco growing district. Its manufactures include strawboard, school desks, buttons, boxes, egg cases, chairs, and furniture.

One of the most interesting features of Rockport is the historic flatboat landing, where biennially the Indiana Lincoln Memorial Association produces the pageant "When Lincoln Went Flatboating from Rockport." Among other points of


NANCY HANKS
LINCOLN
Mother of President
LINCOLN
DIED
Oct. 5 A.D. 1818
Aged 35 Years
SARAH LINCOLN
WIFE OF
AARON GRIGSBY
FEB. 10, 1807
JAN. 20, 1828

Scenes at the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Memorial, Spencer County interest in Rockport is Sargent's Inn, built in 1832. Lincoln was a guest here in 1844, when he was elector for Clay. At Rocky Side park there is a marble slab in a rock cave at the site of the home of Spencer county's first white family, who came in 1807.

At the town of Grandview, five miles northeast of the county seat, are several markers erected by the Lincoln Trail Club. One marks the site of an old blockhouse fort. In front of the public library is a series of plates giving the route traveled by Lincoln between Grandview and Lincoln City. At New Hope, which is two miles north of Grandview, a marker has been placed near the site of the old Bayse store where Lincoln traded.

In Lincoln City are two other markers in addition to the Memorial Area and Lincoln state park. One, a monument on the grounds of the public school, marks the site of the cabin home of Thomas Lincoln, father of the Great Emancipator. In Old Pigeon Cemetery is a monument at the grave of Sarah Lincoln Grigsby.

East of Lincoln City is St. Meinrad, home of the famous abbey. This institution is one of Spencer county's most notable points of artistic interest.

Spencer county had fifteen manufacturing establishments, according to the figures of the 1935 federal census. Ninety-four wage earners were employed on pay rolls totaling $61,974. The value of the products was $608,874.

The county had 2,221 farms averaging 101.3 acres each. The value of these was $6,796,852. A total of 40,666 head of livestock was reported.

The county's tax valuation for 1936 was $9,130,520.

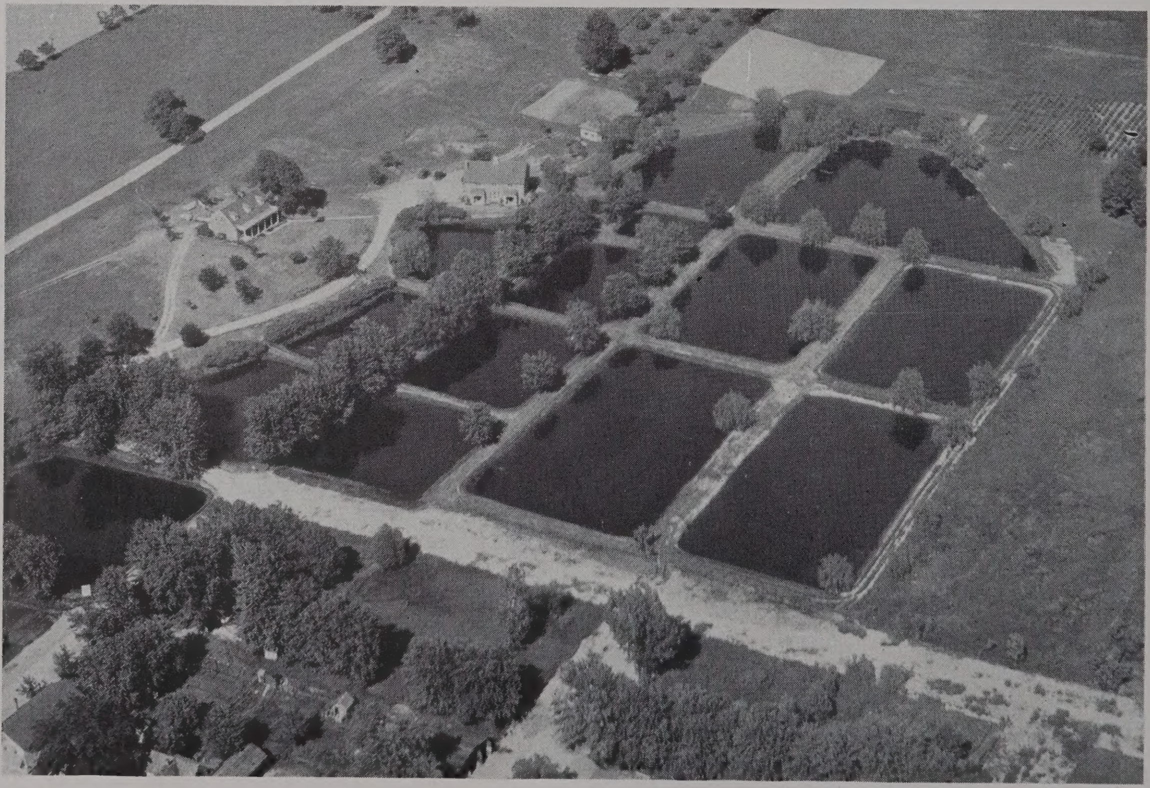
☆

STARKE COUNTY

Knox, County Seat

Until the last decade of the nineteenth century, Starke county was not considered of great agricultural importance, situated as it was in the Kankakee marsh region. The soil in the uplands was tilled and stock raising was carried on, but the great lowland district was covered with water. A system of dredge ditches was established and since that time the black lowland soil has become some of the best land in the state. Approximately one-third of the entire area is composed of this lowland muck, which is productive of a variety of crops.

Starke county is one of the northwest counties.



Bass Lake State Hatchery as it looks from the air. Located near Bass Lake.

Typical of the region, the county's 305 square miles of area are dotted with lakes. One of these is Bass Lake, one of the largest lakes in Indiana. The best known waterway in the county is the Kankakee River, which forms the boundary separating Starke from LaPorte county to the north.

The county was organized January 15, 1844, and was named for General John Starke, hero of the Battle of Bennington. Organization of Starke county was not effective, however, until 1850, when the centrally located site of what was to become the town of Knox was chosen as the county seat.

The county has nine townships. The incorporated towns are: Knox, 1,185; North Judson, 1,348, and Hamlet, 418. Starke county's population in 1890 was 7,339; 1900, 10,431; 1910, 10,567; 1920, 10,278; 1930, 10,620.

Knox is located thirty miles southwest of South Bend and is served by two railroads. It is chiefly known as a summer resort. Knox is important as a center for the abundant county production of corn, wheat, onions, and small fruit, as well as poultry, poultry products, and livestock.

North Judson is located forty-eight miles southwest of South Bend and is served by four railroads. Its industries include car shops, elevators, creameries, canneries, stone works, pickling works, and furniture padding and mattress factories.

The county's best known present-day citizen is Henry F. Schricker, Indiana's Lieutenant-Governor.

According to 1935 federal census figures, Starke county had six manufacturing establishments employing 166 wage earners.

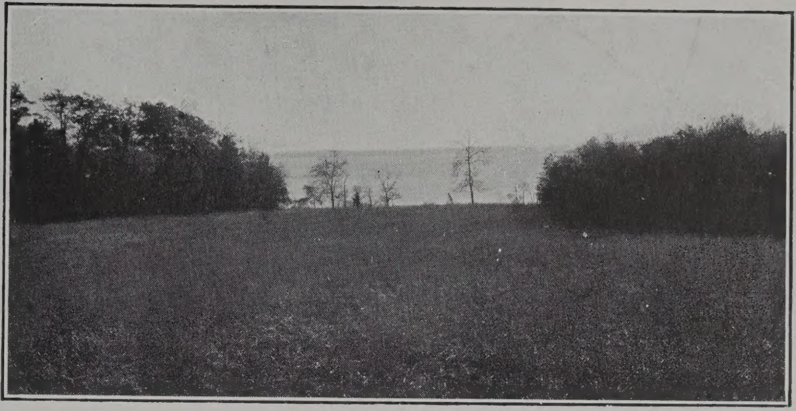
Starke county had 1,607 farms averaging 106.2 acres each and having a total value of $8,954,055. A total of 25,509 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $14,927,295.

☆

STEUBEN COUNTY

Angola, County Seat



Steuben County Lake Scene

Steuben county is sometimes referred to as the "Switzerland of Indiana" because of its great number of enchanting lakes. There are nearly a hundred of them, including the beautiful Lake James. Steuben county has become one of the most popular summer resort sections in the state. Some of its other better known lakes are Crooked, Clear, Gage, and Fish.

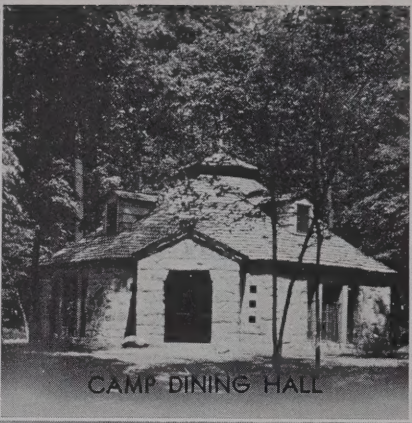
The land surface is somewhat broken, particularly in the central portion. The western part is level to rolling, embracing the prairies. The soil is good for specialized agriculture, peppermint and onions thriving in the lowlands. Cereals are grown, and the raising of livestock is engaged in extensively.

Steuben was included in the organization of Lagrange county in 1832, but on May 1, 1837, it became a separate county. It was named for Baron Steuben, who joined the American army during the Revolution. Angola has been the county seat since formation of the county.

The county forms the northeast corner of Indiana, bordering the states of Michigan to the north, and Ohio on the east. It has an area of 305 square miles, divided into twelve townships. The incorporated city is Angola, 2,665; towns: Fremont, 802; Ashley, 623; Hudson, 431; Hamilton, 357; Orland, 310, and Clear Lake, 80. The population of Steuben county in 1890 was 14,478; 1900, 15,219; 1910, 14,274; 1920, 13,360; 1930, 13,386.

Angola is forty-two miles northeast of Fort Wayne and is served by one railroad. The city's industries include manufacturing of brick and tile, cement building blocks, caskets, electric operators for punch presses, automobile accessories, awnings, brick and tile machinery, condensed milk, flour, lumber, electrical specialties, and crates.

PLAYGROUND



CAMP DINING HALL

DIVING TOWER

BUFFALO

FISH REARING PONDS

INN FROM THE LAKE

Scenes at Pokagon State Park in Steuben County

The excellent fishing and natural beauty of the county's lakes and streams, as well as the heavy forests that were part of its early-day features, made this a popular region for the Indian tribes. The advent of the white men found the Pottawatomies here, but the numerous mounds and burying places on all the shores of the larger lakes indicate that this had been a favorite resort ages before.

One of the county's outstanding features is Pokagon state park, a 727-acre tract on Lake James.

Steuben county had seventeen manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 115 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $90,949. The value of the products was $1,027,668.

The county had 1,703 farms averaging 105.2 acres each. The total value of these farms was $6,590,900. A total of 56,638 head of livestock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for 1936 was $16,749,140.

☆

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Sullivan, County Seat

Sullivan county is best known as one of the state's largest coal producers, with a large number of mines in the eastern section. The western part of the county is almost wholly agricultural and is noted for large production of fine melons.

The county is one of the lower central western group, the Wabash River separating it on the west from Illinois. Bordering it on the north is Vigo, and on the south Knox, of which it was formerly part. Sullivan county was organized January 15, 1817, and named in honor of Daniel Sullivan, who was killed by Indians while carrying public express from Vincennes to Louisville, Kentucky.

The first county seat was Carlisle, from which, in 1819, it was removed to Merom, a Wabash River town. Since 1841, however, Sullivan has held the designation. When the site of Sullivan was chosen, what is now the city was an unbroken wilderness.

Sullivan county has an area of 460 square miles, divided into nine townships. The incorporated cities and towns are Sullivan, 5,306; Shelburn, 1,548; Dugger, 1,383; Hymera, 1,152; Farmersburg, 993; Carlisle, 852, and Merom, 491. Total county population in 1890 was 21,877; 1900, 26,005; 1910, 32,437; 1920, 31,630; 1930, 28,133.

Sullivan is located twenty-six miles south of Terre Haute and is served by two railroads. It is chiefly important for the coal mines, oil and gas wells, and as center for farm produce. The city manufactures cement blocks, silos, machinery, and structural iron.

Sullivan county had eleven manufacturing establishments, according to the figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 105 wage earners were employed on pay rolls totaling $77,300. The value of the manufactured products was $465,539.

Sullivan county had 3,212 farms averaging 85.5 acres each. They were valued at $9,152,369. A total of 58,642 head of livestock was reported.

Total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $18,476,725.

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SWITZERLAND COUNTY

Vevay, County Seat

Switzerland is one of Indiana's most colorful counties. Located in the southeast corner of the state, and part of the Ohio boundary, it is bounded on the south and east by the beautiful Ohio River. Switzerland county lies at the beginning of the break of the river valley and its broken surface is drained by several large creeks. Along the creek and river bottoms are large alluvial deposits extending for thousands of acres. The uplands, also, are very fertile, forming excellent pasture and meadow lands. Though formerly the county was heavily forested with valuable timber, little remains today.

This county was named by the early Swiss settlers in honor of their fatherland and organized October 1, 1814, one of the few to be established before Indiana became a state. The territory was settled by John James Dufour and his band of colonists in 1802. They settled on a land grant procured from the United States, and established the first permanent vineyard community in America. It had been Dufour's idea, in coming to America, that the grape industry might be developed here. The first attempt in Kentucky failed, but their establishment in the Indiana county that was to be known as Switzerland prospered.

Switzerland is one of the smallest counties in the state, with only six townships within its 222 square miles. Its incorporated towns are Vevay, 1,183; Moorefield, 84, and Patriot, 288. In 1890, the population was 12,514; 1900, 11,840; 1910, 9,914; 1920, 9,311; 1930, 8,432.

Vevay, the county seat, was the center of the

Dufour settlement and famous nationally as the home of the Vevay wines. These were renowned among the great people of the day, praised by such as Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, and numerous Governors of the state, as well as Congressmen and Senators. Vevay became quite a center of social activity, famed as a cultural center, and the gathering place of colonial America's great.

Vevay is located seventy miles southwest of Cincinnati and is known as a shipping point for hay, tobacco, and potatoes. Since it is on the Ohio River, it is served by steamboat to all the river ports.

A furniture factory and flour, saw and planing mills are the city's chief industries.

There is much of the historical flavor about the city. Many of the homes of the pioneers stand to this day, excellent examples of the construction of early Swiss and French settlers. Notable is the Ferry House, built in 1810. The Jean Moverod House, on Road 56, built in 1817, has walls a foot and a half thick. Interesting is its wine cellar with the 500 and 700 gallon casks, the only ones remaining from the county's first industry. Heirlooms and antiques distinguish the Mrs. Bettie Dufour Smith residence. This home, built in 1833, was owned by Perret Dufour, historian and statesman, son of the town's and county's founder. One of Vevay's five churches, built in 1873, is of outstanding architectural beauty.

Some of the markers of interest are: the granite monument to the "sons and daughters of Switzerland County who served in the World War," on the grounds of the courthouse; a marble monument to John Francis Dufour and his wife, in Vevay Cemetery; and a marker to the Grant brothers, for whom Grant county was named, located on Grant's Creek Pike.

Edward Eggleston's birthplace is another point of interest. Eggleston was best known for his "Hoosier Schoolmaster." Another writer and teacher of the city was Mrs. Julia A. Dumont, of whom Eggleston was a pupil. She was famous in her own right, and beloved by the citizens. The Julia A. Dumont Home and School is a point of pride. It was said of Mrs. Dumont, the mother of twelve children: "Her culture, refinement, unswerving Christian character wielded an uplifting influence upon child life for three generations." George Cary Eggleston, also a native, was another world-famed author. Leonard Dufour, a descendant of the town's founder, is a contemporary writer.

Switzerland county had four industries, according to 1935 figures, and employed sixteen persons on pay rolls of $13,614. The value of the manufactured products was $67,433. There were 1,498 farms, 89.9 acres average size, and valued at a total of $4,014,637. There were 25,245 head of livestock reported.

County tax valuation in 1936 was $4,781,630.

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TIPPECANOE COUNTY

LaFayette, County Seat

Tippecanoe county is known as the home of Purdue University, one of the best schools in the nation. Historically the county stands out as the site of the Battle of Tippecanoe, fought by General Harrison in 1811, at a point northwest of the present city of LaFayette. In the northeast corner of the county the Tippecanoe River joins the Wabash, which traverses the county from the northeast corner to the middle western side. Generally the surface is level, though along the river are numerous ranges of hills, spreading into plateaus, and providing some of Indiana's most picturesque scenery. Agriculturally, the soil is among the state's best, particularly adapted to the growing of corn and other grains.

Tippecanoe county was formally organized March 1, 1826. The county seat, LaFayette, was founded the year before by William Digby.

It is located in the central western section of the state, and has an area of 503 square miles, divided into thirteen townships. The incorporated cities are: LaFayette, 26,240 (including West LaFayette); West LaFayette, 5,095; towns: Battle Ground, 448, and Clarks Hill, 428. Tippecanoe county population in 1890 was 35,078; 1900, 38,659; 1910, 40,063; 1920, 42,813; 1930, 47,535.

LaFayette is located on the Wabash River, sixty-five miles northwest of Indianapolis and is served by four railroads. It is a manufacturing center of importance, its industries including railroad shops, meat packing, printing, and factories for aluminum, electric meters, automobile steering gears, paper boxboard, automobile tires, safes and wire goods. The Haywood Printing Company is located here. According to figures of the 1935 federal census, the city had forty-nine manufacturing establishments employing 1,319 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $1,353,228. Value of the products was $8,744,505. The city is also vital as center of one of Indiana's richest farm sections, the value of the county's farms being fourth largest in the state.

The city is one of Indiana's recognized art centers. At the northeast corner of the courthouse is a memorial drinking fountain in honor of the Civil War soldiers; the city's founder, William Digby; John Purdue, founder of the university; the Marquis de LaFayette, and the early pioneers. There is another memorial to the beloved LaFayette, a bronze statue in the public square. General U. S. Grant visited the city in 1872 and a marker has been placed on the site. LaFayette is the national headquarters for two important organizations: the Painters and Decorators and the Retail Clerks' Associations.

Four miles southwest of LaFayette a stone marker indicates the site of the historic Fort Ouiatanon, built by the French in 1719. South and west of the city another marker indicates the place of encampment of General William Henry Harrison and his army. At Battle Ground, which is northwest of LaFayette, a monument has been erected commemorating the Battle of Tippecanoe. This battle was of great historic import, as the last major encounter between the whites and redskins, establishing white dominance in the territory.

Among LaFayette's most interesting buildings is the Ross Memorial. It is used by the Tippecanoe County Historical Society and displays collections of pioneer needlework, coverlets, and paintings. The citizens of the county have provided the displays. The paintings are property of the LaFayette Art Association, one of Indiana's notable cultural organizations, established in 1898.

The State Soldiers' Home, a state institution, is located in LaFayette, as also is the State Pythians' Home. Among the persons prominent in the community are: Chase Osborne, ex-Governor of Michigan; Bruce Rogers, internationally famous topographer, and John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist. In addition are many distinguished personages attached to Purdue University.

This county had a total of fifty-seven manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 2,068 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $2,089,388. The value of the products was $11,207,426.

The county had 2,381 farms averaging 125.7 acres each. The value of these was $21,136,126. A total of 74,819 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $66,394,455.

TIPTON COUNTY

Tipton, County Seat

Tipton is one of Indiana's leading agricultural counties, having on several occasions led the state in yield per acre of corn. The soil is adaptable to all crops, and extensive production of vegetables for the canning factories here has provided one of the most important industries. The land is level, and was formerly covered with water, but as in other marsh regions, the territory was reclaimed through drainage.

The county was organized May 1, 1844, and named in honor of the distinguished General John Tipton who was at the time of his death in 1839 a United States Senator. Tipton has always been the county seat, though originally it was called Tiptontown.

One of the north central counties, it has an area of 260 square miles divided into six townships. The incorporated city is Tipton, 4,861; towns: Windfall, 734, and Kempton, 469. Total county population in 1890 was 18,157; 1900, 19,116; 1910, 17,459; 1920, 16,152; 1930, 15,208.

Tipton is located forty miles north of Indianapolis and is served by two railroads. Its manufactures include furniture, incubators, automobile piston rings, printed goods, and machinery. It is the center of a fine agricultural district, the county's chief canneries are here. The railroad shops are also an important industrial factor.

City park is outstanding among Tipton's points of interest. On the grounds is the Centennial Memorial, erected in 1916 in commemoration of Indiana's one-hundredth year of statehood. Another feature of this park is the pioneer cabin erected in honor of the early settlers. Library park contains a memorial in the form of a boulder with tablet honoring General John Tipton. The public library, notable for its paintings, was the first organized under the state Library Law. Southeast of the city, the Tipton County Historical Society has placed a boulder with bronze tablet to mark the site where the county was organized. North of Tipton in a beautiful vale is the St. Joseph's Academy. From the standpoint of education it is one of Indiana's better academies. As a place of cultural interest its quiet forested surroundings, its pictures, murals, sculptures, and memorials give it distinction.

The county had a total of twenty-six manufacturing establishments, according to 1935 federal census figures. A total of 704 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $487,661. The value of the manufactured products was $2,992,909.

There were 1,676 farms with an average of 95.5 acres each. The value of these was $13,711,170. A total of 78,860 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $20,117,850.

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UNION COUNTY

Liberty, County Seat

Union county is one of Indiana's smallest, with an area of only 162 square miles. However, typical of southeastern Indiana, it is notable for its scenic beauty. The eastern part is generally level, but the western is hilly, with the east fork of White River flowing from north to south. Rich, dark loam characterizes the soil of the eastern section, the other parts consisting chiefly of clay. Extensive deposits of limestone, suitable for building, are found in the western part. The chief agricultural crops are cereals and fruits.

The county was organized February 1, 1821. The first county seat was Brownsville, but Liberty has held the designation since 1823. Union county is on the Ohio border, south of Wayne county, and comprises six townships. The incorporated towns are: Liberty, 1,241, and West College Corner, 437. Union county population in 1890 was 7,006; 1900, 6,748; 1910, 6,260; 1920, 6,021; 1930, 5,880.

Liberty is located fifteen miles southwest of Richmond and is served by one railroad. It is chiefly important as the county's agricultural center, but the stone quarries, foundry work and manufacture of pistons, paint and farm implements are also important.

Liberty is a progressive, well-built town, with excellent schools and churches. One of the features of Liberty is the picturesque courthouse, built in 1890. In the building is a museum of historical articles, antiques, and the Fosher collection of Wyoming Indian relics. Another outstanding building is the Zacharias Stanley Memorial Coliseum. Notable among the fine homes is the Hollis Maxwell residence, once an underground railroad station.

Two and a half miles north of the county seat a boulder with bronze tablet marks the site of the birthplace of Joaquin Miller, Poet of the Sierras. Southeast of Liberty is a marker to one of the county's most outstanding sons, General A. E. Burnside. Burnside had an outstanding career: one-time Commander of the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War, and later Governor of Rhode Island and U. S. Senator from that state. Thomas Bennett was another of the county's outstanding men. From a lawyer in Liberty he rose to brigadier general, later became mayor of Richmond, and culminated his career as Governor of Idaho.

This county had five manufacturing establishments employing forty-one wage earners, according to 1935 federal census figures.

The county had 731 farms averaging 139.9 acres each. The value of these was $6,876,487. A total of 44,703 head of livestock was reported.

The county tax valuation for 1936 was $10,577,415.

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VANDERBURGH COUNTY

Evansville, County Seat

One of the most outstanding counties in the state, Vanderburgh takes its name in honor of Henry Vanderburgh, who had been a captain in the Revolutionary War and a member of the Legislative Council of the Northwest Territory as well as judge of the first court formed in the Indiana Territory.

This county enjoys the distinction of being the only county in the state from which Kentucky can be reached without crossing the Ohio River; this is at Green River Island, a few minutes' walk from the city of Evansville. Although it is north of the river and generally supposed to be part of Indiana, it is part of the state of Kentucky. The matter has been a subject of dispute between the two states. The interesting history was caused by a peculiar change in the course of the Ohio River.

The county was organized February 1, 1818, with Evansville as county seat. The city is the only one in the state which has been county seat of two counties, having formerly held that designation for Warrick county until September 1, 1814. Vanderburgh is one of the southernmost counties, with a total area of 283 square miles divided into eight townships.

The only incorporated municipality is the city of Evansville. The total county population was 59,809 in 1890; in 1900, 71,769; 1910, 77,438; 1920, 92,293; 1930, 113,320.

Evansville, with a population of 102,249, is located on the Ohio River 195 miles west and south of Louisville, Kentucky. River facilities and the several main railroads make this an important point of transportation.

The most notable of its manufactures is furniture. Some of the other products are auto bodies, auto trucks, agricultural implements, bakery products, bottle caps and sealing devices, breakfast foods, brick and tile, brooms, building material, tractors, castings, cigars, clothing, refrigerators, flour, gas engines, bottles, infant food, pottery, steam shovels, stoves, gas ranges, and tools.

The federal census of 1935 listed 172 manufacturing establishments, employing 12,792 wage earners. These earned $11,194,389. The value of the products was $80,607,030.

Evansville has been favored by nature as to location and resources. This fact has been instrumental in drawing more and more of the larger financial interests. The Ohio River offers great assets for water supply and low transportation costs. There are 150 coal mines within a radius of fifty miles.

The city is one of the recognized art centers in the state. Unusual is the Temple of Fine Arts. At its entrance is the Rotary Civic Award, a bronze tablet carrying the names of citizens who have given conspicuous service to the city. Within the temple is a museum and art gallery housing the John Foster collection of Mexican arts, and a statue of St. George presented by Lorado Taft. The outstanding cultural organization, The Society of Fine Arts and History, was organized in 1926.

Another historical marker is the tablet on Main street on the site of the first log cabin in Evansville, which was built by Hugh McGary in 1812. In his cabin were held the first court and first religious services. A memorial coliseum of Gothic beauty features the bronze groups, known as "Spirit of 1861" and "Spirit of 1916." In the coliseum also there is a tablet to James Bethal Gresham, the first American soldier killed in France in the World War, and the men of Vanderburgh county who lost their lives in that war. Among the other memorials is the Vanderburgh county World War Memorial Stone on Court street; Rathbone Memorial Home with a tablet to the memory of Douglas Boviele, the gold star hero of the World War; a tablet in the yard of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church to Judson McGrew.

Evansville has a number of distinguished residences. One is the home of Conrad Baker, former Governor of Indiana. The city has twenty-five grade and four high schools. The county library here contains 184,724 volumes. Included in the recreational system are fourteen parks covering an area of 652 acres. The main ones are Willard and Sunset park, located along the river front.

This, the fourth largest city in the state, has bank resources of about $60,000,000. It has a municipally-owned water works. Some of the city's buildings are outstanding, including the courthouse; Masonic Temple; postoffice, of Gothic style, built in 1872; a home of the Royal Order of Moose, of Greek classic style, an old landmark, built in 1839.

The city has nearly one hundred churches, some of them of distinctive beauty. Among these is the Trinity Methodist Episcopal, St. Paul's Episcopal, and St. Boniface Roman Catholic.

Among personages of historical significance to the county have been Robert Evans, for whom the city was named, and the Walker family. One of the latter of this clan became mayor of Evansville. One of the county's more recent favorite, though adopted, sons was John W. Spencer, who had a noted legal career and became a judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Posey T. Kime, at present a judge of the state Appellate Court, is from Evansville.

Vanderburgh is one of the state's largest manufacturing counties. It had a total of 181 manufacturing establishments, according to 1935 federal census figures. A total of 13,221 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $11,757,970. The total value of the manufactured products was $82,104,354.

The county had 1,733 farms averaging 70.4 acres each. Their value was $9,190,828. A total of 25,781 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation as of 1936 was $138,817,050.

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VERMILLION COUNTY

Newport, County Seat

Vermillion is commonly known as the "Shoe String County" because of its unusual shape. It is thirty-seven miles in length and only about six miles wide on the average. Most of the county's surface is high and level and the soil is very fertile. Vermillion county is essentially an agricultural region and fruit raising is one of the principal occupations. Underlying the uplands are extensive veins of coal from which the county produces much of the state's block coal.

The county originally was a part of Vigo, then Parke county. It was set off and organized January 2, 1824, and the name Vermillion is taken from the river of that name flowing through the county. Newport has always been the county seat.

Vermillion county is a border county located due west of Indianapolis, and its western line is part of the Illinois boundary. The county has an area of 254 square miles and is divided into five townships. The incorporated city is Clinton, which has a population of 7,936. Incorporated towns include Fairview Park, 1,106; Cayuga, 968; Dana, 859; Universal, 642; Newport, 777, and Perrysville, 435. The county population in 1890 was 13,154; 1900, 15,252; 1910, 18,865; 1920, 27,625; 1930, 23,238.

Newport is located thirty-one miles north of Terre Haute and is served by one railroad. The principal industries are clay works and coal mining. One of the town's interesting points is the Lincoln Hotel. The hotel's first floor is more than one hundred years old and the second and third were added during the Civil War. The hotel takes its name in honor of Abraham Lincoln, who is said to have spent a night there.

Clinton is located on the Wabash River sixteen miles north of Terre Haute and is served by one railroad. The city's chief industries include those producing overalls, cement products, bottles, powder, and clothing. In the early days Clinton was a thriving pork packing center on the Wabash steamboat lines.

The county's most outstanding citizen was Claude Matthews, a former Governor of Indiana. Matthews and his bride, Martha Whitcomb, daughter of another of Indiana's Governors, came to the county shortly after he had completed college.

Vermillion county had fourteen manufacturing establishments, according to 1935 federal census figures. A total of 366 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $252,628. Value of the products was $952,399.

The county had 1,289 farms averaging 110.4 acres each and having a total valuation of $6,140,040. A total of 29,810 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation in 1936 was $17,152,875.

VIGO COUNTY

Terre Haute, County Seat

While this territory was still a part of Sullivan county, General William Henry Harrison advanced up the Wabash River with troops and selected the site of Fort Harrison on the east bank of the Wabash River two miles above the present city of Terre Haute. This was in September, 1811. About 1816 a number of settlers began to locate near the fort. An act of the legislature at Corydon January 1, 1818, set off Vigo county as a separate unit and twenty days later it was formally organized. On March 21 of the same year Terre Haute was selected as the county seat.

An Italian, Colonel Francis Vigo, inspired the naming of the county. Vigo, who came to Vincennes about 1777, left $500 in his will to Vigo county in order that a bell for the courthouse might be bought. The money was willed with the provision that a certain claim would be collected from the government. This claim furnished the destitute army of George Rogers Clark with supplies and in 1778 was recognized by the government and paid to Vigo's heirs. The money was turned over to the county and paid part of the expense of the bell now in the dome of the courthouse. The bell is inscribed with Colonel Vigo's name.

Vigo county is part of Indiana's western border and is located about centrally from north and south. Most of the surface of its territory is level and the soil is rich in clay and shale of a fine quality. Large deposits are available for manufacturing purposes in various localities. In some parts the shale is from fifteen to two hundred feet in thickness. Most outstanding, however, is the coal which underlies every acre. In most places there are several veins, all of them workable. The county has the greatest production of coal of any in Indiana.

Riley, 260; Seeleyville, 825, and West Terre Haute, 3,588, are the incorporated towns. The latter is the state's largest incorporated town. In 1890 the county population was 50,195; 1900, 62,035; 1910, 87,930; 1920, 100,212; 1930, 98,860. It has an area of 409 square miles, embracing twelve townships.

Terre Haute, the incorporated city, with a population of 62,810, is located seventy-three miles southwest of Indianapolis, and is on the Wabash River. Four main railroads and a number of small lines provide ample facilities for the transportation of the important coal and numerous manufactured products. Included among the manufactured products are coke, glass, mine machinery, brick, drain tile, enamelware, flour and seed, advertising plates, chemicals, caskets, cutlery, and electrotypes. There are also several important foundries and metal plants. The Bituminous Materials Company is located in this city. In 1935, the city had eighty-nine manufacturing establishments employing 3,435 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $3,276,968. The value of the produce was $34,736,720.

Terre Haute is the home of the Indiana State Teachers' College and Rose Polytechnic Institute. West of the city is located Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, which was established as an educational institution for girls in 1840. The library facilities for the city of Terre Haute are excellent.

It has been said that no town in Indiana has been the birthplace of so many artists known nationally and internationally. Among them are Caroline Peddle Ball, a sculptress; Janet Scudder, also a sculptress, and Idelle Pidder, artistic craftsman. The miniature painter, Amelia Kuffner Condert, won international fame by painting the portraits on ivory of the crowned heads and notables of the world, including King Edward VII, the Crown Princess of Greece, the Czar of Russia, and Cecil Rhodes. Among other painters of Terre Haute were James D. Goodkins and Ada Walter Shulz. The famous architect and designer, Alfred M. Austin, noted for the Indiana Building at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, was a native of the city. Harriet Hofner, a sculptress, lived in the city for a few months after her retirement.

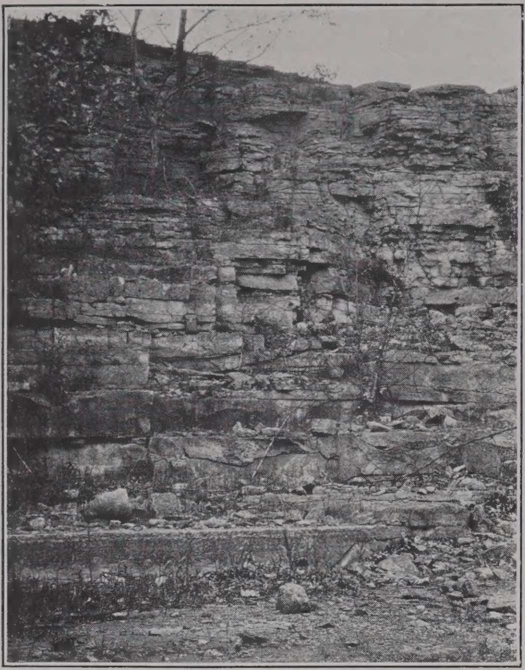
Terre Haute is one of the recognized art centers of the state, not only for its past, but because of the numerous markers, memorials, and monuments of historical and cultural significance. At the courthouse is a soldiers' and sailors' monument dedicated to the memory of those who served in the Civil War. Among the other war memorials found in the city is the one at the entrance of the library of the Indiana State Teachers' College commemorating the service of the students who served in the World War. In this school's art department is a notable collection of portraits by various Indiana painters. The Fairbanks public library is distinguished for its art glass dome with bust portraits of sixteen outstanding Indiana citizens including Senator Daniel Voorhees, Colonel Richard W. Thompson, James Whitcomb Riley, and General Lew Wallace.

An interesting institution is found in Terre Haute's Friendly Inn, a haven for unfortunates, founded by Delos Minshall. There is a monument erected by the Federal Government in the Woodlawn cemetery in memory of the seven Confederate soldiers who died in the city as prisoners of war. On the National Old Trails Highway at the west end of the bridge, on the Wabash River, is a memorial to Paul Dresser, who was born in Terre Haute in 1857. It will be remembered that Dresser was the composer of the song, "On the Banks of the Wabash," which was adopted by the state legislature as the Indiana state song. A noteworthy monument was erected by popular subscription in memory of Claude Herbert, who lost his life in 1898 while saving several lives during a fire.

The best preserved landmark in the city is the Creston home, built by Major Dewees more than a century ago. Other outstanding residences are the Wood home, which was also built more than a hundred years ago, and the Warren residence. On the National Road is another very old estate, Butternut Hill, built in 1833. Also located on this road is the Post Road Inn, a famous hostelry. At the entrance of the Memorial Stadium, dedicated in honor of the soldiers who served in the World War, is a bronze tablet listing 6,000 men and women participants in the war.

Although converted to modern usage, the historic site of the old fort built in 1811 by General William Henry Harrison may be found. It is now the Fort Harrison Country Club, located two miles north of the city on the east bank of the Wabash River. The old fort is enclosed in the clubhouse. A bronze tablet commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the battle fought between Indians and the forces of General Zachary Taylor was unveiled by Harrison's great-grandson on September 4, 1912.

Another point of interest is to be found five miles northeast of Terre Haute, on State Road 40, at Otter creek. This is Markle's Mill, built in 1816 by Major Abraham Markle, a soldier of the War of 1812. During the Civil War it was used as headquarters of the Home Guard. Three miles south of the city, on the Wabash River, is the Old Stone Boundary Line Marker. On its west side is inscribed "Illinois," on its east side "Indiana," and on the north side—"159 miles and 6 chains to Lake Michigan." In the Brown Cemetery, located



Abandoned stone quarry about three miles west of Wabash

eight miles south on the Black Hawk road, is a monument to Joseph Liston, the first settler of Vigo county.

About eighteen miles southeast of the city of Terre Haute is the little town of Lewis. Here the General Crust Post No. 284 of the G. A. R. has erected a monument to the soldiers of the Civil War.

Aside from the institutions of higher education located in and around the city, Terre Haute's primary and secondary school system is excellent. All these, together with various private, parochial, and other technical, classical, and business schools and colleges, give the city a merited reputation as one of the leading seats of learning in America. The Woodrow Wilson High School and the Wiley High School are two important units of the public school system.

According to the census of 1935, Vigo county had 2,916 farms, averaging 71.6 acres. The total value of these, $11,665,627. There were 37,868 head of livestock reported. A total of 108 manufacturing establishments employed 5,853 wage earners on pay rolls of $5,796,635. The products were valued at $50,895,534.

Vigo, one of the richest counties in the state, had a tax valuation, according to 1936 appraisal, of $93,484,410.

WABASH COUNTY

Wabash, County Seat

A number of rivers traverse the rolling surface of Wabash county, chief of which is the Wabash, from which the county and county seat take their names. The other waterways are tributaries of the Mississinewa, Salamonie, and Eel Rivers. Much of the county's area is river bottom land on which large crops of corn are produced.

Wabash county was part of Huntington county before the former county was organized as a separate unit March 1, 1835. After intense competition between the towns of Wabash and Lagro for the designation as the county seat, an election made Wabash county seat by a majority of one vote.

The county is located in the northeastern part of the state and its seven townships cover an area of 425 square miles. The incorporated city is Wabash, which has a population of 8,840. Incorporated towns are North Manchester, 2,765; LaFontaine, 604; Lagro, 467; Roann, 395. Total county population in 1890 was 27,126; 1900, 28,235; 1910, 26,926; 1920, 27,231; 1930, 25,170.

The city of Wabash is located on the Wabash River forty-five miles west of Fort Wayne and is served by two railroads. The city has the unusual distinction of having been the first city in the world to be lighted by electricity. It is a railroad center and among the city's industries are those manufacturing motor trucks, phonograph cabinets, office supplies, asbestos, tractors, heating plants, canned goods, and baking powder.

The most famous son of Wabash county was Thomas Riley Marshall, former Governor of Indiana and at one time Vice-President of the United States. Marshall was born in North Manchester.

There are a number of historical markers in the city of Wabash. One, located at the entrance of Bundy Cemetery, marks the Frances Slocum Trail. Frances Slocum was a white child stolen from her Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, home by the Delaware Indians and brought west, where she grew up as one of the Miami tribe. Within the city is a marker at the site where the treaties between the Federal Government and the Indians were signed.

In and about Wabash are many evidences of the Indians who occupied the territory until a late date. The city itself is laid out on land donated by the United States to Charley and John B. Richardville, Miami tribal chiefs. In a small cemetery in Liberty township is an old church and marker designating the land once owned by Chief Wahcaconah, a Pottawatomie Indian who was converted to the Christian faith and preached in the church.

Wabash county had forty-one manufacturing establishments, according to figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 1,168 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $1,034,692. The value of the products was $4,820,686.

The county had 2,427 farms averaging 102.8 acres each and valued at $13,410,310. A total of 84,785 head of livestock was reported.

Total county tax valuation was $30,272,525 for the year 1936.

☆

WARREN COUNTY

Williamsport, County Seat

About half of Warren county was once heavily timbered and is traversed by streams and dotted with hills. The remainder is rolling prairie lying on the edge of what is known as the Grand Prairie. The northwest portion of the county is characterized by rich, black loam which produces an abundant supply of corn, oats, and hay. In the southeast part, along the Wabash River and its tributaries, clay predominates, and corn, wheat, timothy, and clover are the principal crops. Large deposits of gravel for cement are found along the river. Some high quality coal has also been mined in Warren county.

Warren is one of the western counties which form part of the Illinois line. The Wabash River forms its entire southeastern border. The county has an area of 368 square miles and is divided into twelve townships.

The county was organized March 1, 1827, and named in honor of General Joseph Warren, a Revolutionary soldier who was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Originally the county seat was Warrentown, located two miles from the present county seat at Williamsport. An act of the state legislature in 1829 provided for the removal of the county seat and the locating commissioners selected the site of Williamsport, the land for which was donated by William Harrison. West Lebanon made an unsuccessful effort to obtain the designation in 1870. In 1907, the courthouse was destroyed by fire, but the county records were saved.

The incorporated towns of Warren county are Williamsport, population 1,053; West Lebanon, 595; Pine Village, 323, and State Line, 165. Total county population in 1890 was 10,955; 1900, 11,371; 1910, 10,899; 1920, 9,699, and 1930, 9,167.

Williamsport is located on the Wabash River, twenty-five miles southwest of LaFayette, and is served by one railroad. Its importance is as a center for the county's grain, dairying, livestock, and poultry interests.

There are a number of places of scenic beauty in Warren county, one of the most unusual being a waterfall which falls over a perpendicular rock into a wild glen. At the courthouse in Williamsport are two World War Memorials, one a bronze tablet and the other a service flag listing the names of the men in the county who served in the war.

Warren county had one manufacturing establishment, according to 1935 federal census figures.

The county had 1,300 farms averaging 166 acres each and having a total value of $12,718,631. A total of 45,903 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $15,296,080.

☆

WARRICK COUNTY

Boonville, County Seat

Warrick is one of the southwestern counties bordering on the Ohio River and is bounded on the east by Little Pigeon. Most of the land is rolling, with an occasional range of hills back from the river front. The soil is very rich and the county produces a large quantity of corn and tobacco. The chief natural resource is coal, of which an abundance is found.

The county was organized March 9, 1830, and at that time included practically all of the present counties of Posey, Vanderburgh, Spencer, Perry, and part of Crawford county. Originally Evansville served as county seat, but within a few months after organization the territory was cut down and the Territorial legislature moved the county seat to Darlington, an Ohio River town. In 1818, with the formation of Vanderburgh and Spencer counties, the county seat was moved to its present location, the town of Boonville. Warrick county's present area is 392 square miles, divided into ten townships.

The incorporated towns are: Newburgh, 1,262; Elberfeld, 546; Chandler, 650; Tennyson, 335, and Lynnville, 264. Newburgh, the second largest, was formerly known as Sprinklesburg, named after its founder, John Sprinkle, the first white settler in the territory. Warrick county's population for 1890 was 21,161; 1900, 22,329; 1910, 21,911; 1920, 19,862; 1930, 18,230.

Boonville, the only incorporated city, with a population of 4,208, is located seventeen miles northeast of Evansville and is served by one railroad. The city manufactures flour, brick, underwear, canned goods, and hardware. The most important activities in the community, however, are farming, stock raising, dairying, and coal mining.

The city, named in honor of Governor Ratliff Boon, has a Carnegie library. There is a public park and a municipal swimming pool.

There are several points of interest in the county, among them the Scales Lake state forest and one of the seven liquid air plants in the United States.

The town of Newburgh is the oldest in southern Indiana. Several residences are of historic and artistic note, and include those of William Warren, Eugene Sargent, and the Hopkins home. The A. J. Rutledge residence contains a number of antiques and is open to visitors. One mile east of the town is the old Stone house, which was built in 1836.

Personages of significance have been the late Senator James A. Hemenway; the late William Barker, an exponent of Abraham Lincoln, and William Fortune, at present of Indianapolis.

Warrick county had fourteen manufacturing establishments, according to figures of 1935 federal census. A total of 195 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $97,127. The value of the products was $567,858.

The county had 2,295 farms averaging 88.4 acres each. Their total value was $6,554,280. A total of 35,925 head of livestock was reported.

The county's tax valuation for 1936 was $10,739,825.

☆

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Salem, County Seat

Washington is one of the picturesque southern Indiana counties, characterized by its extremely varied surface and numerous caves. The chief one of these is Clifty Cave in the northwest part of the county. The largest is located near Salem. The land of Washington county is extremely varied. About one-fifth is productive bottom land along the Muscatatuck, Blue, Lost, and east fork of White Rivers. The uplands are rolling and broken, quite productive of corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, and livestock. Most abundant are the fruit and berry crops. Oolitic Limestone, sandstone, and clay are found in abundance throughout the county. Part of the territory is known as The Barrens, because it is devoid of timber. The Knobs pass through the eastern part. Every variety of fossil is found, particularly near Salem at Spurgeon's Hill, which has attracted geologists from all over the nation.

Washington county was organized December 21, 1813, from parts of Clark and Harrison counties. In 1820, the counties of Orange and Jackson were taken from it, reducing it to its present size of 519 square miles. Salem has always been the county seat. The county is divided into thirteen townships. The incorporated city is Salem, 3,194; towns: Campbellsburg, 558; New Pekin, 383; Hardinsburg, 254; Fredericksburg, 216; Livonia, 168; Saltillo, 160, and Little York, 140. The county population in 1890 was 18,619; 1900, 19,049; 1910, 17,445; 1920, 16,645; 1930, 16,285.

Salem is located thirty-nine miles northwest of Louisville, Kentucky, and is served by one railroad. Its principal industry is the quarrying of limestone. Other industries include the manufacture of furniture, flour, and phonographs.

This city is sometimes called "the Athens of the West" because of its excellent school system. There are a number of markers, memorials, and points of historical and cultural note. The city is best known as birthplace of the distinguished John Hay, one time private secretary of President Lincoln. Hay represented the United States as Secretary of the legations at Paris, Madrid, and Vienna. He was Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, Ambassador to England, Secretary of State, and author of several books. Others of importance who were natives of the county included Christopher Harrison and Washington C. DePauw, founder of the university of that name. The first woman ever to be graduated from Indiana University, Sarah Morrison, was born in Salem.

Among the memorials is a panel to the gold star boys of the county, located in the courthouse. Also in the building is an exhibit of pioneer relics by the Washington County Historical Society. In Crown Hill cemetery some of the state's most prominent pioneers are buried. Among these were Benjamin Parke, first Territorial District Judge and first Congressional Representative, and John Hay Farnum, a brilliant lawyer.

The most notable points of interest in addition to the caves are Millport Knobs, the rock formation known as Chimney Rock, ten miles south of Salem, a limestone formation formed by erosion, standing about twenty feet in height. Lovers' Leap "Clifty" is another unusual formation about twenty-five feet high. Five miles southwest of Campbellsburg at a scenic waterfall is Beck's Mill, a water-power mill, built in 1808.

Washington county had nineteen manufacturing establishments, according to 1935 federal census figures. A total of 408 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $270,218. The value of the products was $1,318,109.

The county had 2,843 farms averaging 118 acres each, their total value $6,477,961. A total of 47,302 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for the year of 1936 was $9,858,739.

☆

WAYNE COUNTY

Richmond, County Seat

Wayne county is one of the three oldest counties in the state, being formally organized in 1810. It was first settled by Quakers in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, who had recently succeeded General St. Clair in command of the United States forces. He precipitated the decisive battles which resulted in the Greenville Treaty.

This is a border county and its eastern boundary is part of the Ohio line. Located directly east of Indianapolis, Wayne county comprises fifteen townships with a total area of 411 square miles. Before formal organization it was a part of Dearborn county.

There have been three county seats. First, Salsbury, which is now extinct, the land upon which it was located now being under cultivation; then Centerville, and since 1873, Richmond. The incorporated city is Richmond, 32,493; towns: Fountain City, 480; Boston, 184; Cambridge City, 2,113; Hagerstown, 1,262; Milton, 612; Mount Auburn, 50; Spring Grove, 191; Whitewater, 121; Greensfork, 333, and Economy, 212. Total county population in 1890 was 37,628; 1900, 38,970; 1910, 43,757; 1920, 48,136; 1930, 54,809. The county rates high in the production of wheat, corn, fruit, hogs, cattle, and horses.

Richmond is located sixty-eight miles east of Indianapolis and is served by two railroads. It is chiefly a manufacturing city. Among its products are phonographs, overalls, crackers, cakes, fiber products, farming implements, kitchen cabinets, caskets, lawnmowers, automotive gears, and insulated wire. Notable among its products are lawnmowers, of which it manufactures more than any other city in the United States. According to figures of the 1935 federal census, Richmond had sixty-seven manufacturing establishments employing 3,434 wage earners on pay rolls of $3,351,199. The value of the products was $16,139,964.

Richmond is the home of Earlham College and also the site of Richmond State Hospital.

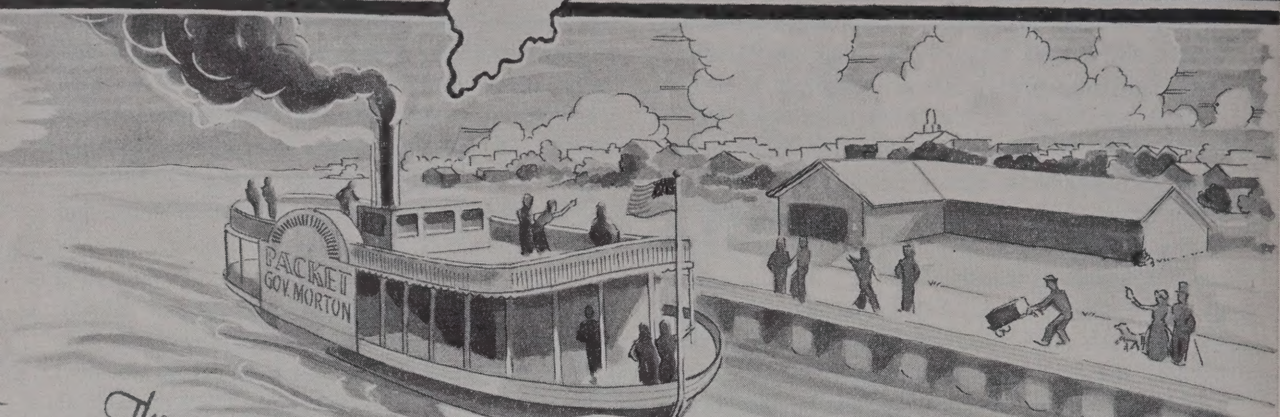
There are several points of interest, including the Levi Coffin house, an underground railway station of pre-Civil War days, the East Side Friends Church, where yearly meetings are held by the Quakers, and the Henry Clay marker, at which point the "Abolition Address" was delivered. There is the D. A. R. Pioneer Mothers' statue and the first Wayne county school house, of log cabin construction. The Reed Memorial Hospital and the Hill Greenhouse, one of the largest in the world, are here. The city has ample recreational facilities, including two bathing beaches and three golf courses, in addition to the eight parks of about 250 acres. Some of the government projects have been the baseball park; the sewage disposal plant; rehabilitation of Glen Miller park; improvements on the municipal golf course; the installation of police radio station; senior high school auditorium, and the incompleted art galleries.

Hagerstown is located sixteen miles northwest of Richmond and is also served by two railroads. It is known for its manufacture of piston rings, flour, fertilizer, and cement blocks.

Wayne county notes as one of its natives a man who not only dominated the history of the county, but became outstanding in the state and nation as Indiana's Civil War Governor. He is Oliver Hazard Perry Throck Morton, but much better known as Oliver Perry Morton. (Originally the English name was Throckmorton.) Others include Robert Underwood Johnson, William Dudley Foulke, E. Gurney Hill, Elwood Bundy, and Timothey Nicholson. The former State Highway Commissioner, Earl Crawford, is a native of Richmond.

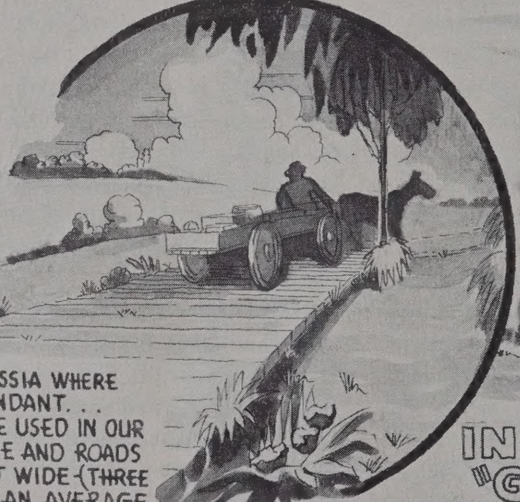
Wayne county had eighty-eight manufacturing establishments, according to 1935 federal census figures. A total of 4,616 wage earners was employed on pay rolls of $4,457,345. The value of the products was $22,067,273.

HOOSIER REMINISCENCE



The INLAND SEAPORT . . INDIANAPOLIS • 1825

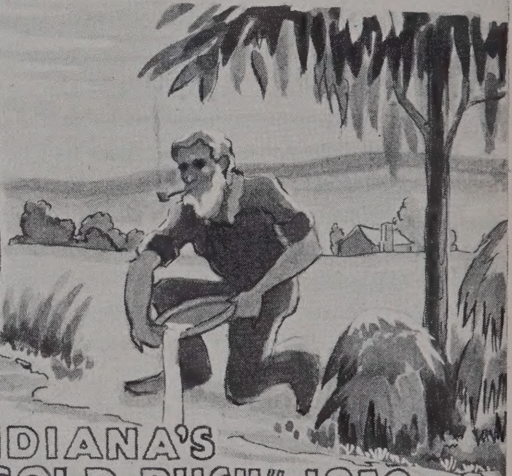
THE WHITE RIVER AT THIS TIME WAS NAVIGABLE BY USE OF PUMPS IN REMOVING SAND-BARS *and* DRIFTS . . THE SAND WAS USED IN SURFACING ROADS



PLANK ROADS

WERE POPULAR IN 1825 TO 1850 . .

ORIGINATION IN RUSSIA WHERE TIMBER WAS ABUNDANT. . . -OAK PLANKS WERE USED IN OUR STATE AT THIS TIME AND ROADS WERE EIGHT FEET WIDE (THREE INCH THICKNESS) AN AVERAGE COST OF THESE ROADS PER MILE WAS A LITTLE OVER TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS



INDIANA'S "GOLD RUSH" • 1850

BEAR CREEK, BROWN COUNTY WAS STAMPEDED BY GOLDSEEKERS IN 1850 TO 1860 . . . DURING THE PANING "SEASON" MINERS AVERAGED $\$1^{25}$ PER DAY . . .

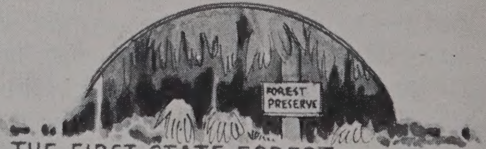
DIAMONDS WERE ALSO FOUND, BUT WERE TOO SMALL FOR CUTTING

THE FIRST ROAD LAW • 1807

A WEARY TRAVELER'S INSCRIPTION AT A TAVERN IN FRANKLIN:

> "THE ROADS ARE IMPASSABLE,
> – HARDLY JACKASSABLE –
> I THINK THOSE THAT TRAVEL 'EM
> SHOULD TURN OUT AND GRAVEL 'EM."

THE HUMOROUS PUBLICITY GIVEN THIS INSCRIPTION SOON DEVELOPED A STATE LAW THAT ALL MALE CITIZENS OF THE STATE MUST PERFORM DUTY OF SPECIFIED TIME "WORKING THE ROADS" OR A PENALTY OF SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS



THE FIRST STATE FOREST...
2000 ACRES PURCHASED BY FORESTRY BOARD IN 1903. . . (NORTHWESTERN CLARK COUNTY - NEAR HENRYVILLE)

—LINDSTRAND—

The county had 2,403 farms averaging 99.9 acres each. The value was $17,377,725. A total of 91,571 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $62,954,141.

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WELLS COUNTY

Bluffton, County Seat

Wells is an agricultural county and its fertile soil is excellently adapted to the raising of a variety of crops. Ample drainage is provided by the two main waterways, the Wabash and Salamonie Rivers. The southern part of Wells county was located in the gas and oil fields which formerly were quite important.

The county was organized February 17, 1837, and named in honor of Captain William H. Wells, a Fort Wayne man, who was killed by Indians while attempting to escort the garrison of Fort Dearborn to Fort Wayne. Bluffton has always been the county seat of Wells county.

Wells county is located in the northeastern section of Indiana, covering an area of 365 square miles, and is divided into nine townships. The incorporated city is Bluffton, population 5,074; towns: Ossian, 788; Markle, 621; Poneto, 237; Uniondale, 226, and Vera Cruz, 94. Wells county population in 1890 was 21,514; 1900, 23,449; 1910, 22,418; 1920, 20,509; 1930, 18,411.

Bluffton is located on the Wabash River about twenty-five miles south of Fort Wayne and is served by two railroads. Its important industrial interests are foundries, stone quarrying, planing and tile mills, and factories for manufacture of pianos and hardwood flooring.

Bluffton is the home of Charles C. Deam, one of the nation's outstanding research foresters and botanists. In 1904, L. A. and C. B. Williamson planted the tree which is known as the Deam Oak. The tree is located three miles northwest of the city.

Deam's untiring research resulted in the establishment of a state Forestry and Conservation Department. For years he was the State Forester and is one of the state's foremost authorities on matters of conservation. Deam was the author of the Tax Reduction Act, considered one of the best forestry laws ever written. At present he is writing "Flowers of Indiana," to follow his other three books dealing with trees, grass, and shrubs. All were published by the state. Deam is officially connected with the state as Research Forester.

Wells county had fourteen manufacturing establishments, according to the figures of the 1935 federal census. A total of 156 wage earners was employed on pay rolls totaling $138,315. The value of the products was $822,817.

The county had 2,487 farms averaging 91.1 acres each. Their value was $11,770,433. A total of 85,161 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $22,619,240.

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WHITE COUNTY

Monticello, County Seat

White county is located in the northern Indiana summer resort section and its surface is dotted with lakes, chief of which are Shafer and Freeman. The county's rich black soil is highly productive of corn, oats, and wheat. Some limestone is quarried near the town of Monon. The Tippecanoe River cuts through from north to south, forming the southern part of the county's border. The river, known as one of the clearest in the state, is considered excellent fishing water.

The county is part of a tract ceded to the government by the Pottawatomies by a treaty in 1818. At this point the Tippecanoe River forms the boundary between the great timber region stretching east to the Alleghenies and the Grand Prairie which reaches west to the Rockies. White county is located for the most part in the prairie region.

The county was organized April 1, 1834, and named in honor of Colonel Isaac White, a native of Gallatin county, Illinois, who volunteered as a private in the Tippecanoe campaign. White was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe. Monticello has been the county seat since White county was organized.

The county is one of the northwestern group and has an area of 507 square miles, divided into eleven townships. The incorporated city is Monticello, population 2,331; towns: Monon, 1,374; Brookston, 844; Wolcott, 747; Chalmers, 510; Burnettsville, 402, and Reynolds, 362. Total county population in 1890 was 15,671; 1900, 19,138; 1910, 17,602; 1920, 17,351; 1930, 15,831.

Monticello is located twenty-one miles west of Logansport and is served by two railroads. Its industries include the manufacture of flour, cement blocks, cigars, tile, clothing, and thread. The city also is the site of a large hydro-electric plant. It is important as a summer resort and noted for its cultural interests. A number of women's clubs each sponsor one or more art programs. Attractions of the city are the Carnegie library and the City park.

White county had thirteen manufacturing establishments, according to the 1936 federal census. The industries employed 618 wage earners on pay rolls totaling $497,596. Value of the products was $2,034,317.

The county had 1,927 farms averaging 157.9 acres each. The value of these was $17,018,504. A total of 73,251 head of livestock was reported.

Total county tax valuation for 1936 was $24,765,550.

☆

WHITLEY COUNTY

Columbia City, County Seat

Whitley is another of the northern Indiana summer resort counties, and numerous lakes dot its area. Among the better known ones are Loon, Big, Blue, and Tri Lakes. At the latter group, one of the most attractive, a state fish hatchery has been established. Another, Crooked Lake, with its heavily wooded shores, is considered by many as Indiana's most beautiful. The land of Whitley county is rich clay loam interspersed with sandy soil. The land is quite fertile, producing abundantly of all major crops. One of the principal crops since reclamation of a large area of muck land has been onions. The land is drained by Eel River and its tributary, Blue River, as well as numerous smaller waterways.

The county was organized January 29, 1839, and named in honor of Colonel William Whitley, a Kentucky pioneer who was distinguished for his bravery. Whitley led many expeditions, and finally fell, at the age of sixty-four, in the Battle of the Thames. The site originally chosen for the county seat was not satisfactory, and on October 19, 1839, the site which is now Columbia City was selected. The new town was laid out on land donated by Elihu Chauncey, and called at that time Columbia.

Whitley county is one of the northeastern group, covering an area of 338 square miles, divided into ten townships. The incorporated city is Columbia City, 3,805; towns: South Whitley, 1,102; Churubusco, 1,095, and Larwill, 262. Total county population for 1890 was 17,768; 1900, 17,328; 1910, 16,892; 1920, 15,660; 1930, 15,931.

Columbia City is located nineteen miles west of Fort Wayne and is served by one railroad. It is chiefly important as an agricultural center, but also manufactures flour and lumber. Other important industries include machine shops and a foundry.

One of the chief points of interest is Thomas R. Marshall's former home. In 1926 an addition to the city high school was erected and called Marshall Memorial Hall in his honor. Several other residences are of cultural note for their collections of antiques, pioneer needlework, coverlets, and Indian craft. Whitley county was formerly dotted with Indian villages of the Miami tribes. One of the chiefs who lived here was Little Turtle, one of the more advanced leaders, and among the first to dispense with medicine men in favor of more scientific practices.

Some of the county's best land was granted the Indians in parts of Columbia, Union, and Jefferson townships. One of the most interesting figures of Indiana history was a granddaughter of Little Turtle, Kilsoquah. She lived to the age of 105, dying at the town of Roanoke early in the twentieth century.

Among the county's outstanding personages are Lloyd Douglas, the author, formerly a minister, and Merritt W. Treland, now a resident of Washington, D. C., formerly Surgeon-General of the United States.

Whitley county had fifteen manufacturing establishments, according to 1935 federal census figures. There were 879 wage earners employed on pay rolls of $703,000. The value of the products was $3,853,753.

There were 2,173 farms averaging 94.8 acres each. The value of these was $10,097,668. A total of 61,435 head of livestock was reported.

The total county tax valuation for 1936 was $22,112,740.

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